
Report of the
Thirty-second Session of the

INDIAN
NATIONAL
CONGRESS

Held at Calcutta on
26th, 28th & 29th December,
1917.

REPORT OF
THE XXXII SESSION OF
THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Held at Calcutta on 26th 28th & 29th December, 1917

PUBLISHED BY

Jitendra Lal Bannerjee

ON BEHALF OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE OF
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Thirty-Second Indian National Congress

RESOLUTIONS

I THE LATE MR DADABHAI NAOROJI

That this Congress desires to place on record its sense of profound sorrow at the death of Dadabhai Naoroji. His great services to the motherland will Always enshrine his memory in the grateful recollection of his countrymen while his saintly character, his private worth, and public virtues will for all time to come be an example and an inspiration to the people of India

(From the Chair)

II THE LATE MR A RASUL

That this Congress desires to express its profound sense of sorrow at the sudden and premature death of Abdul Rasul, a man of the highest integrity of character, of noble devotion to duty and of the purest and most stainless patriotism one who laboured strenuously to unite the Hindus and Mahomedans of this country in one bond of loving service to their country forgetful of all differences of race, language and religion

(From the Chair)

III INDIA'S LOYALTY

That this Congress speaking on behalf of the united people of India begs respectfully to convey to His Majesty the King Emperor their deep loyalty and profound attachment to the throne, their unswerving allegiance to the British connection and their firm resolve to stand by the Empire at all hazards and at all costs

(From the Chair)

IV WELCOME TO MR MONTAGU

That this Congress extends to the Rt Hon E. S. Montagu a most cordial welcome on the occasion of his visit to India. The Congress hopes that his visit will be crowned with success and that it will convince him of the supreme necessity for the establishment of responsible government in this country

(From the Chair)

V RELEASE OF MESSRS MAHOMMED ALI & SHAUKAT ALI

That this Congress urges on the Government the immediate release of Messrs Mahommed Ali and Shaukat Ali who have remained incarcerated since October, 1914 and are now kept interned because of religious scruples which they hold in common with the whole of Islam in India and elsewhere and which are not incompatible with loyalty to the King Emperor

Moved by—Mr B. G. Tilak

Seconded by—Mr Jumnadas Dwarkadas (Bombay)

Supported by—Mr S. Satyamurti (Madras)

.. .. Abdul Majid

.. .. A. C. Banerjee

.. .. Pandit Gokarnanath Misra

VI INDIAN AND THE ARMY

(a) That this Congress urges that adequate provision be made under the Indian Defence Force Act for giving military training to as large a portion of His Majesty's Indian subjects as may offer themselves for such training and in particular, the Congress urges that Cadet Corps consisting of young men from 16 to 18 years of age be organised in each province

(b) That this Congress notes with satisfaction the removal of the racial bar against the admission of Indians to the commissioned ranks of the army and the appointment of nine Indians to such ranks, and express the hope that the rules to be framed to regulate future appointments will provide for the appointment of Indians to a large proportion of commissioned posts, for the opening of colleges in India for the training of officers and for their examination in this country. The Congress further hopes that the rules will be published for general information before they are passed

(c) That this Congress strongly urges that the pay, prospects and equipment of Indian soldiers and non commissioned officers should be improved

Moved by—Mr J N Roy (Bengal)

Seconded by—Mr Venkatapaty Rhau (Madras)

Supported by—Mr Barkat Ali (Lahore)

„ „ Prof Rama Murti (Madras)

„ „ Rai Bahadur Jadunath Majumdar (Bengal)

„ „ Mr Phathapekar

„ „ Dr Madho Singh (Behar)

„ „ „ Rajen (Madras)

VII PRESS ACT

That this Congress places on record its strong conviction that by reason of the wide and arbitrary power conferred by the Press Act of 1910 upon the Executive and the way in which it has been used, the Act has proved a menace to the liberty of the Indian Press and tended to demoralise public life, and Congress strongly urges the Government to repeal it

Moved by—Mr B G Horniman (Bombay)

Seconded by—The Hon Mr Fazlul Huq (Bengal)

Supported by—Babu Narendra Kumar Basu (Bengal)

„ „ Mr Saifuddin Kuchla (The Punjab)

„ „ Mr D C Ghose (Bengal)

„ „ Debiprasad Khaitan (Bengal)

„ „ T M Krishnaswamy Iyer (Madras)

Pandit Kashuram Tewary

VIII AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

(a) That in article XXIX of the Congress Constitution for the word 'two' before the words *general secretaries* the word *three* be substituted

(b) That in article XXVII the word 'half' be inserted before the words 'the amount of the fees &c

(c) That the following be added after Article XXX —

The All India Congress Committee shall have power to frame rules for the transaction of its business not inconsistent with the constitution of the Indian National Congress Organization

(From the Chair)

IX INTERNMENTS

(a) That this Congress condemns the appointments of the Committee announced on the 10th of December last in as much as the avowed object of the appointment is not to give relief but to introduce fresh legislation arming the Executive with additional powers to deal with the alleged revolutionary conspiracy in Bengal

(b) That this Congress views with alarm the extensive use made of the Defence of India Act and Regulation III of 1818 (Bengal) and urges that the principle followed and the procedure adopted in the application of the Defence of India Act should be the same as under the Defence of the India Act of England

(c) That in view of the grave and widespread discontent which has been caused by the harsh and indiscriminate operation of the Defence of India Act this Congress urges that the Government should forthwith abandon the un-British policy of punishing people without trial and to grant a general amnesty to all political prisoners so as to bring about that calm atmosphere which is necessary for the constitutional growth of India as well as for the successful prosecution of the war in which the empire is at present engaged

(d) That the Congress urges that the non official members of the Legislative Council of any province in which the detainees are being held should elect a visiting committee who shall visit all detainees in their province and report to the Government all cases of sickness and harsh or unfair treatment

Moved by—Mr J Chowdhury

Seconded by—Babu Panchkari Banerjee

Supported by—Pandit Gokarnath Misra (U P)

.. .. Mr V C Seshachari (Madras)

.. .. M Khwaja (U P)

.. .. Jitendralal Bannerjee

.. .. Thade (C P)

.. .. Arakshan Singh (Behar)

.. .. Sris Chandra Chatterjee (Bengal)

X OMNIBUS

(a) That this Congress urges the repeal of the Indian Arms Act and demands that no distinction be made between the Indian and European subjects of His Majesty as regard the terms and conditions on which they may be permitted to possess and use arms

(b) That this Congress is strongly of opinion that Indians in the Crown Colonies and the Self Governing Dominions should be placed on a footing of absolute equality with other subjects of His Majesty

(c) That this Congress in reaffirming the resolution on Education passed by the Congresses of 1906 and 1916 are strongly of opinion that the time has long since come for the education of Indian boys and girls to be under Indian control as well as essentially Indian in spirit and urges the people of India actively to support all responsible movements which fulfil these conditions

(d) That having regard to the havoc caused year after year by Malaria, Plague and other epidemics and pestilences, this Congress urges that questions of Sanitation should receive a far larger measure of attention than they do at present and that adequate steps be taken for the sanitary improvement of the country

(e) That this Congress calls upon the people of India to labour for the success of the Swadeshi Movement by making earnest and sustained efforts to promote the growth of indigenous industries and to give preference, even at a sacrifice, to Indian products over imported commodities

(f) That this Congress advocates a wider application of the system of trial by jury and urges that, in all trials by jury Indians should have the right to claim that not less than half the jurors should be their own countrymen

(g) That Executive Officers in India shall have no judicial power entrusted to them and that the Judiciary in every province shall be placed under the Highest Court of that province

(From the Chair)

XI LALA ARJUN LAL SETHI

That this Congress being informed by the President as a matter of urgency of the case of Lala Arjun Lal Sethi, a Jain prisoner now in Vellore Jail, in imminent danger of death by starvation on account of his religious principles, appeals to the Government of India to intervene at once and save his life

(From the Chair)

XII SELF GOVERNMENT

This Congress expresses its grateful satisfaction over the pronouncement made by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India on behalf of the Imperial Government that its object is the establishment of responsible government in India

This Congress strongly urges the necessity for the immediate enactment of a Parliamentary statute providing for the establishment of responsible government in India, the full measure to be attained within a time limit to be fixed in the statute itself at an early date

This Congress is emphatically of opinion that the Congress-League Scheme of reforms ought to be immediately introduced by the statute as the first step in the process

Moved by—Hon Mr Surendranath Banerjea

Seconded by—Hon Mr M A Jinnah

Supported by—Babu Bepin Chandra Pal

.. .. Mr B G Tilak

.. .. C P Ramaswamy Iyer

.. .. C R Das

.. .. Jayakar

.. .. B P Wadia

.. .. Dr Ansari

.. .. Mr S R Bomanji

.. .. Mrs Sarojini Naidu

.. .. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya

.. .. Bhegai Haldar

XIII. INDIANS IN THE COLONIES

This Congress re-expresses its regret that the British Indians of South Africa and East Africa still labour under disabilities which materially affect their trade and render their residence difficult, and unjustly and unduly restricts their movement to and in these parts of the Empire, and hopes that the local

authorities will realise their responsibility to the Indians who have, inspite of disabilities, taken their full share in the war by raising corps and otherwise remove the disabilities complained of and authorises the President to cable the substance of the resolution to the respective local authorities

Proposed by—Mr M K Gandhu

Seconded by—Mr Paltanwalla

Supported by—Sheikh Ibrahim

„ „ Sadhu Ganpat Pantulu

XIV INDENTURED LABOUR

This Congress is of opinion that the report of the Inter-Departmental Committee which recently sat in London to consider the question of indentured labour is not calculated to deal with the evils of indentured labour. This Congress is further of opinion that nothing short of complete abolition of indentured labour, whether described as such or otherwise, can effectively meet the evils which have been admitted by all concerned to have done irreparable harm to the labourers, and this Congress records its grateful appreciation of the services rendered to the cause by Mr C F Andrews who at considerable risk to health journeyed to the Fiji Isles, and is still labouring for the welfare of the Indians residing in those Isles

Moved by—Babu Sasanka Jiban Roy

XV THE GRIEVANCES OF THE DEPRESSED CLASSES

This Congress urges upon the people of India the necessity, justice and righteousness of removing all disabilities imposed by custom upon the depressed classes, the disabilities being of a most vexatious and oppressive character, subjecting those classes to considerable hardship and inconvenience

Proposed by—Mr G A Nateson

Seconded by—Mr Desai

Supported by—Mr Rama Iyer

„ „ „ Asaf Ali

XVI WORKING OF COERCIVE LEGISLATION

That a request be made to Parliament through the Secretary of State for India, to appoint a Parliamentary Commission to inquire into the working of the special coercive legislation passed by the Governor General in Council and the Supreme Legislative Councils and Local Governments, restricting freedom of speech, writing, association and meetings, and the use of the Defence of India Act for similar purposes, together with the varied working of the laws in different Provinces, causing uncertainty and distrust

That the President submit the above to the Secretary of State through H E the Viceroy

(From the Chair)

XVII BOY SCOUTS' MOVEMENT.

This Congress recommends the formation of Indian Boy Scouts' Associations in every province, under Indian control

(From the Chair)

XVIII DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND

That the All-India Congress Committee be authorized to send a deputation to England if necessary

Moved by—Hon'ble Mr K V Rangaswamy Iyenger

XIX THE CONGRESS AND THE LABOUR PARTY

This Congress requests Mr Joseph Baptista and Mr H S L Polak, both now in England to convey to the Labour Party in annual session assembled, its cordial welcome of their proffered help in obtaining the passage through Parliament of a statute embodying the grant of responsible government to India. This Congress authorises the President to send a cablegram to Sir William Wedderburn, Bart, Chairman of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, informing him that, in response to an invitation from representatives of the Labour Party, the Congress is requesting Messrs Baptista and Polak to attend the forthcoming Labour Congress

(From the Chair)

XX FORMATION OF NEW CONGRESS CIRCLES

That the Telugu Districts in the Madras Presidency, Sind in the Bombay Presidency, and Delhi with Ajmere Merwara and British Rajputana be constituted into separate Congress circles

(From the Chair)

XXI AMENDMENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION

(a) That in Article VI and other Articles of the constitution the word 'Province' means and includes any provincial area which is constituted a Congress circle

(b) That in Article VI the word 'Nine' be omitted

(c) That after the word Madras 'II Andhra' be added, that 'II' be changed into 'III', that after the word 'Bombay' 'IV Sindh' be added that 'III' be changed into V, and 'IV' into 'VI' and that after the words 'United Provinces', VII enclave of Delhi with Ajmere-Merwara and British Rajputana' be added and that 'V' be changed into 'VIII', 'VI' into 'IX', 'VII' into 'X', 'VIII' into 'XI' and 'IX' into 'XII'

(d) That in Article XIII for the words beginning with '15 representatives' and ending with 'Burma' the following be substituted —

14 representatives of Madras

11 Andhra

20 Bombay

5 Sindh

25 Bengal

25 United Provinces

5 Delhi, Ajmere-Merwara and British Rajputana

20 Punjab including North-West Frontier Provinces

12 Central Provinces

20 Behar and Orissa

6 Berar

5 Burma

(e) That in Article XXIV for the words 'from not more than 15' to 'Burma' a similar change be made as in the above resolution.

(f) That the representatives of the newly formed Congress Circles and the additional members of the other circles do take their place on the All-India Congress Committee in 1918 as soon as their names are reported to the General Secretaries notwithstanding anything contained in Articles 14, 15 and 17 of the Constitution, and that this procedure be without detriment to the elections made for 1918 under Article XIV.

(From the Chair.)

XXII. THE BRITISH CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

That this Congress records its sense of high appreciation of the services of Sir William Wedderburn and other members of the British Committee and resolves that the Organization of the British Committee and 'India' should be maintained.

(From the Chair.)

XXIII. GENERAL SECRETARIES.

(a) That Messrs. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, the Hon'ble Mr. Bhurg and Dewan Bahadur Keshava Pillai be appointed General Secretaries of the Congress for the next year.

(b) That this Congress desires to convey its most grateful thanks to Messrs. Subba Rao and Syed Mahommed, General Secretaries of the Congress, and hopes that they will still give the Congress their help and their counsel.

(From the Chair.)

XXIV. Place of the next Congress.

That the next Congress be held at Delhi.

Moved by—Rai Bahadur Sultan Sing (Delhi).

The Indian National Congress.

32nd SESSION, 1917.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

26TH DECEMBER, 1917.

THE Congress met at 2 P. M.

The Proceedings commenced with the chanting of a song from the Rigveda :—

*United in progress and in speech, let your minds apprehend alike
Alike in council and in prayer, alike in feelings and in thought, be
ye one in your aspirations and your desires, and may your minds
be drawn together to bear with one another*

After this hymn, *Bande Mataram* was sung by a choir of ladies and children, dressed all in white and led by Mrs. Amala Das.

Babu Bipin Chandra Pal then read the telegrams that had been received from various persons and associations wishing success to the 32nd Session of the Congress aims.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee then called upon Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore to read out his opening invocation. Sir Rabindra, who received a tremendous ovation, then recited the following verses in a voice which, reaching the farthest corners of the pandal, hushed the vast audience, with its music and heartfelt eloquence—

Thou hast given us to live
Let us uphold this honour with all our strength and will
For Thy glory rests upon the glory that we are
Therefore in Thy name we oppose the power that would plant its banner upon
our soul
Let us know that Thy light grows dim in the heart that bears its insult of
bondage,
That the life, when it becomes feeble, timidly yields Thy throne to untruth,
For weakness is the traitor who betrays our soul
Let this be our prayer to Thee—
Give us power to resist pleasure where it enslaves us,
To lift our sorrow up to Thee as the summer holds its midday sun,
Make us strong that our worship may flower in love and bear fruit in work
Make us strong that we may not insult the weak and the fallen,
That we may hold our love high where all things around us are wooing the dust
They fight and kill for self-love, giving it Thy name,
They fight for hunger that thrives on brother's flesh,
They fight against thine anger and die

But let us stand firm and suffer with strength
 for the True for the Good for the Eternal in man
 for Thy Kingdom which is in the union of hearts
 for thy Freedom which is of the Soul
 Our voyage is begun Captain
 We bow to Thee !
 The storm howls and the waves are wicked and wild but we sail on
 The menace of danger waits in the way to yield to Thee its offering of pain
 And a voice in the heart of the tempest cries
 Come to conquer fear !
 Let us not linger to look back for the laggards or benumb the darkening hours
 with dread and doubt
 For Thy time is our time and Thy burden is our own and life and death are but
 thy breath playing upon the eternal sea of Life
 Let us not wear our hearts away in picking small help and taking slow
 count of friends
 Let us know more than all else that Thou art with us and we are Thine for ever

The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Rai Bahadur Baikuntha Nath Sen then read out the following address —

BROTHER DELEGATES LADIES & GENTLEMEN,

As Chairman of the Reception Committee, the high honour and privilege belong to me of receiving you Brother Delegates, in this City—the Capital so long of British India but now, alas ! shorn of its proud distinction, and on behalf of the Reception Committee and in the name of Bengal, I offer you a most hearty and cordial welcome No one is more conscious than I am of my infirmities such as might induce in me diffidence about the satisfactory discharge of the delicate functions of the responsible position to which the voice of Bengal has called me But in will, brotherly solicitude for your comfort, earnestness of purpose, and devotion to the Cause which has brought us together I yield to none in the country Brother Delegates, many of you have travelled long distances to attend this great function and all have come at considerable personal sacrifice under a supreme sense of duty to your King and Country at the present critical time I hope and trust the camaraderie which must prevail among us all in such circumstances will inspire mutual goodwill and prompt you Brother Delegates, to overlook my personal failings the shortcomings of our arrangements for your stay and our poor cheer to forget your discomforts and to accept our will for the deed

Brother Delegates, this is perhaps the most important session of the Indian National Congress In the history of this national institution it has never been confronted with graver and more difficult problems our responsibilities have never been heavier Since its inauguration thirty two years back under the inspiration and able guidance of some of our most distinguished friends and patriots, as a small and unpretentious organisation for focussing official attention upon only a few among many of our irritating and clamant political grievances and for educating public opinion both in India and England and during the whole period of its vigorous adolescence it has never had to tackle more momentous, more complicated and more perplexing constitutional questions — questions fraught with such immense possibilities for the destinies of the people Our fate is in the making as it were, and our future and the future of succeeding generations of Indians will depend to some extent at least, upon our deliberations

in this hall and our activities outside it. At such a supreme hour in our national existence one naturally deplotes the absence from our ranks of the illustrious leaders of the past to whose wise counsel and selfless devotion the Congress owes all its present development and all its power. The additional toll taken by Death during the year might well overpower us and paralyse our energies. The death of Mr. Dadabhoi Naoroji coming between the death of Mr. Khare and that of Mr. Rasul has touched the innermost core of the Indian heart. Mr. Dadabhoi Naoroji—the most illustrious and devoted among workers in the Great Indian Cause—who by his long and indefatigable labours well and truly laid the foundations of Indian constitutional organisation and agitation—the Prophet who showed us the Light and preached to us the noble and saving cult of Swaraj in India at a time when our vision was fixed upon a lower horizon of political development—who even with the Hand of Death upon him had the betterment of India uppermost in his mind—who among us could ever be reconciled to the calamity and fail to sigh for him at the present crisis? Both devoted workers Mr. Khare's and Mr. Rasul's death has created a void which it is difficult to fill. Mr. Rasul's name will go down to posterity with the additional distinction of being the first Musalman to be identified with us Hindus to apply his great talents to the National Cause without his attention being engrossed by the seductions of a brilliant career at the Bar and to stake his all for the political progress of his countrymen he loved so well on lines laid down by the Indian National Congress. It is some consolation to us to know that his noble life was not lived in vain and that his proselytising labours among his coreligionists have yielded a rich harvest in the present thorough identification of Hindu and Moslem political interests. It is useless to waste time in idle sorrow when the moments are precious and the spirits of our illustrious dead cheer us with their presence here and beckon to us to advance with spirit and determination to the hard work ahead soothed and supported by the Divine teachings of the *Geeta*.

Brother Delegates the times are indeed critical. We meet once again under the shadow of the Great War which has shaken to its foundations the whole fabric of human society. To describe it as devastating is to leave unexposed the deep inner meaning of the conflict. Misapplied science perverted talent and the most gigantic military machinery have done their worst they have imparted a shock of unparalleled violence to the whole civilised world for savagery for butchery for vandalism the Teuton swashbuckler has beaten all record. But far more important than the incidental loss in life and property is the effect of the War upon the future of human civilisation. The inherent defects of material civilisation stand exposed to-day such as they would never have done in any other event. The combinations of nations engaged in the titanic struggle are animated by conflicting principles of human existence—one standing out for centralisation domination and the gospel of brutal force while the other is determined to fight to the last in defence of the exalted principles of righteousness justice and protection of the weak and the oppressed—in short of all principles which make life worth living. In such a fight there could never be any mistake about the attitude and the sympathies of an Eastern nation in the happy possession of a civilisation distinguished alike for its hoary age and its soft and humanising characteristics—a nation with a living faith in progressive evolution and modest conceptions about human life as only a link may be an unimportant link in the long chain of lives that must precede ultimate salvation. It is not loyalty to the Throne or to the Empire alone that inspires our action on the present occasion. a

higher and a nobler spring will be found in our Indian civilisation our soft Indian nature and our spiritual conceptions and associations. The bonds between India and the British Empire rest upon far stronger and firmer foundations than the accident of historical association. They derive their strength from the subsistence between the two Empires of a complete identity in principles and the most perfect unity in ideas about human rights. But sympathy is not everything now. The shock that is felt throughout the Empire must stimulate us to put forth our best energies in the Common Cause. With the collapse of Russia and the consequential prolongation of the War the time has come for more active co-operation with the forces of the Empire. In the existing conditions of Indian development we have perhaps to our credit a glorious share in the War. But it is not the glory that should be the limit of our ambition or even the chief consideration. So long as the ultimate issue remains undecided the kudos should be a matter of comparative indifference. The call of duty is there to impel us to organise the resources of India in men and money for the service of the Empire in the most efficient manner. Recruits must be sent to the Front by the thousand instead of by the score and funds must be supplied liberally for the support of the military organisation so necessary for crushing once for all Prussian militarism.

But Brother Delegates in this connection note must be taken of the draw backs to the full employment of the splendid man power of India at this crisis. To our infinite regret in pursuance of a fatal policy of distrust and suspicion in the past the material has been allowed by Government to deteriorate. After 150 years of British Rule one finds to one's surprise and sorrow that the martial instinct is practically dead throughout the country except in particular areas and among particular classes. Whole provinces and whole races have been characterised as non military and recruitment notwithstanding our repeated and earnest protests has been confined within very narrow limits. People have forgotten the use of arms—thanks to the operation of the Indian Arms Act—so much so that most of them have come to develop quite a fear for firearms. It is contended by the Anglo Indian Press that the free and unrestricted use of firearms can never make a nation martial and Americans are referred to by way of illustration. The fallacy of the argument is obvious. It is vitiated by a disregard of the fact that it is one thing for a nation to devote its energies to the pursuit of peaceful occupations in preference to the military and it is quite another thing for people to become unfit for a military career through demoralisation. It would be preposterous to suggest that in the United States of America the proper material is absent. The bulk of the people are European in origin providing as good material for service in the field as any in the world. If Americans are not martial it is because they find profit in other spheres of activity. No conclusions can legitimately be drawn either for or against the main proposition from the absence of an Arms Act in the United States of America. Even if there was any force or point in the contention which there is none volunteering must be admitted to be a powerful lever for keeping the nation at a proper level of fitness for military service. But what has been the policy of our rulers in this matter? Have the earnest appeals of the people for admission into the volunteer units been heeded? No the responsibility of our present helpless condition must rest with Government.

And this demoralisation of the people accounts for much of the tardiness of the present recruiting. The hopelessness of free promotion to the com

commissioned ranks of the Army has likewise retarded recruitment, especially among the better classes. The announcement of 20th August last, which all India hails with delight and hope has not gone far enough, and the grievance has not been removed. The Indian must be placed on a level of equality with the European as regards admission into the commissioned ranks of the Army before any substantial results can be expected from the recent change of policy.

Brother Delegates, the complaint has been that the response to the call for recruitment has not been commensurate with our protestations of loyalty and thorough identity of interests with the British nation. That was the gravamen of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's charge,—a charge based upon a cavalier disregard of facts. Regard being had to the history of the areas to which recruitment has lately been extended and all circumstances, enlistment has neither been slow nor unsatisfactory. But the correctness of the hypothesis assumed for the sake of argument, a study of the etiology of the alleged public apathy will reveal the ugly truth that it is the natural effect of the policy of exclusion, executive domination, estrangement and mistrust so far followed by British Indian rulers. A ruling caste has gradually been created in India with all its evils of mutual hatred, mutual repulsion and mutual distrust. The European has come to enjoy the privileges of the Hindu-world Brahmin, superior to all Indians from the accident of his birth and practically immune from the operation of even the territorial penal laws. Murder of an Indian, however deliberate and cruel in its details, is not followed in his case by the punishment provided in the Penal Code. There is also the dead weight of the Indian Civil Service, which, in the name of administrative efficiency and for the sake of prestige, has opposed with varying degrees of success all Indian reforms, and has neutralised the effects of reforms ultimately introduced. The continuance of the unholy combination of judicial and executive functions, notwithstanding Lord Dufferin's admission and the authoritative pronouncement in Council of the Home Member Sir Harvey Adamson, and the non introduction of simultaneous examinations in England and India for the recruitment of the higher branches of the Indian services in defiance of a Resolution of the House of Commons are illustrative of the first proposition, the retarded growth of Local Self Government, through executive interference from within contrary to the wholesome principles embodied in Lord Ripon's Resolution of 1882 is illustrative of the second proposition. The civilian, again, is not satisfied with his pretentious role of the omniscient and omnipotent bureaucrat, he has put himself forward as the only true representative of the dumb millions of India. Such a claim in any other country would have been condemned for its extravagance, but here the theory animates Government policy in many departments. And one of the reasons for frequent revision of Land Revenue assessment and short period settlements so harassing in their operation and oppressive in the result to the whole agricultural community including the *malguzar* and the tenant, is the anxiety of the Civil Service to protect the peasant against the rapacity of the landlord. To protect the non Brahmin against the Brahmin and the illiterate masses against the educated classes, the civilian, as the only man having the true interests of India at heart, would fain resist any scheme of constitutional reforms. It would be entirely wrong to expect that such things can go on for any length of time among an intelligent people without rousing their suspicions about the good faith of the bureaucracy.

The dislocation of the ancient village organisation and the decay of

cottage industries through the evils of a wooden and inflexible and one might add unimaginative administration and European competition and European exploitation of India's resources are potent contributory causes of the general dissatisfaction. The inglorious record of oversea indentured emigration and the treatment accorded to our countrymen in the Colonies have certainly not soothed the feelings of the people. The recent incident in British East Africa only aggravates the humiliation and the bitterness.

In addition to these chronic troubles some incidental to alien domination and therefore unavoidable and others purely accidental and removable the series of repressive measures recently adopted by Government had had the most distressing effect upon the public mind. The Seditious Meetings Act the Crimes Act the Indian Press Act and the Defence of India Act require special mention as the most trying of these. Freedom of speech and writing is cherished in India with almost religious enthusiasm. That right has been taken away from us Indian while Europeans unless guilty of the fatal mistake of championing the India Cause are immune from the operation of the restrictive legislation. People might well fret at the arrangement but the Defence of India Act and the old Regulations—Bengal Regulation III of 1818 Madras Regulation II of 1811 and Bombay Regulation XXXV of 1827—through the administration of them especially—have overshadowed the other Acts and have created an atmosphere in India destructive of wholehearted cooperation between Government and the public. The internments are a standing grievance with us. The incarceration of so many citizens and promising youths without trial must be a matter of grave concern in all countries. In India it is almost criminal. It saps the very foundations of the Empire by destroying that public faith in British justice which is the strongest bulwark of British Rule in India. From time to time official apologies have been issued with all the authority attaching to gubernatorial pronouncements. The latest is that an organised conspiracy exists in Bengal and other Provinces for the overthrow of British Rule. The fact that the official announcement on the point synchronises with the preliminaries for a thorough overhaul by the Imperial Government of the whole constitution of the Indian Administration with the definite object of granting self government to India within a reasonable time is significant and the coincidence may be more than accidental. But without questioning the *bona fides* of the official theory it may be pointed out that a broad proposition like that unsupported by evidence leaves room for scepticism. The public will await with interest the report of the commission presided over by a Judge of the King's Bench Division of the British High Court of Justice. But both the points of reference and the personnel are anything but reassuring. The Punjab—the home of the Ghadr party is unrepresented and Bengal could have been and should have been more strongly represented. In view of the scope of the inquiry and the method prescribed however the composition becomes a matter of subordinate interest. Even the best of men not free to take independent evidence and to investigate the subject on judicial lines would perhaps come to the same conclusions as Government upon the *ex parte* statements of informers and the so called confessions of the detenus. For a verdict on the basis of this evidence a commission need not have been appointed. Better results would perhaps been obtained by sending the papers to a body of distinguished English Judges. The conclusions of the commission on the first point will fail to command public confidence. And on the second point the work of the

commission could have been done as well by the Legislative Department of the Government of India (Hear Hear) That Department must have by this time developed a special aptitude for drafting repressive Legislation (Hear Hear) The regret is repression never succeeds It must be followed by more repression A Conspiracy Act already exists Great results were expected from it, but apparently it has failed The commission is therefore to advise Government about another, and possibly a more drastic, conspiracy law (Shame) But it may be safely prophesied that the effect of all this would be to exalt an inefficient Police (Hear Hear) at the expense of the people and to create a further estrangement between Government and the people The commission, to say the least, is most inopportune It may help to prevent a general amnesty to political prisoners and to nullify to some extent the efforts of constructive British statesmanship, but it will at the same time destroy all hope of that active co-operation between Government and the people which is the supreme need of the hour (Hear Hear) Political lollypops will never divert public attention and neutralise the evils of repression (Hear Hear)

In connection with the interments the whole point is, whether the complicity of the interned and the State prisoners in the alleged conspiracy can be established by satisfactory evidence Lord Carmichael asserted in the course of his last Durbar Speech that Government had evidence in their possession which could not be published for special reasons Lord Ronaldshay practically repeats that statement, but mere general asseveration of that sort will fail to convince the public The evidence must be tested in a court of law under the fires of cross-examination The persons concerned must be placed on their trial If they are not, the legitimate inference is that any evidence in the possession of Government must be either tainted or of such a character that it cannot be produced in a court of law If the detenus are really guilty of any serious offence against the State or person or property, they may be dealt with as severely as possible There is absolutely no sympathy with the criminal anywhere in Bengal, or for the matter of that in India, but if they are only suspects and the suspicion against them rests upon the weak foundation of Police report, they must be released The inviolability of the person and property of the citizen cannot be disregarded without serious detriment to the cause of good government and of the Empire

That the treatment accorded to the detenus is capable of improvement appears from the repeated complaints in the Press (Hear hear) The hunger strike among the State prisoners in the Alipur Central Jail is of the utmost moment and ought to arrest public attention (Hear hear) The laws are bad enough in all conscience their operation is rendered harsher still by their administration in a manner opposed to the general policy and the detailed provisions The detention of State prisoners in solitary confinement in jails (Shame)—the worst form of imprisonment provided in the Penal Code—absolutely lacks justification (Applause) in principle and text, precedent and expediency Cells intended for "B Class Habituals" are certainly not fit place for State prisoners (Hear, hear) The hunger strike ought to have formed the subject of special investigation by at least the non-official visitors of the jail But we find instead the authorities have adopted the extraordinary course of removing the strikers to Allahabad and other places That was about the most unsatisfactory method of dealing with so serious a situation Suicide by detenus again, is far from being reassuring It is time the fact was faced—that the whole policy must be changed

before the public will be satisfied in a land where the law is respected as religion (Hear, hear)

The Defence of India Act has similarly been put into operation, thanks to the elastic regulations framed thereunder, in a manner foreign to its original purpose and object (Shame) The latest development is that a promising industry is threatened with extinction through action taken under the Act The recently appointed Controller of Coal Supply, from the reports to hand wants to have third class collieries,—100 or more owned by Indians—closed down (Shame) This will be nice business indeed! How the closing of Indian collieries will help the Allied Cause, it is difficult to see; but the Defence of India Act is all-comprehensive in its operation, is invoked for all purposes, and is supposed to invest the authorities with an extraordinary jurisdiction touching almost every detail of social order But all this is the least calculated to reassure the public

Brother Delegates, even if this long string of genuine grievances did not check public co operation with Government the mischievous activities of that favourite, all powerful and infallible department known as the Criminal Intelligence Department are enough to make co operation on the part of the people impossible, (Hear, hear) unless it be in the contemptible role of spies and informers (Cheers) The ineptitude of this branch of the Police has been exposed more than once in judicial tribunals In perhaps every country the Police has officers distinguished for their detective ability, but here in India the C I D men have never been conspicuous for any special aptitude, natural or acquired or special qualifications for the detection of crime, they have seldom tracked a criminal but they make up for their deficiency by assuming extraordinary powers under extraordinary Acts In the ordinary courts their success in securing conviction is problematical in special tribunals of final jurisdiction they breathe freer (Hear hear), with special Commissioners under the Defence of India Act, unhampered by the ordinary rules of procedure, they are at their best (Applause) But it is by no means certain that they have exhausted their resources for acquisition of larger powers or that they have come to the end of their tether The new Commission proves that This much is certain however, that they have materially helped to create mutual distrust and mutual repulsion between the rulers and the ruled The letters written by the suicide Sachindrachandra Das Gupta of Rungpur to the District Magistrate and the C I D Inspector on the eve of his death throw a lurid light, not only upon the mischievous activities of the C I D, but also upon the state of exasperation and helplessness to which people anxious to live quietly are driven by them (Shame)

Brother Delegates co operation cordial and wholehearted co-operation is the great need of the present situation and the problem of securing that public co operation must be tackled by the authorities with that sympathy and courage for which British statesmanship has ever been distinguished It is not enough to remove the grievances just specified We have His Excellency the Viceroy's assurance that the redress of grievances forms one of the three main tasks he has set before his Government Particular grievances may be redressed but that will leave the real problem unsolved Grievances like scrub have an extraordinary vitality and unless there is a root and branch reform they are sure to reappear again and again The policy of distrust must be replaced by one of implicit trust in the people And as trust and repression cannot go together the offensive Regulations and Acts must be repealed or their operation must be

limited to foreigners hailing from enemy countries, the C I D must be abolished, and the Indian must be placed on a footing of absolute equality with the European in the matter of civil and military appointment in India in loyal acceptance of the noble principles laid down in the famous Proclamation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria of blessed memory and reaffirmed by succeeding Emperors. The Indian must also have secured to him the rights and privileges of British Citizenship,—of free and unrestricted travel and stay throughout the British Empire—and adequate guarantees for purity in the administration of justice. More important than all this, however, is the introduction of constitutional reforms in consonance with the principle of responsible government for India announced by His Majesty's Government. Brother Delegates, we have outgrown the lines for our development fixed by past Congresses. Even within the year our ideas have expanded with marvellous rapidity. About this time last year our thoughts were concentrated upon the speedy expansion of representative government in India. This time the main problem before us is, how best to introduce responsible government in this country containing elements of automatic development? Responsible government is the natural corollary and end of representative government, it is true, but the idea was absent last year of starting with responsible government. The world indeed is moving along at a giddy pace, as Mr Lloyd George pointed out, and we have covered the track of centuries in as many weeks. The war has given a fresh impulse to human society. Under the new stimulus His Majesty's Government have given the only correct direction to constitutional agitation in India. The forces of time were also moving towards the same end. Once India has secured a place of honour, dignity, trust and equality with the Self governing Colonies of the Empire on the Imperial War Cabinet,—thanks to the noble initiative of His Excellency the Viceroy—self government, be it in a rudimentary form at the beginning, must come to her. The problem now is more about details than about principles. His Majesty the King Emperor delivered to us sometime ago the blessed Message of Hope. With the Imperial Cabinet resolved to give us responsible government, albeit in stages, and both His Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India anxious to deal with the question of constitutional reforms with broad and sympathetic statesmanship, the Hope India had so long cherished promises to approach fruition. But we must not be carried away by possible feelings of elation at the happy prospect. We must not forget that the foes of progress are hard at work and vested interests and monopolies have reared their heads as is their wont in all countries and all ages whenever there is a talk of reform. In the United States of America, oblivious of the supreme claims of humanity, they carried matters to extremes. They are undeterred by the extravagance of their claims. In India they seek to defeat the generous intentions of the Imperial Government by a ludicrous appeal to the exploded theory of conquest. The Anglo Indian merchant must needs have his own way as heretofore because, forsooth, he has started mills and developed oversea commerce for his personal gain! It is hopeless to bring him round by argument. His reason is clouded by passion and prejudice. The present circumstances should have made him more reasonable, but, like Gideon's Fleece, he alone is dry when everybody,—the protagonists of reaction Sir Valentine Chirol, Sir Bampfylde Fuller and Sir John Rees included—is saturated with the heavenly dew of sympathy and love. It is nothing strange that he should have supporters among a few Indians. In America

too opposition to emancipation came from the slaves themselves. But our fervent faith in the justice of our Cause, in the fairness of British Democracy, and the willingness and ability of the Imperial Government to redeem the pledged word will support us through the struggle. Our hope lies, next to His Excellency Lord Chelmsford—distinguished alike for his sympathy and his liberal statesmanship,—with Mr Montagu, who has expressed his views on the present system of Indian Government with an unfaltering voice and in terms that will remain deeply engraven in history, and who has the reputation of having the courage of his conviction. Mr Montagu has before him a task that has rarely fallen to the lot of any statesman, he has at the same time a splendid opportunity of doing to India that justice which is long overdue. Seldom in the history of this unfortunate country has there been such a happy combination of authorities and of unity of purpose among them. Mr Montagu has the support of the Cabinet and His Excellency the Viceroy alike. He has also able colleagues on his Council, and none more trusted than our friend Mr Bhupendranath Basu, to help him with sound advice. With his sympathy, political faith, insight, large experience, his personal observations in India, and his impressions and conclusions from confidential discussion of constitutional questions with the leaders of Indian public opinion and His Excellency the Viceroy, he should be able to evolve a sound scheme of responsible government that will satisfy Indian aspirations at least for a generation or two. It is a question indeed how far the idea of granting responsible government in stages is sound. The weight of reason and experience and perhaps of authority, is in favour of full responsible government in the internal administration of the country. But should such a scheme have to be abandoned for the present, let us at least have the foundations of real self government,—let us have a scheme such as in the natural process of evolution will lead to the introduction within a reasonable time of the colonial form of self government. We hope we shall not be disappointed. God grant that the authorities will rise superior to all considerations of prestige and class interest at this supreme hour of our national existence, and will ensure the permanence of British Indian Rule by making that rule responsive to the wishes of the people. God grant that Mr Montagu will finish his altruistic labours, undeterred by clamours and threats of interested classes, to our entire satisfaction and the admiration of the world and posterity! (Hear, hear)

Brother Delegates I once more welcome you to this city with all the warmth of my Bengali nature and offer you the traditional hospitality of Bengal (Loud cheers)

Having finished his address the Chairman called upon the Hon Babu Surendranath Banerjea to move the formal election of the President of the Congress.

The Hon Babu Surendranath Banerjea, who, on rising received a great ovation, said —

Mr Chairman, Brother and Sister Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen I am charged by the Reception Committee to lay before you a proposition which I am sure will meet with your unanimous and enthusiastic acceptance. I desire to appeal to you to ratify and confirm the election of Mrs Besant (Loud applause) as President of this year's Congress. Mrs Besant needs no introduction from me (Hear, hear). She has a world wide name and fame—she is honoured and respected in both hemispheres. She is one of world's great orators (Hear, hear). Oratory, they say—not I—is a divine gift. In her

case, it is merged in the grandeur of her personality and in the brilliance of her achievements. I will not refer to her work outside India and standing on this Congress platform, I can only allude to her achievements in the domain of political reform. But whatever may be the nature, the character and complexion of her world wide and cosmopolitan activities, there is the broad outstanding fact that she has made India her home (Hear, hear)—not in the sense of many of those who have made it their home for purposes of exploitation (Hear, hear and laughter)—she has made India her home for the highest ends of the spiritual, moral, intellectual and political salvation of her people. She loves India with a love exceeding even that of a woman and that love has been tested by the truest and noblest of all tests—consecrated by sacrifice and suffering. She has suffered for the sake of India and we return her love with enthusiastic gratitude—for we are a grateful people—and in remembrance of her sufferings, in recognition of her services, and as a protest against the repressive policy of internment (Hear, hear), we have conferred upon her the highest honour which is in our power to bestow, *viz*, the Presidentship of the Congress. (Turning to Mrs Besant) Madam, you may go down on your knees and bless Providence that you have been selected as a victim of this repressive policy, for you have thus drawn to it the attention of the civilized world, and such a policy cannot stand the fierce glare of publicity and enlightened criticism. I am sure that we are within a measurable distance of that day when the death knell of this policy will be sounded and the Acts which incarnate it will be blotted out of the Statute Book. Brother Delegates, I will not detain you longer because I have no desire to stand between you and the gifted lady who will follow me. But I will say this that Mrs Besant has always been in the forefront of the fight for freedom. She founded the Home Rule League. She has by her marvellous work, stimulated and fostered the cause of Self Government and I believe that her imprisonment has imparted to it an impetus, such as years of steady, earnest work would not have done—and which will carry it on to a triumphant issue. Brother Delegates, we are living in a psychological moment in the history of our country. The signs and portents are all in our favour—glorious visions of the future are bursting upon our view—great potentialities are growing and expanding before our eyes. There are those who would give worlds, to avert, what to them would be an evil day, and to postpone and indefinitely postpone the fruition of our legitimate hopes and aspirations. We have to counteract these reactionary forces, and therefore, at this moment, we need all the patriotism, all the fervour, all the unflinching sacrifice which is so conspicuously associated with the honoured name of Mrs Besant. At such a time so full of promise, yet also so full of difficulties have we therefore, thought it necessary, to induct Mrs Besant into the Presidential chair of the National Congress, to lead us, to guide us, to instruct us, in the firm confidence that she will take her place—worthily take her place—among the greatest, the wisest, the most illustrious of the Presidents of the Indian National Congress. With these words, I lay this proposition before you. (Loud applause)

Dewan Govinda Raghava Iyer seconded and Mr S R Bomanji of Bombay, Lala Harkishen Lal of the Punjab, Mr Hasam Imam of Behar and Mr Shamulla Beg of Lucknow supported the motion.

Chairman of the Reception Committee. I understand that this is carried (Cheers). I now ask the President of the Congress, Mrs Besant, to take the chair.

Mrs Besant then took the chair amidst thunderous applause and delivered her Presidential address

THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

FELLOW-DELEGATES AND FRIENDS .

Everyone who has preceded me in this Chair has rendered his thanks in fitting terms for the gift which is truly said to be the highest that India has it in her power to bestow . It is the sign of her fullest love, trust, and approval, and the one whom she seats in that chair is, for his year of service, her chosen leader . But if my predecessors found fitting words for their gratitude, in what words can I voice mine, whose debt to you is so overwhelmingly greater than theirs? For the first time in Congress history, you have chosen as your President one who, when your choice was made, was under the heavy ban of Government displeasure, and who lay interned as a person dangerous to public safety . While I was humiliated, you crowned me with honour, while I was slandered, you believed in my integrity and good faith, while I was crushed under the heel of bureaucratic power, you acclaimed me as your leader, while I was silenced and unable to defend myself, you defended me, and won for me release . I was proud to serve in lowliest fashion but you lifted me up and placed me before the world as your chosen representative . I have no words with which to thank you, no eloquence with which to repay my debt . My deeds must speak for me, for words are too poor . I turn your gift into service to the Motherland, I consecrate my life anew to her in worship by action . All that I have and am, I lay on the Altar of the Mother, and together we shall cry, more by service than by words
Bande Mataram

There is, perhaps one value in your election of me in this crisis of India's destiny, seeing that I have not the privilege to be Indian-born come from that little island in the northern seas which has been, in the West, the bulwark of free institutions . The Aryan emigrants, who spread over the lands of Europe, carried with them the seeds of liberty sown in their blood in their Asian cradle land . Western historians trace the self rule of the Saxon villages to their earlier prototypes in the East, and see the growth of English liberty as up springing from the Aryan root of the free and self contained village communities .

Its growth was crippled by Norman feudalism there, as its millennia nourished security here was smothered by the East India Company . But in England it burst its shackles and nurtured a liberty loving people, and a free Commons House . Here, it similarly burgeoned out into the Congress activities and more recently into those of the Muslim League, now together blossoming into Home Rule for India . The England of Milton, Cromwell, Sydney, Burke, Paine, Shelley, Wilberforce, Gladstone the England that sheltered Mazzini, Kossuth, Kropotkin, Stepniak, and that welcomed Garibaldi the England that is the enemy of tyranny, the foe of autocracy, the lover of freedom that is the England I would fain here represent to you to day . To day, when India stands erect, no suppliant people, but a Nation, self conscious, self respecting, determined to be free, when she stretches out her hand to Britain and offers friendship not subservience, co operation not obedience to day let me, western born but in spirit eastern, cradled in England but Indian by choice and adoption, let me stand as the symbol of union between Great Britain and India, a union of hearts and free choice not of compulsion, and therefore of a tie which cannot be broken a tie of love and of mutual helpfulness, beneficial to both Nations and blessed by God

GONE TO THE PEACE

India's great leader, Dadabhai Naoroji, has left his mortal body and is now one of the company of the Immortals, who watch over and aid India's progress. He is with W. C. Bonnerjee, and Ranade, and A. O. Hume, and Henry Cotton, and Pherozeshah Mehta, and Gopal Krishna Gokhale—the great men who, in Swinburne's noble verse, are the stars which lead us to Liberty's altar.

These O men shall ye honour
 Liberty only and these
 For thy sake and for all men's and mine
 Brother the crowns of them shine
 Lighting the way to her shrine
 That our eyes may be fastened upon her,
 That our hands may encompass her knees

Not for me to praise him in feeble words of reverence and of homage. His deeds praise him, and his service to his Country is his abiding glory. Our gratitude will be best paid by following in his footsteps, alike in his splendid courage and his unfaltering devotion, so that we may win the Home Rule which he longed to see while with us, and shall see, ere long, from the other world of Life, in which he dwells to day.

THE WAR AND PRE-WAR MILITARY EXPENDITURE

The Great War, into the whirlpool of which Nation after Nation has been drawn, has entered on its fourth year. The rigid censorship which has been established makes it impossible for any outside the circle of Governments to forecast its duration, but to me, speaking for a moment not as a politician but as a student of spiritual laws, to me its end is sure. For the true object of this War is to prove the evil of, and to destroy, autocracy and the enslavement of one Nation by another, and to place on sure foundations the God-given right to Self-Rule and Self-Development of every Nation, and the similar right of the Individual, of the smaller Self so far as is consistent with the welfare of the larger Self of the Nation. The forces which make for the prolongation of autocracy—the rule of one—and the even deadlier bureaucracy—the rule of a close body welded into an iron system—these have been gathered together in the Central Powers of Europe—as of old in Ravana—in order that they may be destroyed, for the New Age cannot be opened until the Old passes away. The new civilisation of Righteousness and Justice, and therefore of Brotherhood, of ordered Liberty, of Peace, of Happiness, cannot be built up until the elements are removed which have brought the old civilisation crashing about our ears. Therefore is it necessary that the War shall be fought out to its appointed end, and that no premature peace shall leave its object unattained. Autocracy and bureaucracy must perish utterly, in East and West, and, in order that their germs may not re-sprout in the future, they must be discredited in the minds of men. They must be proved to be less efficient than the Governments of Free Peoples, even in their favourite game of war, and their iron machinery—which at first brings outer prosperity and success—must be shown to be less lasting and effective than the living and flexible organisations of democratic Peoples. They must be proved failures before the world, so that the glamour of superficial successes may be destroyed for ever. They have had their day and their place in evolution, and have done their educative work. Now they are out of date, unfit for survival, and must vanish away.

When Great Britain sprang to arms, it was in defence of the freedom of a small Nation, guaranteed by treaties, and the great principles she proclaimed electrified

India and the Dominions They all sprang to her side without question, without delay, they heard the voice of old England, the soldier of Liberty, and it thrilled their hearts All were unprepared, save the small territorial army of Great Britain, due to the genius and foresight of Lord Haldane, and the readily mobilised army of India, hurled into the fray by the swift decision of Lord Hardinge The little army of Britain fought for time, fought to stop the road to Paris, the heart of France, fought, falling back step by step, and gained the time it fought for, till India's sons stood on the soil of France, were flung to the front, rushed past the exhausted regiments who cheered them with failing breath, charged the advancing hosts, stopped the retreat, and joined the British army in forming that unbreakable line which wrestled to the death through two fearful winters—often, these soldiers of the tropics, waist deep in freezing mud—and knew no surrender

India with her clear vision, saw in Great Britain the champion of Freedom in Germany the champion of despotism And she saw rightly Rightly she stood by Great Britain, despite her own lack of freedom and the coercive legislation which outrivalled German despotism, knowing these to be temporary, because un-English, and therefore doomed to destruction she spurned the lure of German gold and rejected German appeals to revolt She offered men and money, her educated classes, her *Vakils*, offered themselves as Volunteers, pleaded to be accepted Then the never sleeping distrust of Anglo India rejected the offer, pressed for money, rejected men And slowly, educated India sank back, depressed and disheartened, and a splendid opportunity for knitting together the two Nations was lost

Early in the War I ventured to say that the War could not end until England recognised that autocracy and bureaucracy must perish in India as well as in Europe The good Bishop of Calcutta, with a courage worthy of his free race, lately declared that it would be hypocritical to pray for victory over autocracy in Europe and to maintain it in India Now, it has been definitely declared that Self Government is to be the objective of Great Britain in India, and that a substantial measure of it is to be given at once when this promise is made good by the granting of the Reforms outlined last year in Lucknow, then the end of the War will be in sight For the War cannot end till the death knell of autocracy is sounded

Causes with which I will deal presently and for which India was not responsible have somewhat obscured the first eager expressions of India's sympathy, and have forced her thoughts largely towards her own position in the Empire But that does not detract from the immense aid she has given and is still giving It must not be forgotten that long before the present War she had submitted—at first, while she had no power of remonstrance, and later, after 1885, despite the constant protests of Congress—to an ever rising military expenditure, due partly to the amalgamation scheme of 1859, and partly to the cost of various wars beyond her frontiers, and to continually recurring frontier and trans frontier expenditure, in which she had no real interest They were sent out for supposed Imperial advantages not for her own

Between 1859 and 1904—45 years—Indian troops were engaged in thirty seven wars and expeditions There were ten wars the two Chinese Wars of 1860 and 1900, the Bhutan War of 1864-65, the Abyssinian War of 1868, the Afghan War of 1878-79, and, after the massacre of the Kabul Mission, the second war of 1879-80, ending in an advance of the frontier, in the search for an ever receding "scientific frontier", on this occasion the frontier was shifted, says Keene, from the line of the Indus to the western slope of the Suleiman range and from Peshawar to Quetta, the Egyptian War of 1882, in which the Indian troops markedly

distinguished themselves, the third Burmese War of 1885 ending in the annexation of Upper Burma in 1886, the invasions of Tibet in 1890 and 1904. Of expeditions, or minor wars, there were 27, to Sitana in 1858 on a small scale and in 1863 on a larger (the "Sitana Campaign"), to Nepal and Sikkim in 1859, to Sikkim in 1864, a serious struggle on the North West Frontier in 1868, expeditions against the Lushais in 1871-72, the Daflas in 1874-75, the Nagas in 1875, the Afendis in 1877, the Rampa Hill tribes in 1879, the Waziris and Nagas in 1881, the Akhas in 1884, and in the same year an expedition to the Zhob Valley, and a second thither in 1890. In 1888 and '89, there was another expedition against Sikkim, against the Akozais (the Black Mountain Expedition) and against the Hill Tribes of the north east, and in 1890 another Black Mountain Expedition, with a third in 1892. In 1890 came the expedition to Manipur, and in 1891, there was another expedition against the Lushais, and one into the Miranzal Valley. The Chitral Expedition occupied 1894-95, and the serious Tirah Campaign, in which 40,000 men were engaged, came in 1897 and 1898. The long list—which I have closed with 1904—ends with the expeditions against the Mahsuds in 1901, against the Kabulis in 1902, and the invasion of Tibet, before noted. All these events explain the rise in military expenditure, and we must add to them the sending of Indian troops to Malta and Cyprus in 1878—a somewhat theatrical demonstration—and the expenditure of some £2,000,000, to face what was described as "the Russian Menace" in 1884. Most of these were due to Imperial, not to Indian, policy, and many of the burdens imposed were protested against by the Government of India, while others were encouraged by ambitious Viceroys. I do not think that even this long list is complete.

Ever since the Government of India was taken over by the Crown, India has been regarded as an Imperial military asset and training ground—a position from which the jealousy of the East India Company had largely protected her, by insisting that the army it supported should be used for the defence and in the interests of India alone. Her value to the Empire for military purposes would not so seriously have injured at once her pride and her finances, if the natural tendencies of her martial races had been permitted their previous scope, but the disarming of the people, twenty years after the assumption of the Government by the Crown, emasculated the Nation, and the elimination of races supposed to be unwarlike, or, in some cases, too warlike to be trusted, threw recruitment more and more to the north, and lowered the physique of the Bengalis and Madrasis on whom the Company had largely depended.

The superiority of the Punjab, on which Sir Michael O'Dwyer so vehemently insisted the other day, is an artificial superiority, created by the British system and policy, and the poor recruitment elsewhere, on which he laid offensive insistence, is due to the same system and policy, which largely eliminated Bengalis, Madrasis and Mahrattas from the army. In Bengal, however, the martial type has been revived, chiefly in consequence of what the Bengalis felt to be the intolerable insult of the high-handed Partition of Bengal by Lord Curzon. On this Gopal Krishna Gokhale said

Bengal's heroic stand against the oppression of a harsh and uncontrolled bureaucracy has astonished and gratified all India. All India owes a deep debt of gratitude to Bengal.

The spirit evoked showed itself in the youth of Bengal by a practical revolt, led by the elders while it was confined to Swadeshi and Boycott, and rushing on, when it broke away from their authority, into conspiracy, assassination and dacoity—as had happened in similar revolts with Young Italy in the days of Mazzini, and with Young Russia in the days of Stepniak and Kropotkin. The results of their despair, necessarily met by the halter and penal servitude, had to be faced by Lord Hardinge

and Lord Carmichael during the present War. Other results, happy instead of disastrous in their nature, were the development of grit and endurance of a high character, shown in the courage of the Bengal lads in the serious floods that have laid parts of the Province deep under water, and in their compassion and self-sacrifice in the relief of famine. Their services in the present War—the Ambulance Corps and the replacement of its *materiel* when the ship carrying it sank, with the splendid services rendered by it in Mesopotamia; the recruiting of a Bengali regiment for active service, 900 strong, with another 900 reserves to replace wastage, and recruiting still going on—these are instances of the divine alchemy which brings the soul of good out of evil action, and consecrates to service the qualities evoked by rebellion.

In England, also, a similar result has been seen in a convict, released to go to the front, winning the Victoria Cross. It would be an act of statesmanship, as well as of divinest compassion, to offer to every prisoner and interned captive, held for political crime or on political suspicion, the opportunity of serving the Empire at the front. They might, if thought necessary, form a separate battalion or a separate regiment, under stricter supervision, and yet be given a chance of redeeming their reputation, for they are mostly very young.

The financial burden incurred in consequence of the above conflicts, and of other causes, now to be mentioned, would not have been so much resented, if it had been imposed by India on herself, and if her own sons had profited by her being used as a training ground for the Empire. But in this case, as in so many others, she has shared Imperial burdens, while not sharing Imperial freedom and power. Apart from this, the changes which made the Army so ruinous a burden on the resources of the country were the system of "British reliefs," the using of India as a training ground for British regiments; and the transfer of the men thus trained, to be replaced by new ones under the short service system, the cost of the frequent transfers and their connected expenses being charged on the Indian revenues, while the whole advantage was reaped by Great Britain. On the short service system the Simla Army Commission declared:

The short service system recently introduced into the British army has increased the cost and has materially reduced the efficiency of the British troops in India. We cannot resist the feeling that, in the introduction of this system, the interest of the Indian taxpayer was entirely left out of consideration.

The remark was certainly justified, for the short service system gave India only five years of the recruits she paid heavily for and trained, all the rest of the benefit going to England. The latter was enabled, as the years went on, to enormously increase her Reserves, so that she has had 400,000 men trained in, and at the cost of, India.

In 1863 the Indian army consisted of 140,000 men, with 65,000 white officers. Great changes were made in 1885-1905, including the reorganisation under Lord Kitchener, who became Commander-in-Chief at the end of 1902. Even in this hasty review, I must not omit reference to the fact that Army Stores were drawn from Britain at enormous cost, while they should have been chiefly manufactured here, so that India might have profited by the expenditure. Lately, under the necessities of War, factories have been turned to the production of munitions; but this should have been done long ago, so that India might have been enriched instead of exploited. The War has forced an investigation into her mineral resources, that might have been made for her own sake, but Germany was allowed to monopolise the supply of minerals that India could have produced and worked up, had she enjoyed Home Rule. India would have been richer, and the Empire safer, had she been a partner instead of a possession. But this side of the question will

come under the matters directly affecting merchants, and we may venture to express a hope that the Government help, extended to munition factories in time of War, may be continued to industrial factories in time of Peace. The net result of the various causes above-mentioned was that the expense of the Indian army rose by leaps and bounds, until, before the War, India was expending £21,000,000 as against the £28,000,000 expended by the United Kingdom, while the wealthy Dominions of Canada and Australia were spending only $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{4}$ millions respectively. (I am not forgetting that the United Kingdom was expending over £51,000,000 on her Navy, while India was free of that burden, save for a contribution of half a million.)

Since 1885, the Congress constantly protested against the ever increasing military expenditure, but the voice of the Congress was supposed to be the voice of sedition and of a class ambition, instead of being, as it was, the voice of educated Indians, the most truly patriotic and loyal class of the population. In 1885, in the First Congress, Mr P. Rangiah Naidu pointed out that military expenditure had been £11,463,000 in 1857 and had risen to £16,975,750 in 1884. Mr D. E. Wacha ascribed the growth to the amalgamation scheme of 1859, and remarked that the Company in 1856 had an army of 254,000 men at a cost of $11\frac{1}{2}$ millions, while in 1884, the Crown had an army of only 181,000 men at a cost of 17 millions. The rise was largely due to the increased cost of the European regiments, overland transport service, stores, pensions, furlough allowances, and the like, most of them imposed against the resistance of the Government of India, which complained that the changes were "made entirely, it may be said, from Imperial considerations, in which Indian interests have not been consulted or advanced." India paid nearly £700,000 a year, for instance, for 'Home Depôts'—'Home' being England of course—in which lived some 20,000 to 22,000 British soldiers, on the plea that their regiments, not they, were serving in India. I cannot follow out the many increases cited by Mr Wacha, but members can refer to his excellent speech.

Mr Fawcett once remarked that when the East India Company was abolished the English people became directly responsible for the Government of India. It cannot, I think, be denied that this responsibility has been so imperfectly discharged that in many respects the new system of Government compares unfavourably with the old. There was at that time an independent control of expenditure which now seems to be almost entirely wanting.

Shortly after the Crown assumed the rule of India Mr Disraeli asked the House of Commons to regard India as "a great and solemn trust committed to it by an all-wise and inscrutable Providence." Mr George Yule in the Fourth Congress, remarked on this: "The 650 odd members had thrown the trust back upon the hands of Providence, to be looked after as Providence itself thinks best." Perhaps it is time that India should remember that Providence helps those who help themselves.

Year after year the Congress continued to remonstrate against the cost of the army, until in 1902 after all the futile protests of the intervening years, it condemned an increase of pay to British soldiers in India, which placed an additional burden on the Indian revenues of £86,000 a year, and pointed out that the British garrison was unnecessarily numerous, as was shown by the withdrawal of large bodies of British soldiers for service in South Africa and China. The very next year Congress protested that the increasing military expenditure was not to secure India against internal disorder or external attack, but in order to carry out an Imperial policy, the Colonies contributed little or nothing to the Imperial military expenditure, while India bore the cost of about one-third of the whole British army in addition to her own

Indian troops Surely these facts should be remembered when India's military services to the Empire are now being weighed

In 1904 and 1905, the Congress declared that the then military expenditure was beyond India's power to bear, and in the latter year prayed that the additional ten millions sterling, sanctioned for Lord Kitchener's reorganisation scheme, might be devoted to education and the reduction of the burden on the riyats In 1908, the burdens imposed by the British War Office since 1859 were condemned, and in the next year it was pointed out that the military expenditure was nearly a third of the whole Indian revenue, and was starving Education and Sanitation

Lord Kitchener's reorganisation scheme kept the Indian Army on a War footing, ready for immediate mobilisation, and on January 1, 1915, the regular army consisted of 247,000 men, of whom 75,000 were English, it was the money spent by India in maintaining this army for years in readiness for war, which made it possible for her to go to the help of Great Britain at the critical period to which I alluded She spent over £20 millions on the military services in 1914-15 In 1915-16 she spent £21·8 millions In 1916-17 her military budget had risen to £22 millions, and it will be largely exceeded

On this excess, the Viceroy has spoken very ominously For the Indian War Loan (excluding Treasury Bills received in England) no less than £32 millions sterling have been received and more is coming in The proceeds of the Loan go to the British Government in London, as part of India's special contribution of £100 millions They have been utilised to meet War expenditure in India and Mesopotamia on behalf of the British Government But the Governor-General says

This War expenditure will greatly exceed the amount allowed for the budget estimates which were based on the data then available and we now expect that the excess will practically swallow up the whole of the amounts so far received on account of the Indian War Loan over and above the £10 millions assumed in the estimate for budget purposes India is the financial pivot of the British Empire in the East Thus apart from the expenditure in India and Mesopotamia to which I have just referred she is also undertaking the financing of large quantities of wheat jute manufactures hides and numerous other essential commodities which she is supplying to Great Britain to the Dominions and to the Allied Governments She is also providing funds on a considerable scale to East Africa and Persia and has had on various occasions to assist Ceylon Mauritius and Egypt by remittance of specie and otherwise of course we receive repayment for these services but as it is not made in India they necessarily constitute a continuing tax on our present resources here (italics mine)

The taxes levied to meet the calculated deficit will by no means suffice to fill up the great gulf now yawning before us On whom will those taxes be levied? It is not unlikely that those Zamindars who have been allying themselves with officials and English non officials against their countrymen, may find themselves disappointed in their allies, and may begin to realise by personal experiences the necessity of giving to Indian legislatures, in which they will be fully represented, control over National expenditure

Lord Hardinge, the last Viceroy of India, who is ever held in loving memory here for his sympathetic attitude towards Indian aspirations, made a masterly exposition of India's War Service in the House of Lords on the third of last July He emphasised her pre War services, shewing that though 19¼ millions sterling was fixed as a maximum by the Nicholson Committee, that amount had been exceeded in 11 out of the last 13 budgets, while his own last budget had risen to 22 millions During these thirteen years the revenue had been only between 48 and 58 millions,

once rising to 60 millions. Could any fact speak more eloquently of India's War Services than this proportion of military expenditure compared with her revenue?

The Great War began on August 4th, and in that very month and in the early part of September, India sent an expeditionary force of three divisions—two infantry and one cavalry division joined them in France in November. The first arrived, said Lord Hardinge, "in time to fill a gap that could not otherwise have been filled." He added pathetically "There are very few survivors of those two splendid divisions of infantry." Truly, their homes are empty, but their sons shall enjoy in India the liberty for which their fathers died in France. Three more divisions were at once sent to guard the Indian frontier, while in September a mixed division was sent to East Africa, and in October and November two more divisions and a brigade of cavalry went to Egypt. A battalion of Indian infantry went to Mauritius, another to the Cameroons, and two to the Persian Gulf, while other Indian troops helped the Japanese in the capture of Tsingtau. 210,000 Indians were thus sent overseas. The whole of these troops were fully armed and equipped, and in addition, during the first few weeks of War, India sent to England from her magazines "70 million rounds of small arm ammunition, 60,000 rifles, and more than 550 guns of the latest pattern and type."

In addition to these, Lord Hardinge speaks of sending to England enormous quantities of *material* tents, boots, saddlery, clothing etc. but every effort was made to meet the ever increasing demands made by the War Office and it may be stated without exaggeration that India was bled absolutely white during the first few weeks of the War.

It must not be forgotten, though Lord Hardinge has not reckoned it, that all wastage has been more than filled up, and 450,000 men represent this head, the increase in units has been 300,000 and including other military items, India had placed in the field up to the end of 1916 over a million of men.

In addition to this a British force of 80,000 was sent from India, fully trained and equipped at Indian cost, India receiving in exchange, many months later, 34 Territorial battalions and 29 batteries, "unfit for immediate employment on the frontier or in Mesopotamia, until they had been entirely re armed and equipped, and their training completed."

Between the autumn of 1914 and the close of 1915, the defence of our own frontiers was a serious matter, and Lord Hardinge says

The attitude of Afghanistan was for a long time doubtful although I always had confidence in the personal loyalty of our ally the Amir but I feared lest he might be overwhelmed by a wave of fanaticism or by a successful Jihad of the tribes.

It suffices to mention that although during the previous three years there had been no operations of any importance on the North West frontier there were between November 29 1914 and September 5 1915 no less than seven serious attacks on the North West frontier all of which were effectively dealt with.

The military authorities had also to meet a German conspiracy early in 1915, 7,000 men arriving from Canada and the United States, having planned to seize points of military vantage in the Panjab, and in December of the same year another German conspiracy in Bengal, necessitating military preparations on land, and also naval patrols in the Bay of Bengal.

Lord Hardinge has been much attacked by the Tory and Unionist Press in England and India, in England because of the Mesopotamia Report, in India because his love for India brought him hatred from Anglo India. India has affirmed her confidence in him, and with India's verdict he may well rest satisfied.

I do not care to dwell on the Mesopotamia Commission and its condemnation of the bureaucratic system prevailing here. Lord Hardinge vindicated himself and

India The bureaucratic system remains undefended I recall that bureaucratic inefficiency came out in even more startling fashion in connection with the Afghan War of 1878-79 and 1879-80 In February 1880 the war charges were reported as under £4 millions and the accounts showed a surplus of £2 millions On April 8th the Government of India reported Outgoing for War very alarming far exceeding estimate and on the 13th April it was announced that the cash balances had fallen in three months from thirteen crores to less than nine owing to excessive military drain On the following day [April 22] a despatch was sent out to the Viceroy showing that there appeared a deficiency of not less than $5\frac{1}{4}$ crores This vast error was evidently due to an under estimate of war liabilities which had led to such mis information being laid before Parliament and to the sudden discovery of inability to meet the usual drawings

It seemed that the Government knew only the amount audited not the amount spent Payments were entered as advances though they were not recoverable and the great negligence was evidently that of the heads of departmental accounts If such a mishap should occur under Home Rule a few years hence—which heaven forbid—I shudder to think of the comments of *The Englishman* and *The Madras Mail* on the shocking inefficiency of Indian officials

In September last our present Viceroy H E Lord Chelmsford defended India against later attacks by critics who try to minimise her sacrifices in order to lessen the gratitude felt by Great Britain towards her that gratitude should give birth to justice and justice should award freedom to India Lord Chelmsford placed before his Council in studiously considered outline a summary of what India has done during the past two years Omitting his references to what was done under Lord Hardinge as stated above I may quote from him

On the outbreak of war of the 4 598 British officers on the Indian establishment 530 who were at home on leave were detained by the War office for services in Europe 2 600 Combatant Officers have been withdrawn from India since the beginning of the War excluding those who proceeded on service with the batteries or regiments In order to make good these deficiencies and provide for War wastage the Indian Army Reserve of Officers was expanded from a total of 40 at which it stood on the 4th August 1914 to one of 3 000

The establishment of Indian units has not only been kept up to strength but has been considerably increased There has been an augmentation of 20 per cent in the cavalry and of 40 per cent in the infantry while the number of recruits enlisted since the beginning of the War is greater than the entire strength of the Indian Army as it existed on the 4th August 1914

Lord Chelmsford rightly pointed out

The army in India has thus proved a great Imperial asset and in weighing the value of India's contribution to the War it should be remembered that India's forces were no hasty improvisation but were an army in being fully equipped and supplied which had previously cost India annually a large sum to maintain

Lord Chelmsford has established what he calls a Man Power Board the duty of which is to collect and co-ordinate all the facts with regard to the supply of man power in India It has branches in all the Provinces A steady flow of reinforcements supplies the wastage at the various fronts and the labour required for engineering transport etc is now organised in 20 corps in Mesopotamia and 25 corps in France In addition 60 000 artisans labourers and specialists are serving in Mesopotamia and East Africa and some 20 000 menials and followers have also gone overseas Indian medical practitioners have accepted temporary commissions in the Indian Medical Service to the number of 500 In view of this

fact, due to Great Britain's bitter need of help, may we not hope that this Service will welcome Indians in time of peace as well as in time of war, and will no longer bar the way by demanding the taking of a degree in the United Kingdom. It is also worthy of notice that the I. M. S. officers in charge of district duties have been largely replaced by Indian medical men; this, again, should continue after the War. Another fact, that the Army Reserve of Officers has risen from 40 to 3,000, suggests that the throwing open of King's Commissions to qualified Indians should not be represented by a meagre nine. If English lads of 19 and 20 are worthy of King's Commissions—and the long roll of slain Second Lieutenants proves it—then certainly Indian lads, since Indians have fought as bravely as Englishmen, should find the door thrown open to them equally widely in their own country, and the Indian army should be led by Indian officers.

With such a record of deeds as the one I have baldly sketched, it is not necessary to say much in words as to India's support of Great Britain and her Allies. She has proved up to the hilt her desire to remain within the Empire, to maintain her tie with Great Britain. But if Great Britain is to call successfully on her manpower, as Lord Chelmsford suggests in his Man Power Board, then must the man who fights or labours have a man's Rights in his own land. The lesson which springs out of this War is that it is absolutely necessary for the future safety of the Empire that India shall have Home Rule. Had her Man-Power been utilised earlier there would have been no War, for none would have dared to provoke Great Britain and India to a contest. But her Man Power cannot be utilised while she is a subject Nation. She cannot afford to maintain a large army, if she is to support an English garrison, to pay for their gongs and comings, to buy stores in England at exorbitant prices and send them back again when England needs them. She cannot afford to train men for England, and only have their services for five years. She cannot afford to keep huge Gold Reserves in England, and be straitened for cash, while she lends to England out of her Reserves, taken from her over taxation, £27,000,000 for War expenses, and this, be it remembered, before the great War Loan. I once said in England "The condition of India's loyalty is India's freedom." I may now add "The condition of India's usefulness to the Empire is India's freedom." She will tax herself willingly when her taxes remain in the country and fertilise it, when they educate her people and thus increase their productive power, when they foster her trade and create for her new industries.

Great Britain needs India as much as India needs England, for prosperity in Peace as well as for safety in War. Mr. Montagu has wisely said that "for equipment in War a Nation needs freedom in Peace." Therefore I say that, for both countries alike, the lesson of the War is Home Rule for India.

Let me close this part of my subject by laying at the feet of His Imperial Majesty the loving homage of the thousands here assembled, with the hope and belief that, ere long, we shall lay there the willing and grateful homage of a free Nation.

CAUSES OF THE NEW SPIRIT IN INDIA

Apart from the natural exchange of thought between East and West, the influence of English education, literature and ideals, the effect of travel in Europe, Japan and the United States of America, and other recognised causes for the changed outlook in India, there have been special forces at work during the last few years to arouse a New Spirit in India and to alter her attitude of mind. These may be summed up as

(a) The awakening of Asia

(b) Discussions abroad on Alien Rule and Imperial Reconstruction

- (c) Loss of Belief in the Superiority of the White Races
- (d) The Awakening of the Merchants
- (e) The Awakening of the Women to claim their Ancient Position
- (f) The Awakening of the Masses

Each of these causes has had its share in the splendid change of attitude in the Indian Nation, in the uprising of a spirit of pride of country, of independence, of self-reliance, of dignity, of self respect. The War has quickened the rate of evolution of the world, and no country has experienced the quickening more than our Motherland

Australasia, to say nothing of the inevitable trade-struggles, in which Japan is already endangering Indian industry and Indian trade, while India is unable to protect herself

In order to face these larger issues with equanimity, the Empire requires a contented, strong, self dependent and armed India, able to hold her own and to aid the Dominions, especially Australia, with her small population and immense unoccupied and undefended area. India alone has the man power which can effectively maintain the Empire in Asia, and it is a short-sighted, a criminally short sighted, policy not to build up her strength as a Self Governing State within the Commonwealth of Free Nations under the British Crown. The Englishmen in India talk loudly of their interests, what can this mere handful do to protect their interests against attack in the coming years? Only in a free and powerful India will they be safe. Those who read Japanese papers know how strongly, even during the War, they parade unchecked their pro-German sympathies, and how likely after the War is an alliance between these two ambitious and warlike Nations. Japan will come out of the War with her army and navy unweakened, and her trade immensely strengthened. Every consideration of sane statesmanship should lead Great Britain to trust India more than Japan, so that the British Empire in Asia may rest on the sure foundation of Indian loyalty, the loyalty of a free and contented people, rather than be dependent on the continued friendship of a possible future rival. For international friendships are governed by National interests, and are built on quicksands, not on rock.

Englishmen in India must give up the idea that English dominance is necessary for the protection of their interests, amounting, in 1915, to £365,399 000 sterling. They do not claim to dominate the United States of America, because they have invested there £688 078 000. They do not claim to dominate the Argentine Republic, because they have invested there £269 808 000. Why then should they claim to dominate India on the ground of their investment? Britons must give up the idea that India is a possession to be exploited for their own benefit, and must see her as a friend, an equal, a Self Governing Dominion within the Empire, a Nation like themselves, a willing partner in the Empire, and not a dependent. The democratic movement in Japan, China and Russia in Asia has sympathetically affected India, and it is idle to pretend that it will cease to affect her.

(b) Discussions Abroad on Alien Rule and Reconstruction

But there are other causes which have been working in India consequent on the British attitude against autocracy and in defence of freedom in Europe, while her attitude to India has, until lately, been left in doubt. Therefore I spoke of a splendid opportunity lost. India at first believed whole-heartedly that Great Britain was fighting for the freedom of all Nationalities. Even now, Mr. Asquith declared—in his speech in the House of Commons reported here last October, on the peace resolution of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald—that "the Allies are fighting for nothing but freedom and, an important addition—for nothing short of freedom." In his speech declaring that Britain would stand by France in her claim for the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, he spoke of "the intolerable degradation of a foreign yoke." Is such a yoke less intolerable, less wounding to self respect, here than in Alsace-Lorraine, where the rulers and the ruled are both of European blood, similar in religion and habits? As the War went on India slowly and unwillingly came to realise that the hatred of autocracy was confined to autocracy in the West, and that the degradation was only regarded as intolerable for men of white races, that freedom was lavishly promised to all except to India—that new powers were to be given to the Dominions.

but not to India. India was markedly left out of the speeches of statesmen dealing with the future of the Empire, and at last there was plain talk of the White Empire, the Empirer of the Five Nations, and the "coloured races" were lumped together as the wards of the White Empire, doomed to an indefinite minority.

The peril was pressing; the menace unmistakable. The Reconstruction of the Empire was on the anvil; what was to be India's place therein? The Dominions were proclaimed as partners; was India to remain a Dependency? Mr. Bonar Law bade the Dominions strike while the iron was hot; was India to wait till it was cold? India saw her soldiers fighting for freedom in Flanders, in France, in Gallipoli, in Asia Minor, in China, in Africa; was she to have no share of the freedom for which she fought? At last she sprang to her feet and cried, in the words of one of her noblest sons: "Freedom is my birthright; and I want it." The words "Home Rule" became her Mantram. She claimed her place in the Empire.

Thus, while she continued to support, and even to increase, her army abroad, fighting for the Empire, and poured out her treasures as water for Hospital Ships, War Funds, Red Cross Organisations, and the gigantic War Loan, a dawning fear oppressed her, lest, if she did not take order with her own household, success in the War for the Empire might mean decreased liberty for herself.

The recognition of the right of the Indian Government to make its voice heard in Imperial matters, when they were under discussion in an Imperial Conference, was a step in the right direction. But disappointment was felt that while other countries were represented by responsible Ministers, the representation in India's case was of the Government, of a Government irresponsible to her, and not the representative of herself. No fault was found with the choice itself, but only with the non-representative character of the chosen, for they were selected by the Government, and not by the elected members of the Supreme Council. This defect in the resolution moved by the Hon. Khan Bahadur M. M. Shafi on October 2, 1915, was pointed out by the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjee. He said:—

My Lord in view of a situation so full of hope and promise, it seems to me that my friend's Resolution does not go far enough. He pleads for official representation at the Imperial Conference—he does not plead for popular representation. He urges that an address be presented to His Majesty's Government, through the Secretary of State for India for official representation at the Imperial Council. My Lord, official representation may mean little or nothing. It may indeed be attended with some risk, for I am sorry to have to say—but say it I must—that our officials do not always see eye to eye with us as regards many great public questions which affect this country, and indeed their views judged from our stand point, may sometimes seem adverse to our interests. At the same time, my Lord, I recognise the fact that the Imperial Conference is an assemblage of officials pure and simple, consisting of Ministers of the United Kingdom and of the Self Governing Colonies. But, my Lord, there is an essential difference between them and ourselves. In their case, the Ministers are the elect of the people—their organ and their voice answerable to them for their conduct and their proceedings. In our case, our officials are public servants in name, but in reality they are the masters of the public. The situation may improve, and I trust it will, under the liberalising influence of Your Excellency's beneficent administration, but we must take things as they are, and not indulge in building castles in the air which may vanish "like the baseless fabric of a vision."

It was said to be an epoch-making event that "Indian Representatives" took part in the Conference. Representatives they were, but, as said, of the British Government in India, not of India, whereas their colleagues represented their Nations. They did good work, none the less, for they were able and experienced men, though they failed us in the Imperial Preference Conference and, partially, on the Indentured Labour question. Yet we hope that the presence in the Conference of men of

Indian birth may prove to be the proverbial 'thin end of the wedge,' and may have convinced their colleagues that, while India was still a Dependency, India's sons were fully their equals

The Report of the Public Services Commission, though now too obviously obsolete to be discussed, caused both disappointment and resentment, for it showed that, in the eyes of the majority of the Commissioners, English domination in Indian administration was to be perpetual, and that 30 years hence she would only hold a pitiful 25 per cent of the higher appointments in the I C S and the Police I cannot, however, mention that Commission, even in passing, without voicing India's thanks to the Hon Mr Justice Rahim, for his rare courage in writing a solitary Minute of Dissent, in which he totally rejected the Report, and laid down the right principles which should govern recruitment for the Indian Civil Services

India had but three representatives on the Commission G K Gokhale died ere it made its Report, his end quickened by his sufferings during its work, by the humiliation of the way in which his countrymen were treated Of Mr Abdur Rahim I have already spoken The Hon Mr M B Chaubal signed the Report, but dissented from some of its most important recommendations The whole Report was written "before the flood," and it is now merely an antiquarian curiosity

India, for all these reasons, was forced to see before her a future of perpetual subordination the Briton rules in Great Britain the Frenchman in France, the American in America, each Dominion in its own area, but the Indian was to rule nowhere, alone among the peoples of the world, he was not to feel his own country as his own "Britain for the British" was right and natural "India for the Indians" was wrong, even seditious It must be "India for the Empire," or not even for the Empire, but 'for the rest of the Empire,' careless of herself "British support for British Trade" was patriotic and proper in Britain "Swadeshi goods for Indians" showed a petty and anti Imperial spirit in India The Indian was to continue to live perpetually, and even thankfully, as Gopal Krishna Gokhale said he lived now, in "an atmosphere of inferiority," and to be proud to be a citizen (without rights) of the Empire, while its other component Nations were to be citizens (with rights) in their own countries first, and citizens of the Empire secondarily Just as his trust in Great Britain was strained nearly to breaking point came the glad news of Mr Montagu's appointment as Secretary of State for India, of the Viceroy's invitation to him, and of his coming to hear for himself what India wanted It was a ray of sunshine breaking through the gloom, confidence in Great Britain revived and glad preparation was made to welcome the coming of a friend

The attitude of India has changed to meet the changed attitude of the Governments of India and Great Britain But let none imagine that that consequential change of attitude connotes any change in her determination to win Home Rule She is ready to consider terms of peace, but it must be "peace with honour," and honour in this connexion means Freedom If this be not granted, an even more vigorous agitation will begin

(c) Loss of Belief in the Superiority of the White Races

The undermining of this belief dates from the spreading of the Arya Samaj and the Theosophical Society Both bodies sought to lead the Indian people to a sense of the value of their own civilisation, to pride in their past, creating self respect in the present, and self confidence in the future They destroyed the unhealthy inclination to imitate the West in all things, and taught discrimination, the using only of what was

valuable in western thought and culture, instead of a mere slavish copying of everything. Another great force was that of Swami Vivekananda, alike in his passionate love and admiration for India, and his exposure of the evils resulting from Materialism in the West. Take the following

Children of India I am here to speak to you to day about some practical things and my object in reminding you about the glories of the past is simply this. Many times have I been told that looking into the past only degenerates and leads to nothing and that we should look to the future. That is true. But out of the past is built the future. Look back therefore as far as you can drink deep of the eternal fountains that are behind and after that look forward march forward and make India brighter greater much higher than she ever was. Our ancestors were great. We must recall that. We must learn the elements of our being the blood that courses in our veins. we must have faith in that blood and what it did in the past and out of that faith and consciousness of past greatness we must build an India yet greater than what she has been.

And again

I know for certain that millions I say deliberately millions in every civilised land are waiting for the message that will save them from the hideous abyss of materialism into which modern money worship is driving them head long and many of the leaders of the new Social Movements have already discovered that Vedanta in its highest form can alone spiritualise their social aspirations.

The process was continued by the admiration of Sanskrit literature expressed by European scholars and philosophers. But the effect of these was confined to the few and did not reach the many. The first great shock to their belief in white superiority came from the triumph of Japan over Russia, the facing of a huge European Power by a comparatively small eastern Nation, the exposure of the weakness and rotteness of the Russian leaders, and the contrast with their hardly virile opponents, ready to sacrifice everything for their country.

The second great shock has come from the frank brutality of German theories of the State, and their practical carrying out in the treatment of conquered districts and the laying waste of evacuated areas in retreat. The teachings of Bismarck and their practical application in France, Flanders, Belgium, Poland and Serbia have destroyed all the glamour of the superiority of Christendom over Asia. Its vaunted civilisation is seen to be but a thin veneer, and its religion a matter of form rather than of life. Gazing from afar at the ghastly heaps of dead and the hosts of the mutilated at science turned into devilry and ever inventing new tortures for rending and slaying, Asia may be forgiven for thinking that, on the whole, she prefers her own religions and her own civilisations.

But even deeper than the outer tumult of war has pierced the doubt as to the reality of the Ideals of Liberty and Nationality so loudly proclaimed by the foremost western Nations, the doubt of the honesty of their champions. Sir James Meston said truly a short time ago, that he had never, in his long experience, known Indians in so distrustful and suspicious a mood as that which he met in them to day. And that is so. For long years Indians have been chafing over the many breaches of promises and pledges to them that remain unredeemed. The maintenance here of a system of political repression, of coercive measures increased in number and more harshly applied since 1905, the carrying of the system to a wider extent since the War for the sanctity of treaties and for the protection of Nationalities has been going on have deepened the mistrust. A frank and courageous statemanship applied to the honest carrying out of large reforms too long delayed, can alone remove it. The time for political tinkering is past, the time for wise and definite changes is here.

To these deep causes must be added the comparison between the progressive policy of some of the Indian States in matters which most affect the happiness of the

people, and the slow advance made under British administration. The Indian notes that this advance is made under the guidance of rulers and ministers of his own race. When he sees that the suggestions made in the People's Assembly in Mysore are fully considered and, when possible, given effect to, he realises that without the forms of power, the members exercise more real power than those in our Legislative Councils. He sees education spreading, new industries fostered, villagers encouraged to manage their own affairs and take the burden of their own responsibility, and he wonders why Indian incapacity is so much more efficient than British capacity.

Perhaps, after all, for Indians, Indian rule may be the best.

(d) The Awakening of the Merchants

Of the many forces that have created New India, the awakening of the Merchants into political life is perhaps the most potent, and the most pregnant with happy possibilities. Sir Dorab Tata, in the Industrial Conference in Bombay, 1915, advocated the yoking together of Politics and Industry. It is now coming about. Hitherto the merchants had remained immersed in their own occupations, but they were awakened by the War to the necessity of taking part in politics by finding that those very occupations were threatened with disaster by the attitude of the Government, as for instance, the refusal to lend a helping hand to industries which had been connected closely with German trade and were menaced with ruin by the War, by the refusal to aid the efforts made to replace necessities, hitherto supplied by Germany, by the founding or financing of factories for their production at home, by the restrictions put on trade under pretext of the War, that prevented the legitimate expansion of promising branches of industry, by the absence of effort to relieve the stringency of the money market, wealthy merchants being unable to obtain cash to meet their liabilities here, because their English debtors could not transmit the money they owed, some were even obliged to sell the depreciated Government paper at heavy loss in order to maintain their credit, in other cases War Bonds were offered to them in lieu of cash for goods supplied. The details have varied in different centres, and the wealthy and independent merchants of Bombay have suffered less than the merchants of Madras, with whose difficulties I am naturally more familiar.

There, added difficulties constantly arise from the favouritism shewn by the Presidency Bank to English, as compared with Indian, clients and the absence of Indians from its Directorate, complained of for years. The anxiety felt by the merchants was largely increased by the depreciation of Government paper, and apart from the heavy losses of capital incurred when necessity forced holders to sell for cash, an uneasy feeling arose as to the stability of the Government, when its securities fell so low.

Another disturbing cause was the alienation during many years of lands and minerals to foreigners, the Government looking on with indifference.

The copra and coconut industry of the West Coast had passed into German hands, struck away from them by the War, there was danger of its being absorbed by the English, happily the firm of Tata & Sons stepped in and rescued it, and it remains an Indian industry. Ten years ago, the working of the blend known as monazite, an ingredient in munitions, was absorbed by Germany. Indian mica mines became German property. Undressed hides were exported wholesale to Germany, although Mysore had shewn that they could be dressed and tanned better in India than in European factories, and only a little encouragement and help were needed to ensure their dressing and tanning, if not also their working, here. Instead of that, the

undressed hides were bought up by Government at a price fixed by themselves, and were largely exported to be dressed, tanned and worked abroad. The Viceroy, speaking in the Supreme Council on September 5th last, stated that large orders had been given to "tanners in India," and that experimental work in tanning had yielded results which promised success on a commercial scale, he expressed the hope that, after the War, the tanning industry would undergo a great expansion for general purposes. But hide merchants are distressed by an order that hides are to be purchased at War prices, the British War Office buying them to provide with leather goods the civilian population in Britain. But what has the War Office to do with providing boots for civilians, and why should India be drained for civil as well as for military purposes? If the tanning experiments are being carried on with India's money by experts paid by India, and not by British capitalists, then the outcome should be the property of India and enrich the people of the country, not British merchants and manufacturers settled here.

The War has turned the attention of Government to the wisdom of utilising India's immense natural resources, and the Viceroy speaks of organising these resources with "a view to making India more self-contained, and less dependent on the outer world for the supplies of manufactured goods." We heartily endorse this view. This has long been the cry from Indians, for India, with her varieties of soil and climate, can produce all the materials she needs, and with her surplus goods she can, as Phillimore said of her in the 17th century, "with the droppings of her soil feed distant nations." But the East India Company first, the British Government next, and lately exploiting bodies of Imperialist Traders, have vehemently insisted that India should supply raw materials, export them for manufacture abroad, and purchase, preferably within the Empire, the goods manufactured out of them. As Macaulay pointed out, the marvellous expansion of English industry was contemporaneous with the impoverishment of India. The reversal of this policy by the present Viceroy will earn India's undying gratitude, if he fosters Indian industries and not English industries in India. A witness before the Industries Commission stated that India should raise products for use outside, that is, as the East India Company put it, become a plantation for the supply of raw materials. The Viceroy must pardon us, if previous experience has made us anxious on this point. We cannot forget that a century ago the traces of iron were found in the Central Provinces and that nothing was done to extract the metal—England then being the world's shop for iron to her own huge profit, and not desiring a rival. It was left for Tata to seize the opportunity, and his shares of Rs. 30 are now sold at Rs. 1,180. He started a great industry and Tata's steel is sought so largely that he cannot meet the demand. Had the iron been raised and worked here during these long years, we should not now be dependent on Britain for our machinery, the want of which cripples the efforts to found new industries and to expand old ones, in order to supply the demand caused by the necessary absorption of factories in Great Britain for War work.

The Viceroy remarks truly that previous "efforts were more sporadic than systematic," but proceeds

The marked success which has followed the organisation of research and demonstration work in scientific agriculture and the assistance which has been given to the mineral industries by the Geological Survey are striking examples that encourage a bolder policy on similar lines for the benefit of other and especially the manufacturing industries.

Here, again, we must pause to remark that some of these experiments in scientific agriculture result in efforts to meet the demands of England, rather than those of India. India works up short-stapled cotton. Especially in her hand-loom industry, short-

stapled cotton suits her Lancashire wants long stapled, and cannot get enough from the United States and Egypt Therefore, India should substitute long for short-stapled cotton We confess we do not see the *sequitur* Nor do we find, in our study of English trade, that England, which is set up as an example to be copied, has followed self-denying ordinances, and has regulated her production so as to help foreign countries to her own detriment

However, the War has done for India, in awakening the interest of the Government in her industries, that which the attempts of Indian patriots have failed to do The War brought about the Industries Commission, and the need for munitions has forced industrial organisation for their production It is for Indian merchants to see, by seizing and utilising the political weapon, that the organisation and encouragement of industries by Government—unless it be a Home Government, under their own control—does not reduce Indians to a more subordinate position than they now hold It is this danger which is playing a great part in the fear which has caused the Awakening of the Merchants The tea industry, for instance, is in the hands of English planters, and while incomes drawn from other agricultural profits have been taxed, incomes derived from tea—which is certainly an agricultural profit—have wholly escaped till lately If this policy be pursued, and the fostering of industries with Indian money places the industries in foreign hands, Indians will, even more than now, be *dubashes*, and clerks, and other employees of English captained firms, and will depend ever more and more on wages driven lower and lower by increasing competition

The industrial prospects in India are by no means discouraging if Indians exert themselves to hold their own Mr Tozer, in his *British India and its Trade*, says

The cotton and jute manufactures already conducted on a large scale offer scope for still further development Sugar and tobacco are produced in large quantities but both require the application of the latest scientific processes of cultivation and manufacture Oil seeds might be crushed in India instead of being exported while cotton seeds as yet imperfectly utilised can be turned to good account Hides and skins now largely exported raw might be more largely tanned and dressed in India Again the woollen and silken fabrics manufactured in India are mostly coarse fabrics and there is scope for the production of finer goods Although rail ways make their own rolling stock they have to import wheels and axles tyres and other iron work At present steel is manufactured on a very small scale and the number of iron foundries and machine shops although increasing is capable of greater expansion Machinery and machine tools have for the most part to be imported Millions of agriculturists and artisans use rude tools which might be replaced by similar articles that are more durable and of better make Improved oil presses and hand looms should find a profitable market Paper mills and flour mills might be established in greater numbers There are openings also for the manufacture of sewing machines fire works rope boots and shoes saddlery harness clock watches aniline and alizarine dyes electrical appliances glass and glassware tea chests gloves rice starch matches lamps candles soap linen hardware and cutlery

Obviously, India might be largely self sufficing, and as of old, export her surplus But now her imports are rising, and under the present system her exports do not enrich her as they should

1911-12 £	92,383,200	Piece Goods	28,592,000
12 13 ..	107,332,490	..	35,536,000
13 14 ..	122,165,203	..	38,758,000
14-15 ..	91,952,600	..	28,643,000
15-16 ..	87,560,169	..	25,175,000

The previous five years also show generally rising imports (amounts given in rupees)

1906-7	Rs	135,50,85,676
7-8	..	162,71,55,234
8-9	..	143,89,75,796
9-10	..	154,48,36,214
10-11	..	169,05,72,729

Exports exceeded imports, and the War has made difficulties in the way of realising payment (Amounts given in pounds sterling)

1911-12	£	147,879,060
12-13	..	160,899,289
13-14	..	162,807,900
15-16	..	128,356,619

Indian merchants have seen the swift expansion of Japanese trade, and know that it is fostered by the Japanese Government both by protection and with bounties. They have to compete with it in their own land. Is it any wonder that they desire an Indian Government? They see Japanese goods underselling them and flooding their own markets. Is it any wonder that they desire a Home Government, that will put duties on these foreign goods and protect their own products?

The furious uprising of the European Associations, ever indifferent to politics which only concern Indian interests, has shown them that their trade rivals dread the transfer of power, because they fear to lose the unfair privileges and advantages which they have always enjoyed, since the humble traders of the seventeenth century became the masters of India. They are not accustomed to a struggle on equal terms and the prospect dismays them. They want privilege, not justice and a fair field. Much of their fear and anger, the need felt by Sir Hugh Bray for English dominance for the protection of English interests, lie in the fact that they dread the budget of a Home Government, even more than they dread competition.

The Indian merchants now realise that in the trade war after the end of the present War, they will go down unless they have power in their own country. Trade, commerce, industry, organised by the countrymen of the European Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations, mean ruin to the Indian merchants, traders and manufacturers. The favouritism of Governments and English Banks has spelt hard struggle during the period when organisation was wanting. When it is accompanied by organisation created and ruled by the foreigners it will spell ruin. Mr J W Root has rightly observed that to give Great Britain, under present circumstances,

the control over Indian foreign trade and internal industry that would be secured by a common tariff would be an unpardonable iniquity. Can it be conceived that were India's fiscal arrangements placed to any considerable extent under the control of British legislators they would not be regulated with an eye to British interests? Intense jealousy of India is always cropping up in everything affecting fiscal or industrial legislation.

Indian merchants are fully alive to this danger, and to avert it they are welcoming Home Rule.

The merchants also realise that fiscal autonomy can only come with political autonomy. Only the illogical demand fiscal autonomy and reject Home Rule. A budget framed by an Indian Finance Member would aim at a much increased expenditure on education, sanitation and irrigation—an expenditure that would result in increased capacity and increased health for the citizens and increased productiveness for the land. Railways would be constructed out of loans raised for the particular

project, not out of revenue Administration charges would be reduced by the reduction of salaries and greater economy They have increased in a decade by Rs 160 millions

On the revenue side, the taxation on land would be lightened, so that cultivators might make a decent living by their labour Exports of Indian monopolies, such as jute and indigo, would be heavily taxed Imports would be taxed according to India's needs, and heavy duties laid on bounty fed products Imported liquors would carry a prohibitory duty, and they were imported in 1910 11 to the value of Rs 1,89,81,666 Provisions, which were imported to the value of over 3 crores of rupees, might also be heavily taxed, being a luxury Sugar rose in five years from 10 crores of rupees to 14 crores, and should be heavily taxed, so as to encourage its growth here Cotton piece goods have risen from 37 crores to 41 crores and India should supply herself, as well as with silk piece goods, risen from $1\frac{3}{4}$ crores to $2\frac{3}{4}$ crores Army expenditure at the moment cannot be reduced, but later, territorial armies would be raised and large reserves gradually formed For a time English troops would remain, as in the South African Union, but the short services system would be abolished, and recruiting charges reduced

Even so hasty a glance over the economic condition of India makes very plain the reasons for the awakening of Indian Merchants, and their entry into the Home Rule Camp

(c) The Awakening of the Women

The position of women in the ancient Aryan civilisation was a very noble one The great majority married, becoming, as Manu said, the Light of the Home, some took up the ascetic life, remained unmarried, and sought the knowledge of Brahman The story of the Rani Damayanti, to whom her husband's ministers came, when they were troubled by the Raja's gambling, that of Gandhari, in the Council of Kings and warrior Chiefs, remonstrating with her headstrong son, in later days, those of Padmavati of Chittoor, of Mirabai of Marwar, the sweet poetess, of Tarabai of Thoda, the warrior, of Chand Bibi the defender of Ahmednagar, of Ahalya Bai of Indore, the Great Ruler—all these and countless others are well known

Only in the last five or six generations has the Indian woman slipped away from her place at her husband's side, and left him unhelped in his public life Even now, they wield great influence over husband and son, but lack thorough knowledge to aid Culture has never forsaken them, but the English education of their husbands and sons, with the neglect of Sanskrit and the Vernacular, have made a barrier between the culture of the husband and that of the wife, and shut the woman out from her old sympathy with the larger life of men While the interests of the husband have widened, those of the wife have narrowed The materialising of the husband has tended also, by re-action, to render the wife's religion less broad and wise, and by throwing her on the family priest for guidance in religion, instead, as of old, on her husband, has made the religion entirely one of devotion, and lacking the strong stimulus of knowledge, it more easily slides down into superstition, into dependence on forms not understood

The wish to save their sons from the materialising results of English education awoke keen sympathy among Indian mothers with the movement to make Hinduism an integral part of education It was, perhaps, the first movement in modern days which aroused among them in all parts of India a keen and living interest

Then the troubles of Indians outside India roused the ever-quick sympathy of Indian women, and the attack in South Africa on the sacredness of Indian marriage drew large numbers of them out of their homes to protest against the wrong

The Partition of Bengal was bitterly resented by Bengali women, and was another factor in the outward turning change. When the editor of an Extremist newspaper was prosecuted for sedition, convicted and sentenced, 500 Bengali women went to his mother to shew their sympathy, not by condolences, but by congratulations. Such was the feeling of the well born women of Bengal.

The Indentured Labour question, involving the dishonour of women, again, moved them deeply, and even sent a deputation to the Viceroy composed of women.

These were, perhaps, the chief outer causes, but deep in the heart of India's daughters arose the Mother's voice, calling on them to help her to arise, and to be once more mistress in her own household. Indian women, nursed on her old literature, with its wonderful ideals of womanly perfection, could not remain indifferent to the great movement for India's liberty. And during the last few years the hidden fire long burning in their hearts, fire of love to Bharatamata, fire of resentment against the lessened influence of the religion which they passionately love, instinctive dislike of the foreigner as ruling in their land, have caused a marvellous awakening. The strength of the Home Rule movement is rendered tenfold greater by the adhesion to it of large number of women, who bring to its helping the uncalculating heroism, the endurance, the self sacrifice, of the feminine nature. Our League's best recruits and recruiters are among the women of India, and the women of Madras boast that they marched in procession when the men were stopped, and that their prayers in the temples set the interned captive free. Home Rule has become so intertwined with religion by the prayers offered up in the great Southern Temples—sacred places of pilgrimage—and spreading from them to village temples and also by its being preached, up and down the country, by Sadhus and Sannyasins, that it has become in the minds of the women and of the ever religious masses, inextricably intertwined with religion. That is, in this country, the surest way of winning alike the women of the higher classes and the men and women villagers. And that is why I have said that the two words, 'Home Rule,' have become a Mantram.

(f) The Awakening of the Masses

This is another startling phenomenon of our times, due of late to the teaching of Sadhus and Sannyasins and the campaign of prayer just mentioned, but much more to the steady influences of the educated classes permeating the masses for very many years, the classes which, as we shall see, have their roots struck deep in the villages. It must be remembered that the raiyat though innocent of English, has a culture of his own, made up of old traditions and legends and folk lore coming down from time immemorial. He is religious, knows the great laws of Karma and Reincarnation, is industrious and shrewd. He cares very little for who is the "Sukar," and very much for the agents who come to collect his tax, or to meddle with his fields. In the old days, which, for him still live, the Panchayat managed the village affairs, and he was prosperous and contented, save when the King's tax gatherer came, or soldiers harried his village. These were inevitable natural evils, like drought or flood, and if a raid came or an invasion, they felt they were suffering with their King, and in the tax they were sharing with their King, whereas they are crushed now in an iron machinery, without the human nexus that used to exist.

Home Rule has touched the raiyat through his village life, where the present order presses hardly upon him in ways that I shall refer to when dealing with agricultural conditions. He resents the rigid payment of tax in money instead of the variable tax in kind, the King's share of the produce. He resents the frequent resettlements, which force him to borrow from the money lender to meet the higher claim. He

wants the old Panchayat back again, he wants that his village should be managed by himself and his fellows, and he wants to get rid of the tyranny of petty officials, who have replaced the old useful communal servants

We cannot leave out of the causes which have helped to awaken the masses, the influence of the Co-operative Movement, and the visits paid to villages by educated men for lectures on sanitation, hygiene, and other subjects. Messrs Moreland and Ewing writing in the *Quarterly Review*, remarked —

The change of attitude on the part of the peasant coupled with the progress made in organisation mainly through the Co operative propaganda is the outstanding achievement of the past decade and at the same time the chief ground for the recent confidence with which agricultural reformers can now face the future

In many parts of the country, where Conferences are carried on in the vernacular, the rayats attend in large numbers, and often take part in the practical discussions on local affairs. They have begun to hope, and to feel that they are a part of the great National Movement, and that for them also a better day is dawning

The submerged classes have also felt the touch of a ray of hope, and are lifting up their bowed heads, and claiming, with more and more definiteness, their place in the Household of the Mother. Movements, created by themselves, or originating in the higher castes, have been stirring in them a sense of self respect. The Brahmanas, awakening to a sense of their long neglected duty, have done much to help them, and the prospect of their future brightens year by year

By a just karma the higher castes are finding that attempts are being made by official and non official Europeans to stir this class into opposition to Home Rule. They play upon the contempt with which they had been treated, and threaten them with a return of it if "Brahmana Rule," as they call it, is gained. Twenty years ago and more, I ventured to urge the danger to Hindu Society that was hidden within the neglect of the submerged, and the folly of making it profitable for them to embrace Islam or Christianity, which offered them a higher social status. Much has been done since then, but it is only a drop in the ocean needed. They know very well, of course, that all the castes, not the highest alone, are equally guilty, but that is a sorry comfort. Large numbers of them are, happily, willing to forget the past, and to work with their Indian fellow-countrymen for the future. It is the urgent duty of every lover of the Motherland to draw these, her neglected children into the common Home

Mr Gandhi's capital idea of a monster petition for the Congress League scheme, for which signatures were only to be taken after careful explanation of its scope and meaning, has proved to be an admirable method of political propaganda. The soil in the Madras Presidency had been well prepared by a wide distribution of popular literature, and the Propaganda Committee had scattered over the land in the vernaculars a simple explanation of Home Rule. The result of active work in the villages during the last year showed itself in the gathering in less than a month of nearly a million signatures. They have been taken in duplicate, so that we have a record of a huge number of people, interested in Home Rule, and the hosts will increase in ever widening circles, preparing for the coming Freedom

WHY INDIA DEMANDS HOME RULE

India demands Home Rule for two reasons, one essential and vital, the other less important but weighty. First, because Freedom is the birthright of every Nation secondly, because her most important interests are now made subservient to the

interests of the British Empire without her consent, and her resources are not utilised for her greatest needs. It is enough only to mention the money spent on her Army, not for local defence but for Imperial purposes, as compared with that spent on primary education.

I THE VITAL REASON

(a) What is a Nation?

Self-Government is necessary to the self respect and dignity of a People. Other-Government emasculates a Nation, lowers its character, and lessens its capacity. The wrong done by the Arms Act, which Raja Rampal Singh voiced in the Second Congress as a wrong which outweighed all the benefits of British Rule, was its weakening and debasing effect on Indian manhood. "We cannot," he declared, "be grateful to it for degrading our natures for systematically crushing out all martial spirit, for converting a race of soldiers and heroes into a timid flock of quill driving sheep." This was done not by the fact that a man did not carry arms—few carry them in England—but that men were deprived of the right to carry them. A Nation, an individual, cannot develop his capacities to the utmost, without Liberty. And this is recognised everywhere except in India. As Mazzini truly said:

God has written a line of His thought over the cradle of every people. That is its special mission. It cannot be cancelled; it must be freely developed.

For what is a Nation? It is a spark of the Divine Fire, a fragment of the Divine Life, outbreathed into the world, and gathering round itself a mass of individuals, men, women and children, whom it binds together into one. Its qualities, its powers, in a word, its type, depend on the fragment of the Divine Life embodied in it, the *Life which shapes it, evolves it, colours it, and makes it One*. The magic of Nationality is the feeling of oneness, and the use of Nationality is to serve the world in the particular way for which its type fits it. This is what Mazzini called 'its special mission,' the duty given to it by God in its birth hour. Thus India had the duty of spreading the idea of Dharma, Persia that of Purity, Egypt that of Science, Greece that of Beauty, Rome that of Law. But to render its full service to Humanity it must develop along its own lines, and be Self-determined in its evolution. It must be Itself, and not Another. The whole world suffers where a Nationality is distorted or suppressed, before its mission to the world is accomplished.

(b) The Cry for Self-Rule

Hence the cry of a Nation for Freedom, for Self Rule, is not a cry of mere selfishness demanding more Rights that it may enjoy more happiness. Even in that there is nothing wrong, for happiness means fulness of life, and to enjoy such fulness is a righteous claim. But the demand for Self Rule is a demand for the evolution of its own nature for the Service of Humanity. It is a demand of the deepest Spirituality, an expression of the longing to give its very best to the world. Hence dangers cannot check it, nor threats appal, nor offerings of greater pleasures lure it to give up its demand for Freedom. In the adapted words of a Christian Scripture, it passionately cries: 'What shall it profit a Nation if it gain the whole world and lose its own Soul? What shall a Nation give in exchange for its Soul? Better hardship and freedom, than luxury and thralldom. This is the spirit of the Home Rule movement, and therefore it cannot be crushed, it cannot be destroyed; it is eternal and ever young. Nor can it be persuaded to exchange its birthright for any mess of efficiency pottage at the hands of the bureaucracy.'

(c) Stunting the Race

Coming closer to the daily life of the people as individuals, we see that the character of each man, woman and child is degraded and weakened by a foreign administration, and this is most keenly felt by the best Indians. Speaking on the employment of Indians in the Public Services, Gopal Krishna Gokhale said

A kind of dwarfing or stunting of the Indian race is going on under the present system. We must live all the days of our life in an atmosphere of inferiority and the tallest of us must bend in order that the exigencies of the system may be satisfied. The upward impulse if I may use such an expression which every school boy at Eton or Harrow may feel that he may one day be a Gladstone a Nelson or a Wellington and which may draw forth the best efforts of which he is capable that is denied to us. The full height to which our manhood is capable of rising can never be reached by us under the present system. The moral elevation which every Self governing people feel cannot be felt by us. Our administrative and military talents must gradually disappear owing to sheer disuse till at last our lot as hewers of wood and drawers of water in our own country is stereotyped.

The Hon. Bhopendranath Basu has spoken on similar lines.

A bureaucratic administration conducted by an imported agency and centering all power in its hands and undertaking all responsibility has acted as a dead weight on the Soul of India stunting in us all sense of initiative for the lack of which we are condemned atrophying the nerves of action and what is most serious necessarily dwarfing in us all feeling of self respect.

In this connexion, the warning of Lord Salisbury to Cooper's Hill students is significant.

No system of Government can be permanently safe where there is a feeling of inferiority or of mortification affecting the relations between the governing and the governed. There is nothing I would more earnestly wish to impress upon all who leave this country for the purpose of governing India than that if they choose to be so they are the only enemies England has to fear. They are the persons who can if they will deal a blow of the deadliest character at the future rule of England.

I have ventured to urge this danger, which has increased of late years, in consequence of the growing self respect of the Indians. But the ostrich policy is thought to be preferable in my part of the country.

This stunting of the race begins with the education of the child. The Schools differentiate between British and Indian teachers the Colleges do the same. The students see first-class Indians superseded by young and third rate foreigners the Principal of a College should be a foreigner, foreign history is more important than Indian to have written on English villages is a qualification for teaching economics in India the whole atmosphere of the School and College emphasises the superiority of the foreigner, even when the professors abstain from open assertion thereof. The Education Department controls the education given, and it is planned on foreign models and its object is to serve foreign rather than native ends to make docile Government servants rather than patriotic citizens, high spirits courage self respect, are not encouraged, and docility is regarded as the most precious quality in the student, pride in country, patriotism, ambition are looked on as dangerous, and English instead of Indian, Ideals are exalted, the blessings of a foreign rule and the incapacity of Indians to manage their own affairs are constantly inculcated. What wonder that boys thus trained often turn out, as men, timeservers and sycophants, and finding their legitimate ambitions frustrated, become selfish and care little for the public weal? Their own inferiority has been so driven into them during their most impressionable years that they do not even feel what Mr. Asquith called the "intolerable degradation of a foreign yoke."

educated men talked freely with them, they would be surprised at their bitterness Gopal Krishna Gokhale put the whole matter very plainly in 1911

One of the fundamental conditions of the peculiar position of the British Government in this country is that it should be a continuously progressive Government I think all thinking men to whatever community they belong will accept that Now, I suggest four tests to judge whether the Government is progressive and further whether it is continuously progressive The first test that I would apply is what measures it adopts for the moral and material improvement of the mass of the people and under these measures I do not include those appliances of modern Governments which the British Government has applied in this country because they were appliances necessary for its very existence though they have benefited the people such as the construction of Railways the introduction of Post and Telegraphs and things of that kind By measures for the moral and material improvement of the people I mean what the Government does for education what the Government does for sanitation what the Government does for agricultural development and so forth That is my first test The second test that I would apply is what steps the Government takes to give us a larger share in the administration of our local affairs—in municipalities and local boards My third test is what voice the Government gives us in its Councils—in those deliberative assemblies where policies are considered And lastly we must consider how far Indians are admitted into the ranks of the public service

(b) A Change of System needed—Officials

Those were Gokhale's tests, and Indians can supply the results of their knowledge and experience to answer them But before dealing with the failure to meet these tests, it is necessary to state here that it is not a question of blaming men or of substituting Indians for Englishmen, but of changing the system itself It is a commonplace that the best men become corrupted by the possession of irresponsible power As Bernard Houghton says

The possession of unchecked power corrupts some of the finer qualities " Officials quite honestly come to believe that those who try to change the system are undermining the security of the State They identify the State with themselves, so that criticism of them is seen as treason to the State The phenomenon is well known in history, and it is only repeating itself in India The same writer—I prefer to use his words rather than my own for he expresses exactly my own views, and will not be considered to be prejudiced as I am thought to be—cogently remarks

He (the official) has become an expert in reports and returns and matters of routine through many years of practice They are the very woof and warp of his brain He has no ideas only reflexes He views with acid disfavour untold conceptions From being constantly preoccupied with the manipulation of the machine he regards its smooth working the ordered and harmonious regulation of glittering pieces of machinery as the highest service he can render to the country of his adoption He determines that his particular cog wheel at least shall be bright smooth silent and with absolutely no back lash Not unnaturally in course of time he comes to envisage the world through the strait embrasure of an office window When perforce he must report on new proposals he will place in the forefront not their influence on the life and progress of the people but their convenience to the official hierarchy and the manner in which they affect its authority Like the monks of old or the squire in the typical English village he cherishes a benevolent interest in the commonalty and is quite willing even eager to take a general interest in their welfare if only they do not display initiative or assert themselves in opposition to himself or his order There is much in this proviso Having come to regard his own judgment as almost divine and the hierarchy of which he has the honour to form a part as a sacrosanct institution he tolerates the laity so long as they labour quietly and peaceably at their vocations and do not presume to intermeddle in high matters of State That is the heinous offence And frank criticism of official acts touches a lower depth still even *lèse majesté* For no official will endure criticism from his

subordinates and the public who lie in outer darkness the pale do not in his estimation rank even with his subordinates. How then should he listen with patience when in their cavilling way they insinuate that in spite of the labours of a high souled bureaucracy all is perhaps not for the best in the best of all possible worlds—still less when they suggest reforms that had never occurred even to him or to his order and may clash with his most cherished ideals? It is for the officials to govern the country they alone have been initiated into the sacred mysteries they alone understand the secret working of the machine. At the utmost the laity may tender respectful and humble suggestions for their consideration but no more. As for those who dare to think and act for themselves their ignorant folly is only equalled by their arrogance. It is as though a handful of schoolboys were to dictate to their masters alterations in the traditional time table or to insist on a modified curriculum. These worthy people (official) confuse manly independence with disloyalty they cannot conceive of natives except either as rebels or as timid sheep.

Other quotations on the effects of Bureaucracy will be found in Appendix I

(c) Non-Official Anglo-Indians

The problem becomes more complicated by the existence in India of a small but powerful body of the same race as the higher officials there are only 122,919 English born persons in this country, while there are 255 000 000 in the British Raj and another 70 000 000 in the Indian States more or less affected by British influence. As a rule the non officials do not take any part in politics being otherwise occupied, but they enter the field when any hope arises in Indian hearts of changes really beneficial to the Nation. John Stuart Mill observed on this point

The individuals of the ruling people who resort to the foreign country to make their fortunes are of all others those who most need to be held under powerful restraint. They are always one of the chief difficulties of the Government. Armed with the prestige and filled with the scornful overbearingness of the conquering Nation they have the feelings inspired by absolute power without its sense of responsibility.

Similarly Sir John Lawrence wrote .

The difficulty in the way of the Government of India acting fairly in these matters is immense. If anything is done or attempted to be done to help the natives a general howl is raised which reverberates in England and finds sympathy and support there. I feel quite bewildered sometimes what to do. Every one is in the abstract for justice moderation and such like excellent qualities but when one comes to apply such principles so as to affect anybody's interests then a change comes over them.

Keene speaking of the principle of treating equally all classes of the community, 5338

The application of that maxim however could not be made without sometimes provoking opposition among the handful of white settlers in India who even when not connected with the administration claimed a kind of class ascendancy which was not only in the conditions of the country but also in the nature of the case. It was perhaps natural that in a land of caste the compatriots of the rulers should become—as Lord Lytton said a kind of white Brahmanas and it was certain that as a matter of fact the pride of race and the possession of western civilisation created a sense of superiority the display of which was ungraceful and even dangerous when not tempered by official responsibility. This feeling had been sensitive enough in the days of Lord William Bentinck when the class referred to was small in numbers and devoid of influence. It was now both more numerous and—by reason of its connection with the newspapers of Calcutta and of London—it was far better able to make its passion heard.

During Lord Ripon's sympathetic administration the great outburst occurred against the Ilbert Bill in 1883. We are face to face with a similar phenomenon to-day, when we see the European Associations—under the leadership of the Madras

Mail, the *Englishman* of Calcutta, the *Pioneer* of Allahabad, the *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore, with their Tory and Unionist allies in the London press, and with aid of retired Indian officials and non-officials in England—desperately resisting the Reforms now proposed. Their opposition, we know, is a danger to the movement towards Freedom, and even when they have failed to impress England—as they are evidently failing—they will try to minimise or smother here the reforms which a statute has embodied. The Minto Morley reforms were thus robbed of their usefulness and a similar attempt, if not guarded against, will be made when the Congress League Scheme is used as the basis for an Act.

(d) The Re-action on England

We cannot leave out of account here the deadly harm done to England herself by this un-English system of rule in India. Mr Hobson has pointed out

As our free Self Governing Colonies have furnished hope encouragement and leading to the popular aspirations in Great Britain not merely by practical success in the art of Self Government but by the wafting of a spirit of freedom and equality so our despotically ruled Dependencies have ever served to damage the character of our people by feeding the habits of snobbish subservience the admiration of wealth and rank the corrupt survivals of the inequalities of feudalism. Cobden writing in 1860 of our Indian Empire put this pithy question. Is it not just possible that we may become corrupted at home by the reaction of arbitrary political maxims in the East upon our domestic politics just as Greece and Rome were demoralised by their contact with Asia? Not merely is the reaction possible it is inevitable. As the despotic portion of our Empire has grown in area a larger number of men trained in the temper and methods of autocracy as soldiers and civil officials in our Crown Colonies Protectorates and Indian Empire reinforced by numbers of merchants planters engineers and overseers whose lives have been those of a superior caste living an artificial life removed from all the healthy restraints of ordinary European Society have returned to this country bringing back the characters sentiments and ideas imposed by this foreign environment.

It is a little hard on the I C S, that they should be foreigners here, and then, when they return to their native land find that they have become foreigners there by the corrupting influences with which they are surrounded here. We import them as raw material to our own disadvantage and when we export them as manufactured here Great Britain and India alike suffer from their reactionary tendencies. The results are unsatisfactory to both sides.

(e) The First Test applied

Let us now apply Gokhale's first test. What has the Bureaucracy done for 'education sanitation agricultural improvement and so forth'? I must put the facts very briefly, but they are indisputable.

Education. The percentage to the whole population of children receiving education is 2.8, the percentage having risen by 0.9 since Mr Gokhale moved his Education Bill six years ago. But even this percentage is illusory. It is recognised by educationists that children taught for less than four years lose what they had learned during that time. In the *Educational Statistics* (British India) for 1914-15 we find that 6,333,668 boys and 1,128,363 girls were under instruction, 7,462,031 children in all. Of these 5,434,576 had not passed the Lower Primary Stage, and of these 1,680,561 could not even read. If these be deducted from the total we have only 2,027,455 children receiving education useful to them giving us the appalling figure of 83 per cent. The money spent on the 5½ millions might as well be thrown into the Bay of Bengal. The percentage of children of school going age attending school was 20.4 at the end of 1915. In 1913 the Government of India put the number

of pupils at $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions, this has been accomplished in 59 years, reckoning from Sir Charles Wood's Educational Despatch in 1854, which led to the formation of the Education Department. In 1870 an Education Act was passed in Great Britain, the condition of Education in England then much resembling our present position. Grants in aid in England had been given since 1833, chiefly to Church Schools. Between 1870 and 1881 free and compulsory education was established, and in 12 years the attendance rose from 43.3 to nearly 100 per cent. There are now 6,000,000 children in the schools of England and Wales out of a population of 40 millions. Japan, before 1872, had a proportion of 28 per cent. of children of school going age in school, nearly 8 over our present proportion, in 24 years the percentage was raised to 92, and in 28 years education was free and compulsory. In Baroda education is free and largely compulsory and the percentage of boys is 100 per cent. Travancore has 81.1 per cent. of boys and 33.2 of girls. Mysore has 45.8 of boys and 9.7 of girls. Baroda spends as 6.6 per head on school going children, British India annas three. Expenditure on education advanced between 1882 and 1907 by 57 lakhs. Land revenue had increased by 8 crores, military expenditure by 13 crores, civil by 8 crores, and capital outlay on railways was 15 crores. (I am quoting G. K. Gokhale's figures.) He ironically calculated that, if the population did not increase, every boy would be in school 115 years hence, and every girl in 665 years. Brother Delegates, we hope to do it more quickly under Home Rule. I submit that in Education the Bureaucracy is inefficient.

Sanitation and Medical Relief The prevalence of plague, cholera, and above all malaria, shew the lack of sanitation alike in town and country. This lack is one of the causes contributing to the low average life period in India—23.5 years. In England the life period is 40 years, in New Zealand 60. The chief difficulty in the way of the treatment of disease is the encouragement of the foreign system of medicine, especially in rural parts, and the withholding of grants from the indigenous Government Hospitals, Government Dispensaries, Government doctors, must all be on the foreign system. Ayurvedic and Unani medicines, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Physicians, are unrecognised, and to "cover" the latter is "infamous" conduct. Travancore gives grants in aid to 72 Vaidyashalas at which 1,43,505 patients—22,000 more than in allopathic institutions—were treated in 1914-15 (the Report issued in 1917). Our Government cannot grapple with the medical needs of the people, yet will not allow the people's money to be spent on the systems they prefer. Under Home Rule, the indigenous and the foreign systems will be treated with impartiality. I grant that the allopathic doctors do their utmost to supply the need and show great self sacrifice, but the need is too vast and their numbers too few. Efficiency on their own lines in this matter is therefore impossible for our bureaucratic Government, their fault lies in excluding the indigenous systems, which they have not condescended to examine before rejecting them. The result is that in sanitation and medical relief the Bureaucracy is inefficient.

Agricultural Development The census of 1911 gives the agricultural population at 218.3 millions. Its frightful poverty is a matter of common knowledge, its ever increasing load of indebtedness has been dwelt on for at least the last thirty odd years by Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha. Yet the increasing debt is accompanied with increasing taxation, land revenue having risen, as just stated, in 25 years, by 8 crores—80,000,000—of rupees. In addition to this there are local cesses, salt tax, etc. The salt tax, which presses most hardly on the very poor, was raised in the last budget by Rs. 9 millions. The inevitable result of this poverty is mal nutrition,

resulting in low vitality, lack of resistance to disease, short life-period, huge infantile mortality Gopal Krishna Gokhale, no mischievous agitator, repeated in 1905 the figures often quoted

Forty millions of people according to one great Anglo Indian authority—Sir William Hunter—pass through life with only one meal a day According to another authority—Sir Charles Elbot—70 millions of people in India do not know what it is to have their hunger fully satisfied even once in the whole course of the year The poverty of the people of India thus considered by itself is truly appalling And if this is the state of things after a hundred years of your rule you cannot claim that your principal aim in India has been the promotion of the interests of the Indian people

It is sometimes said "Why harp on these figures? We know them" Our answer is that the fact is ever harping in the stomach of the people, and while it continues, we cannot cease to draw attention to it And Gokhale urged that "even this deplorable condition has been further deteriorating steadily" We have no figures on malnutrition among the peasantry, but in Madras City, among an equally poor urban population, we found that 78 per cent of our pupils were reported, after a medical inspection, to be suffering from mal nutrition And the spareness of frame, the thinness of arms and legs, the pitifully weak grip on life, speak without words to the seeing eye It needs an extraordinary lack of imagination not to suffer while these things are going on

The peasants' grievances are many and have been voiced year after year by this Congress The Forest Laws, made by legislators inappreciative of village difficulties press hardly on them, and only in a small number of places have Forest Panchayats been established In the few cases in which the experiment has been made, the results have been good, in some cases marvellously good The paucity of grazing grounds for their cattle, the lack of green manure to feed their impoverished lands, the absence of fencing round forests, so that the cattle stray in when feeding, are impounded and have to be redeemed, the fines and other punishments imposed for offences ill understood, the want of wood for fuel, for tools, for repairs, the uncertain distribution of the available water, all these troubles are discussed in villages and in local Conferences The Arms Act oppresses them, by leaving them defenceless against wild beasts and wild men The union of Judicial and Executive functions makes justice often inaccessible, and always costly both in money and in time The village officials naturally care more to please the Tahsildar and the Collector than the villagers, to whom they are in no way responsible And factions flourish, because there is always a third party to whom to resort, who may be flattered if his rank be high, bribed if it be low, whose favour can be gained in either case by cringing and by subservience and tale-bearing As regards the condition of agriculture in India, and the poverty of the agricultural population, the Bureaucracy is inefficient

The application of Mr Gokhale's first test to Indian handicrafts, to the strengthening of weak industries and the creation of new, to the care of waterways for traffic and of the coast transport shipping, the protection of indigo and other indigenous dyes against their German synthetic rivals, etc., would shew similar answers We are suffering now from the supineness of the Bureaucracy as regards the development of the resources of the country, by its careless indifference to the usurping by Germans of some of those resources, and even now they are pursuing a similar policy of *laissez faire* towards Japanese enterprise, which, leaning on its own Government, is taking the place of Germany in shouldering Indians out of their own natural heritage

In all prosperous countries crafts are found side by side with agriculture, and they lend each other mutual support. The extreme poverty of Ireland, and the loss of more than half its population by emigration, were the direct results of the destruction of its wool industry by Great Britain, and the consequent throwing of the population entirely on the land for subsistence. A similar phenomenon has resulted here from a similar cause, but on a far more widespread scale. And here, a novel and portentous change for India, "a considerable landless class is developing which involves economic danger," as the *Imperial Gazetteer* remarks, comparing the census returns of 1891 and 1901. "The ordinary agricultural labourers are employed on the land only during the busy seasons of the year, and in slack times a few are attracted to large trade-centres for temporary work." One recalls the influx into England of Irish labourers at harvest time. Professor Radhakamal Mukerji has laid stress on the older conditions of village life, he says

The village is still almost self-sufficing, and is in itself an economic unit. The village agriculturist grows all the food necessary for the inhabitants of the village. The smith makes the ploughshares for the cultivator and the few iron utensils required for the household. He supplies these to the people but does not get money in return. He is recompensed by mutual services from his fellow villagers. The potter supplies him with pots, the weaver with cloth and the oilman with oil. From the cultivator each of these artisans receives his traditional share of grain. Thus almost all the economic transactions are carried on without the use of money. To the villagers money is only a store of value, not a medium of exchange. When they happen to be rich in money they hoard it either in coins or make ornaments made of gold and silver.

These conditions are changing in consequence of the pressure of poverty driving the villagers to the city, where they learn to substitute the competition of the town for the mutual helpfulness of the village. The difference of feeling, the change from trustfulness to suspicion, may be seen by visiting villages which are in the vicinity of a town and comparing their villagers with those who inhabit villages in purely rural areas. This economic and moral deterioration can only be checked by the re-establishment of a healthy and interesting village life, and this depends upon the re-establishment of the Panchayat as the unit of government, a question which I deal with presently. Village industries would then revive and an intercommunicating network would be formed by Co-operative Societies. Mr C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar says in his pamphlet, *Co-operative Societies and Panchayats*

The one method by which this evil (emigration to towns) can be arrested and the economic and social standards of life of the rural people elevated is by the inauguration of healthy Panchayats in conjunction with the foundation of co-operative institutions which will have the effect of resuscitating village industries and of creating organised social forces. The Indian village when rightly reconstructed would be an excellent foundation for well-developed co-operative industrial organisation.

Again

The resuscitation of the village system has other bearings not usually considered in connection with the general subject of the inauguration of the Panchayat system. One of the most important of these is the regeneration of the small industries of the land. Both in Europe and in India the decline of small industries has gone on *pari passu* with the decline of farming on a small scale. In countries like France agriculture has largely supported village industries and small cultivators in that country have turned their attention to industry as a supplementary source of livelihood. The decline of village life in India is not only a political but also an economic and industrial problem. Whereas in Europe the cultural impulse has travelled from the city to the village in India the reverse has been the case. The centre of social life in this country is the village and not the town. Ours was essentially the cottage industry and our artisans still work in their own huts more or less out of touch with the commercial world. Throughout the world the tendency has been of late to lay

considerable emphasis on distributive and industrial co-operation based on a system of village industries and enterprise. Herein would be found the origins of the arts and crafts guilds and the garden cities, the idea underlying all these being to inaugurate a reign of Socialism and Co-operation, eradicating the entirely unequal distribution of wealth amongst producers and consumers. India has always been a country of small tenantry and has thereby escaped many of the evils the western Nations have experienced owing to the concentration of wealth in a few hands. The communistic sense in our midst and the fundamental tenets of our family life have checked such concentration of capital. This has been the cause for the non development of factory industries on a large scale.

The need for these changes—to which England is returning, after full experience of the miseries of life in manufacturing towns—is pressing.

Addressing an English audience, G. K. Gokhale summed up the general state of India as follows:

Your average annual income has been estimated at about £42 per head. Ours according to official estimates is about £2 per head and according to non official estimates only a little more than £1 per head. Your imports per head are about £13, ours about 5s. per head. The total deposits in your Postal Savings Bank amount to 148 million sterling and you have in addition in the Trustees Savings Banks about 52 million sterling. Our Postal Savings Bank deposits with a population seven times as large as yours are only about 7 million sterling and even of this a little over one tenth is held by Europeans. Your total paid up capital of joint stock companies is about 1,900 million sterling. Ours is not quite 26 million sterling and the greater part of this again is European. Four fifths of our people are dependent upon agriculture and agriculture has been for some time steadily deteriorating. Indian agriculturists are too poor and are moreover too heavily indebted to be able to apply any capital to land and the result is that over the greater part of India agriculture is, as Sir James Caird pointed out more than twenty five years ago, only a process of exhaustion of the soil. The yield per acre is steadily diminishing being now only about 8 to 9 bushels an acre against about 30 bushels here in England.

In all the matters which come under Gokhale's first test, the Bureaucracy has been and is inefficient.

(f) Give Indian a chance

All we say in the matter is: You have not succeeded in bringing education, health, prosperity, to the masses of the people. Is it not time to give Indians a chance of doing, for their own country, work similar to that which Japan and other Nations have done for theirs? Surely the claim is not unreasonable. If the Anglo Indians say that the masses are their peculiar trust, and that the educated classes care not for them, but only for place and power, then we point to the Congress, to the speeches and the resolutions eloquent of their love and their knowledge. It is not their fault that they gaze on their country's poverty in helpless despair. Or let Mr. Justice Rahim answer:

As for the representation of the interests of the many scores of millions in India, if the claim be that they are better represented by European Officials than by educated Indian Officials or non Officials, it is difficult to conceive how such reckless claim has come to be urged. The inability of English Officials to master the spoken languages of India and their habits of life and modes of thought so completely divide them from the general population that only an extremely limited few possessed with extraordinary powers of insight have ever been able to surmount the barriers. With the educated Indians on the other hand this knowledge is instinctive and the view of religion and custom so strong in the East make their knowledge and sympathy more real than is to be seen in countries dominated by materialistic conceptions.

And it must be remembered that it is not lack of ability which has brought about bureaucratic inefficiency, for British traders and producers have done uncommonly well for themselves in India. But a Bureaucracy does not trouble itself about

matters of this kind, the Russian Bureaucracy did not concern itself with the happiness of the Russian masses, but with their obedience and their paying of taxes. Bureaucracies are the same everywhere, and therefore it is the system we wage war upon, not the men, we do not want to substitute Indian bureaucrats for British bureaucrats, we want to abolish Bureaucracy, Government by Civil Servants

(g) The other Tests applied

I need not delay over the second, third, and fourth tests, for the answers *sautent aux yeux*

The second test, Local Self-Government Under Lord Mayo (1869-72) some attempts were made at decentralisation, called by Keene "Home Rule," (1) and his policy was followed, on non financial lines, as well by Lord Ripon, who tried to infuse into what Keene calls "the germs of Home Rule" "the breath of life." Now in 1917, an experimental and limited measure of local Home Rule is to be tried in Bengal. Though the Report of the Decentralisation Committee was published in 1909, we have not yet arrived at the universal election of non official Chairmen. Decidedly inefficient is the Bureaucracy under test 2

The third test, a Voice in the Councils The part played by Indian elected members in the Legislative Council, Madras was lately described by a member as "a farce." The Supreme Legislative Council was called by one of its members "a glorified Debating Society." A table of resolutions proposed by Indian elected members, and passed or lost, was lately drawn up, and justified the caustic epithets. With regard to the Minto-Morley reforms, the Bureaucracy showed great efficiency in destroying the benefits intended by the Parliamentary Statute. But the third test shows that in giving Indians a fair Voice in the Councils the Bureaucracy was inefficient

The fourth test, the Admission of Indians to the Public Services this is shown, by the Report of the Commission not to need any destructive activity on the part of the Bureaucracy to prove their unwillingness to pass it for the Report protects them in their privileged position

We may add to Gokhale's tests one more which will be triumphantly passed, the success of the Bureaucracy in increasing the cost of administration. The estimates for the revenue of the present year stand at £86,199,600 sterling. The expenditure is reckoned at £85,572,100 sterling. The cost of administration stands at more than half the total revenue

Civil Departments Salaries and Expenses	£ 19 323 300
Miscellaneous Charges	£ 5 283 300
Military Services	£ 23 165 900
	£ 47 772 500

The reduction of the abnormal cost of government in India is of the most pressing nature, but this will never be done until we win Home Rule

It will be seen that the Secondary Reasons for the demand for Home Rule are of the weightiest nature in themselves, and show the necessity for its grant if India is to escape from a poverty which threatens to lead to National bankruptcy, as it has already led to a short life-period and a high death rate, to wide-spread disease, and to a growing exhaustion of the soil. That some radical change must be brought about in the condition of our masses, if a Revolution of Hunger is to be averted, is patent to all students of history, who also know the poverty of the Indian masses to-day. This economic condition is due to many causes, of which the inevitable lack of understanding by an alien Government is only one. A system of Government suitable to

the West was forced on the East, destroying its own democratic and communal institutions, and imposing bureaucratic methods which bewildered and deteriorated a people to whom they were strange and repellent. The result is not a matter for recrimination, but for change. An inappropriate system, forced on an already highly civilised people was bound to fail. It has been rightly said that the poor only revolt, when the misery they are enduring is greater than the dangers of revolt. We need Home Rule to stop the daily suffering of our millions from the diminishing yield of the soil and the decay of village industries.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS.

These fall under the heads of :

- (1) Reforms in the Government of India.
- (2) Reforms in the Governments of Provinces.
- (3) Reforms in Local Self-Government.

I prefer to take these in reverse order, building up the scheme of Government from its foundation, so that it may appear as a coherent whole, its parts interdependent. But I will say at the outset, to preclude mistake, that no scheme of Local Self-Government can succeed, unless the changes asked for last year in the Congress-League scheme are granted. That scheme is our irreducible minimum for Reforms worthy of the name. The long and futile tinkering at Local Self-Government since the days of Lord Ripon has conclusively proved that you can no more have a reality of Local Self-Government with unrepresentative Provincial Legislative Councils, or with such Councils as we have now—save in Bengal—with an official and nominated majority of members, with a complete British Executive, or a four to one British-majority-Executive, in which the solitary Indian member lends cover to objectionable measures which he is powerless to prevent, than you could have a healthy body with a diseased or undeveloped brain. Healthy brain, directing and controlling, must go with a healthy body. A foreign Executive, distrustful of Indian capacity to govern, busies itself more with official checks and controls than with the powers of the local membership. We are tired of this grandmotherly legislation. If the Anglo-Indians think us babies—very well. Let the babies crawl by themselves, get up and try to walk and then tumble down, until by tumbles they learn equilibrium. If they learn to walk in leading string they will always develop bow-legs. But let me remark, in passing, that wherever the Indians have been tried fairly, they have always succeeded. If the Governments of India and Great Britain, under official pressure, begin with Local Self-Government, and demand success in that department—or in any departments before they agree to the Congress-League scheme, at least—it means that they are marking time and are not making any real step forward. And let me say to the Governments of India and Britain, with all frankness and good will, that India is demanding her Rights, and is not begging for concessions. It is for her to say with what she will be satisfied—I appeal to the statement of the Premier of Great Britain in support of my assertion—and not for any other authority to say to her. "Thus far, and no further." In this attitude, the Democracy of Great Britain, supports us, the Allies, fighting, as Mr. Asquith said, "for nothing short of freedom" support us; the great Republic of the United States of America supports us. Britain cannot deny her own traditions, contradict her own leading statesmen, and shame the free Commonwealth, of which she is the glorious Head, in the face of the world.

Unfit for Democracy?

We have been assured time after time, even to weariness, that India is totally unfit for Democratic institutions, having always lived under absolute rule of sorts. But that is not the opinion of historians, based on facts, though it may be the opinion of the Indian Civil Service, based on prejudices. As well said, in the Address presented to H. E. the Viceroy and the Rt Hon Mr Montagu by the Home Rule Leagues

The argument that Democracy is foreign to India cannot be alleged by any well informed person. Maine and other historians recognise the fact that Democratic Institutions are essentially Aryan and spread from India to Europe with the immigration of Aryan peoples. Panchayats the village republics had been the most stable institution of India and only vanished during the last century under the pressure of the East India Company's domination. They still exist within the castes each caste forming within itself a thorough democracy in which the same man may have as relations a prince and a peasant. Social rank does not depend so much on wealth and titles as on learning and occupation. India is democratic in spirit and in institutions left to her from the past and under her control in the present.

We have further the testimony of eminent Englishmen

Sir John Lawrence said as long ago as 1864

The people of India are quite capable of administering their own affairs and the municipal feeling is deeply rooted in them. The village communities each of which is a little republic are the most abiding of Indian institutions. Holding the position we do in India every view of duty and policy should induce us to leave as much as possible of the business of the country to be done by the people.

Sir Bartle Frere, in 1871, wrote

Any one who has watched the working of Indian society will see that its genius is one to represent not merely by election under Reform Acts but represent generally by provisions every class of the community and when there is any difficulty respecting any matter to be laid before Government it should be discussed among themselves. When there is any fellow citizen to be rewarded or punished there is always a caste meeting and this is an expression it seems to me of the genius of the people as it was of the old Saxons to gather together in assemblies of different types to vote by tribes or hundreds.

As Mr Chisholm Anstey said

We are apt to forget in this country when we talk of preparing people in the East by education and all that sort of thing for Municipal Government and Parliamentary Government (if I may use such a term) that the East is the parent of Municipalities. Local Self Government in the widest acceptation of the term is as old as the East itself. No matter what may be the religion of the people who inhabit what we call the East there is not a portion of the country from west to east from north to south which is not swarming with municipalities and not only so but like to our municipalities of old they are all bound together as in a species of network so that you have ready made to your hand the frame work of a great system of representation.

I might multiply these quotations but to what end? The wise know them the other-wise will not accept them, pipe we never so forcefully.

With these prefatory remarks, I proceed to consider the

REFORMS IN LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

(a) General Principles

We have three extending areas to consider (1) the Village (2) the Group of Villages, each separated from others by larger or smaller spaces of land thus group plus the intervening lands forms the second area of control (3) the District, consisting

of conterminous Taluqs or Tahsils, for the most part, but also of tracts of waste and forest lands, owned by the Government

There is an interesting reminiscence in this of the ancient grouping, there was a headman over a village, a higher grade of headman over a group of ten villages, a higher yet over one hundred villages, and so on in multiples of ten. The ancients liked this regular ascending scale, they liked to see orderly theones

In the village, the electorate should be its resident householders, whether owners or occupiers, "that that which concerns all may be judged by all". This gives to the man or woman resident a voice in the country, but the direct power is limited to electing representatives to deal with the questions immediately affecting the voter, while indirectly he reaches up through the higher grades to the governing of the whole country. Later, as education and experience spread, universal suffrage will elect our Legislative Councils, supreme and local. We take a leaf from England's book, and do not at first give the direct suffrage to the labourers except for the local Council. We make the electorate for the Provincial Legislative Council conterminous with the electorate of Taluq Boards.

We then distribute duties and powers on the principle that whatever belongs to the village exclusively should be controlled by the Village Council, while where a village institution is a fragment of a larger whole, the whole should be planned by the Council in the area of whose authority the whole exists, and the village fragment be assigned to it by the higher Council, to whom the Village Council should be responsible for its management of its own fragment. Let us take a School as illustration, and suppose that the educational scheme for the Province should be planned out by the Education Department of the Provincial Government, and sanctioned by the Provincial Council, it would include Provincial University or Universities, Colleges, High Schools, Secondary Schools, Primary Schools, each with its manual training institute of similar grade attached to it, and these having divisions for general manual training, and the closer instruction of the workshops for those learning a trade as a means of livelihood. Every village would have its Elementary Schools, with the workshops needed in that particular village for the trades practised therein, probably there would be a Secondary School in every Firka (Revenue Circle), at least one High School in every Taluq, and in most Taluqs more than one, a College, or more in each District, one or more Universities for the Province. But the Village Panchayat would be responsible only for its own Elementary School, and for seeing that any promising boy or girl should be sent on to the Firka Secondary School. By this the School would be linked on to the larger life beyond the village, but its own control would be only over its own School, seeing that its share of the Provincial Education was carried out.

(b) The Panchayat

The existence of Village Communities in India from time immemorial, with a considerable amount of organisation, is a matter of common knowledge, and in some parts of the country many inscriptions and records have been discovered which enable us to reconstruct the village life which continued in the south of India to the last century, and in Burma to our own time. It received its deathblow by Sir Thomas Munro's individualistic raiyatwari scheme, and has been losing vitality since 1820. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, in the pamphlet before quoted, remarks

In Kautilya's *Arthashastra* Book III Vol. 10 villagers are contemplated as constructing and maintaining in their corporate capacity works of public utility and

Professor Rhys Davids says "Villagers are described in the Buddhist books as uniting all their care to build mohallas and rest houses to mend the roads between their own and adjacent villages and even to lay out parks" (*Vide P. Bannerji's Public Administration in Ancient India*, p. 293, note 2). In Mysore now, in many districts the villagers give half a day's work free per week for works of public utility and the aggregate value of the work done is astounding. Every village in the times of the *Arthashastra* (4th century B.C.) formed an integral part of the general administrative system and the village was the foundation of the governmental edifice. The village government of those days partook not only of the administration of executive but also of judiciary functions as will appear from the Ceylon inscriptions dealing with the administration of criminal justice of communal courts. To the credit of the Madras Government it must be said that as against Sir T. Munro who was a thorough individualist the Madras Board of Revenue desired in the early years of the last century to leave the authority of the village institutions unimpaired. But Sir Thomas Munro had his way and the village communities lost their vitality.

The last Administration Report of Mysore (1915-16) says (p. 278) on "The Village Improvement Scheme," that "the villagers contributed Rs. 47,083 either in cash or in labour during the year, the Government helping with grants amounting to Rs. 44,978. It says

The village committees continued to evince much interest in this work and many works of public utility such as construction of school buildings, sinking wells and opening roads, clearing *lantana* and planting trees were carried out through their exertions throughout the State.

Conferences of the village committees were held in four districts, "to take stock of the work done by the committees, to discuss the needs and requirements of the rural population and to concert measures and draw up programmes for improving the economic and sanitary condition of the villages." The villagers fall in gladly with this communal work which is on their traditional lines, going definite amounts of free labour, as stated above, to the improvement of their village. The old sense of communal obligation still survives, and the Mysore Government has wisely utilised and fostered it.

The characteristics of the village were a group of houses surrounded by a large tract of land, arable and pasture, each resident had a site free of rent for house, yard and garden. The establishment consisted of the officers and craftsmen, whose services were free to all, and who were given land, and various other rights to shares of produce, as remuneration. These consisted of a headman, an accountant, a watchman who also discharged some police functions, a boundaryman, a superintendent of tanks and watercourses, a *pujari*, a school master, an astrologer, a doctor, a musician, a poet, a dancing girl, a barber, a washerman, a cow keeper, a potter, a smith and a carpenter. The village assembly governed, elected by 'pot tickets,' and formed committees for branches of work, the land was communal property and re-distributed from time to time. All householders appear to have had votes but certain qualifications were laid down for eligibility for election as a *Pancha* (Councillor).

In the Report of the Decentralisation Committee appointed in 1907 by Edward VII.—composed of five Englishmen and one Indian, Romesh Chandra Dutt—Part III, chap. xviii, § 694, we read

Throughout the greater part of India the village constitutes the primary territorial unit of Government organisation and from the villages are built up larger administrative entities.

The village is described from the *Gazetteer*, as above from older sources, with its "customary rules and its little staff of functionaries, artisans and traders." These villages, says the Report, "formerly possessed a large degree of local autonomy," but

This autonomy has now disappeared owing to the establishment of local civil and criminal courts the present revenue and police organisation the increase of communication the growth of individualism and the operation of the individual raiyatwari system which is extending even in the north of India Nevertheless the village remains the first unit of administration the principal village functionaries—the headman the accountant and the village watchman—are largely utilised and paid by Government and there is still a certain amount of common village feeling and interests

“Paid by Government”—those three words explain the killing of the old village system The officials became the servants of a higher official—Sub-Tahsildar, Tahsildar, Deputy Collector or Collector—looking to him for favour and reward, not to the villagers Thus they became village tyrants instead of village servants, and the Soul of the Village, the responsibility to one's brother villagers, died

It is admitted that the village communities have disintegrated under British administration, but the Report urges their re establishment It seems that some witness doubted “whether the people are sufficiently advanced in education and independence for any measure of village autonomy”, there speaks the spirit of the bureaucrat The villages had been autonomous for thousands of years, invasions, changes of rule, lapse of time, had left them active, a century and a half of British rule had made them unfit, in this witness' mind, to manage their own affairs Why this strange deterioration under a rule supposed to be uplifting? Because, on the Procrustes bed of Bureaucracy, all that did not fit it had to be chopped off, the villagers had their own ways, which had served them well, but they were not the Collector's ways, so they were bad Only Home Rule will re-integrate Village Government

However, the Report desires the development of a Panchayat system, and says (§ 736)

We consider that as Local Self Government should commence in the villages with the establishment of Village Panchayats so the next step should be the constitution of boards for areas of smaller size than a district We desire therefore to see sub-district boards universally established as the principal agencies of rural board associations

Unhappily it adds to its recommendation a condition which, however well meant, would ensure its being still born as a dead failure For it is essential, says the Report, that the Panchayat movement

should be completely under the eye and hand of the district authorities Supervision of affairs in the villages is and should remain one of the main functions of Tahsildars and Sub-divisional Officers

Tie up a baby's arms and legs, and then leave it to teach itself to walk If it does not succeed, blame the baby The free baby will learn equilibrium through tumbles, the tied up baby will become paralysed and will never walk

I hope that our Secretary of State will establish Panchayats by an Act based on the admirable one drawn up by the Hon Mr T Rangachariar, that he tried vainly to introduce in the Madras Legislative Council I have handed it to him with Mr Rangachariar's careful and weighty monograph and it may be that the rejected of Madras may be the accepted of Westminster The Act will be found as Appendix III

I may quote here on the establishment of Panchayats what I have said elsewhere

* Village needs would thus be made known and if necessary they could be represented by the Panchayat to a higher authority The village would become

articulate through its Panchayat, and would no longer be the dumb and often driven creature which it is to day. And it would be brought into touch with the larger life. The Panchayat might invite lecturers, organise discussions, arrange amusements, games, etc. All village life would be lifted to a higher level, widened and enriched by such organisation, and each village, further, forming one of a group of villages, would realise its unity with others, and thus become an organ of the larger corporate life.

The corresponding unit in the Towns to the Village in the country is the Ward, and the Ward Panchayat, like the Village one, should be elected by Household Suffrage. All towns with populations over 5,000 should have Ward Panchayats under control of the Municipality. Below that population, a Ward Panchayat would be the only municipal authority. These Ward Councils should take up the smaller town matters, now neglected, because the Municipality is too heavily burdened to attend to them properly. The Elementary Schools in each Ward should be in its charge, scavenging and sanitation generally, and care for the cleanliness of the streets and latrines, provision and superintendence of stands for hire vehicles and resting carts, with water troughs for horses and cattle, the inspection of foodstuffs and prevention of adulteration, arbitration in small disputes as in France—where so much litigation is prevented by the appointment of a small tradesman as a local judge—inspection of workshops, wells, etc.—all these matters would naturally fall into the hands of the Ward Councils. Where there is a Municipality, that body would delegate to the Ward Council such matters as it thought fit.

(c) The Taluq or Tahsil Board

The next rung in the ladder of Local Self Government will be the body intermediate between the Panchayat and the District Board, the name will vary in different Provinces. With us in Madras the Presidency is divided into 26 Districts and these into 96 Taluqs. for general purposes these may if preferred be termed Sub Districts, the name used in the Decentralisation Commission Report. But the Taluq, or its corresponding division outside Madras, should be the area controlled by the Board. The Report calls them Sub District Boards, but itself suggests the better name of Taluq or Tahsil taking these definite areas, already existing as the area of control for the Boards intermediate between Panchayats and District Board. In each of these there should be a Board its electorate consisting of the Panchayats in its area, and of all persons now qualified to vote in Firkas the qualification is only a property one and may be amended later. The Panchas would thus have a second vote, earned by public service and would have their special representatives on the Taluq Board each representing his own village's common interests. The Decentralisation Report strongly urges that these Boards should form an essential part of the scheme of Local Self Government with adequate resources and a large measure of independence.

Their functions should include control of Secondary and High Schools with Model Farms in rural, and Technical Institutes in urban areas. Inter village roads and their lighting where necessary, water ways and irrigation channels outside villages, but within the Taluq, should be under their care. They should form Co operative Societies, and where these are not established, they should hold agricultural machinery for hiring to villagers, establish granaries for storage of grain, dairy farms with stud bulls to be hired to villagers, breeding stables for horses, and generally they should organise industry wherever Co operative Societies are not available.

(d) District Boards.

Some of our political reformers would abolish District Boards As at present advised, I prefer to keep them

This third grade upwards of Local Self-Government consists of the District Boards in the country and Municipalities in the larger towns The electorate of the District Board should be the Taluq Boards under its jurisdiction, and the general Taluq electorate This gives every Taluq Board member a second vote, as in the case of Panchas, deserved by public work

Their functions would be to discharge all the duties which affect the District as a whole, to supervise the Taluq Boards, and to decide any appeals by Panchayats from a Taluq Board decision They would assign the proportion of local taxation to be raised in each Taluq, and the grants to be made to each from the grant received from the Provincial Council for the District They would appoint the necessary District Officers, such as the Engineer for the District Public Works Department, the Inspector of Secondary and High Schools in the Taluqs, the Sanitary Inspector, etc Public roads, local railways and waterways, would be under their inspection The District Town would include the usual District Buildings, and the District Colleges for Arts, Science, Agriculture, Industries, Crafts

Even in Lord Ripon's time there was a feeble organisation making for self-government Keene remarks

The germs of Home Rule already existed not only in the traditional institutions of the rural commune so often described but in towns and cities where—in whatever leading strings—local bodies regulated the conservancy and the watch and ward of the streets

Slow as progress has been, yet some progress has been made, and when these Boards are wholly elective, have elected chairmen, and real power over their own areas, the progress will be rapid When Local Self Government is established as an essential part of Home Rule, we shall see the Village Panchayat abolishing such degrading punishments as the stocks and flogging, and the villagers will be treated as free men, worthy of respect Moreover agriculture will be taught at convenient centres, and model farms will be established both for training and experiment Mysore has three such farms The raiyats will be helped to improve methods of cultivation, suitable manures, and clean seed of the best kinds The Forest Laws will be modified and the ancient fashion of rings of grazing ground will be provided for their cattle In Mysore, "the major portions of the forests were thrown open," says the last Report, "for the grazing of cattle of all descriptions except goats" Panchayats will supervise village schools suitable to the circumstances of the village, and training for adult raiyats willing to learn, while Taluq Boards will, as suggested, arranged for the provision of stud bulls, grain-storage, agricultural machinery, etc., at reasonable terms for hire Boys of bright intelligence will have the opportunity, through scholarships, of rising through Schools to College, or of good agricultural or industrial or craft training These things are not dreams, but things done in other civilised countries, where the people have Home Rule In the Educational Rescript of the Emperor of Japan, published in 1872, he directed that "henceforth Education shall be so diffused that there may not be a village with an ignorant family, nor a family with an ignorant member" 24 years later, as we have seen, 92 per cent of the Japanese children of school going age were in school Why should not Indians do as well as Japanese, when here also Education is controlled by men of their own race? For it must not be forgotten that the educated class is rooted in their ancestral villages, and many relatives of Vakils are Raiyats Despite the caste-system, there is much more blend-

ing of classes here than in the West and the village and town populations are closely inter related. The bright boy of a Raiyat's family becomes a Vakil while the duller remains a Raiyat. This keen sympathy has been shown in the earnest but futile resolution of the Congress from its second session onwards and when we have Home Rule the resolutions will become operative.

(e) Local Government Board

The Local Government system must have at its head a Local Government Board and its functions must be defined by an Act of the Provincial Legislative Council on the lines of the Local Government Board Act of 1871 and the subsequent cognate enactments as proposed in the address of the Home Rule Leagues presented last month in Delhi. The remarks of the Royal Sanitary Commission in England in 1879 are very apposite here though naturally spoken there under the circumstances of the need of a central sanitary officer.

One recognised and sufficiently powerful Minister to centralise administration but on the contrary to set local life in motion—a real motive power and an authority to be referred to for assistance and guidance by the sanitary authorities for local Government throughout the country.

The Commissioners go on to describe the difficulties besetting Local Government in England in words which recall the despairing remarks of our Municipal President in Madras.

Great is the *vis inertiae* to be overcome the repugnance to self taxation the practical distrust of science and the number of persons interested in offending against sanitary laws even amongst those who must constitute chiefly the local authorities to enforce them.

These difficulties are alleged by Englishmen in India as reasons for withholding complete local Self Government and for making timid experiments that many continue for centuries. Englishmen in England face to face with similar difficulties find in them only reasons for setting local life in motion.

The object of the English Act was

to concentrate in one department of the Government the supervision of the laws relating to public health the relief of the poor and local Government.

The Board is composed of unpaid members who do nothing—the Lord President of the Council all the Secretaries of State the Lord Privy Seal and the Chancellor of the Exchequer—a most august and reverend body. All the Board is empowered to do can be done and is so done by the President of the Board who sits in Parliament is generally a Cabinet Minister and has a salary of £2,600 a year. He has a Permanent Secretary with five assistants a Legal Adviser a Chief Engineering Inspector a Chief Medical Officer with a staff of medical inspectors architects and engineers with the ordinary staff of a Government Office. If under our scheme of the Executive Council an Indian member was the President of the Local Government omitting the ornamental Board it might suffice.

The growth of the Functions of the Board is indicated by its absorption of the duties of the Poor Law Commissioners and Poor Law Board by 41 Acts of Parliament between 1835 and 1870 and by 154 Acts between 1871 and 1907 both inclusive. The legal authority states that the lists are probably not exhaustive. They suffice. On Regulations Orders Bye Laws *et hoc genus omne* I do not dare to enter. The President of our Board when appointed may study them.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Scheme of the National Congress and the All India Muslim League has been before the country for a year and has been presented to the Viceroy and the

Secretary of State for India It is printed as Appendix IV I do not discuss it here, as it has been fully discussed, from all points of view, during the past two years We have all worked for it, honestly and zealously, confining ourselves within its four corners We have now to remember that we have the duty of helping the country to work under it during the transitional period for which it was designed—differing in this from the *Memorandum of the Nineteen*, which was suggested as containing Post-War Reforms The Congress League scheme was, professedly, a bridge, leading from the present condition to that considered in the third part of last year's Congress Resolution

That in the Reconstruction of the Empire India shall be lifted from the position of a Dependency to that of an equal partner in the Empire with the Self Governing Dominions

That now becomes our Objective We must continue to agitate for the Congress Scheme until it is passed The final scheme will, of course, include the place of the Indian States under completed Self-Government, and of the representation of India in the Central Imperial Council, or Parliament, or Cabinet—questions which were deliberately left out of our transitional scheme

On the general question of the work of the Provincial Legislative Councils, I may perhaps say that it will be their duty to make grants to District Boards which, in turn, will distribute them to the Taluq and Village Boards in their area No interference with their use of grants should be made, save where palpable irregularities justify the interference of the Local Government President Freedom to work and to blunder—to a non ruinous extent—must be allowed if Local Self-Government is to become a reality

Another large portion of their work will be the fostering of industries in their Provinces, and the helping of the District Boards by experiments of general utility, so as to prevent useless reduplications of research Thus, in Mysore, experiments were carried on with respect to ragi, paddy, sugar-cane, ground nut, areca nut and cotton, useful to the whole state Demonstrations in the use of machinery and apparatus—churns, ploughs, seed drills, etc—would probably be conducted best by Provincial officers So also demonstrations of improved methods of jaggery making, of preservation of cattle manure, that, in Mysore, were attended by gatherings of rayats Lectures and distribution of vernacular literature were also carried on there Six new kinds of ploughs were introduced, and sold by the hire purchase system Mineral and chemical analyses, mycological and entomological research are also best carried on at well equipped Central Institute But these divisions will be settled by experience It is good to read that, in Mysore, the rayats warmly welcomed the instruction offered

I mention these facts in order to show something of what is being done by Indians for Indians in an Indian State It may reassure the timid, and make them feel that Home Rule implies prosperity, and not catastrophe

SELF GOVERNMENT BY COMPARTMENTS

Lately, a new scheme has been sprung on the country, after careful preliminary notices and hints in the Anglo Indian Press It is known as "Self-Government by compartments" It is eagerly snatched at by the Europeans, and creates a double set of authorities, one on the present lines, irresponsible to the people and with control of the purse, in which all real power is vested, the other a simulacrum, or wraith, of a responsible Ministry and an elected Assembly, ruling a department, or departments, of the Government, to be given more power if the real Government approves

of them, to be deprived of power if the real Government disapproves of them. The real Government can ensure their failure, by giving them such important departments as Education and Sanitation, which need a very heavy outlay, and restricting the funds allowed to them on the plea of necessity. They can then be dismissed with contumely as incompetent. The lesson of Local Government should be laid to heart, for that has been a trial of similar system, in which officials have played the part of the real Government in the new scheme. Or the real Government may give them unimportant departments on which to try their 'prentice hands, so that failure may not matter, and the country will be indifferent to them. There are many other objections to the scheme, which is verily the giving of a stone for bread. But the root objection is that it keeps India entirely subordinate, when she demands Self Government. It breathes the deep distrust of Indian capacity, characteristic of the Bureaucracy, and makes the preposterous claim that India is to remain in leading strings because another Nation claims the right to rule her, and to give her crumbs of freedom from its own well-spread table. It is the negation of every principle which Britain and her Allies have proclaimed in the face of the world. The Congress has asked for a definite scheme of Reforms, it can be satisfied with nothing less than the adoption of their essential principles. We may ask for more, we cannot ask for less. Nations go forward, not backward, in their struggle for Freedom.

DEPUTATION

If, as I suppose, you will send a Deputation to England, to discuss the actual Statute which will have to be passed in Parliament to give effect to the Scheme, you would do well to give them a mandate to stand unflinchingly by the essential principles of the scheme, the substantial majority in the Supreme and Provincial Legislative Councils, and the power of the purse. If these are not granted, further discussion is useless, if they are, then we can discuss subsidiary matters.

If such a Deputation be sent, we must agitate strongly and steadily here in support of it. It is said that the battle of India is to be fought in Britain. In the sense that we must put our demands clearly before Britain that is true. But the real battle must be fought here, for Britain will naturally limit her legislation to that which India strongly demands. The great labour party will help us with its votes, but we must show, by our attitude here, that we are determined to win our Freedom.

VERNACULAR

There is also much work to do in helping the people to prepare themselves for the new powers which will be placed in their hands. And for this, the work must be done in the vernaculars of each Province, as only by their mother tongue can the heart and brain of the masses be reached.

Sooner or later, preferably sooner, Provinces will have to be re-delimited on a linguistic basis. The official languages, for a time, will have to be two, the Vernacular and English, as in some parts of Canada French and English are used. Only then will the masses be able to take their full share in public life.

THE NEW OBJECTIVE

What is to be our new Objective?

We have to formulate a scheme to carry out the third part of the Congress Resolution, we can do this only so far as British India is concerned. (i) The place of the Indian States will have to be considered by the United Kingdom in the light of the treaties existing between the Paramount Power and the Princes. So far as

British India is concerned, we have to see that no arrangement is come to affecting it, which admits to any voice in our Councils any Prince who retains absolute power within his own State, or who is not ruling on lines similar to those adopted within British India. Nor must any have authority in British India, which is not also possessed over his State by British India. (i) With regard to any Central Imperial Authority, whatever it may be, India must have a position commensurate with her importance in the Empire, otherwise she will be ruled by the United Kingdom and the Dominions in all Imperial matters, and may be turned into a plantation, with her industrial development strangled. If, as is suggested, the War Council should evolve into the Central Authority, then its powers should be confined to questions of Imperial Defence. No other question should be introduced without being referred to the Self-Governing Nations composing the Empire, and, if one Nation objects to it, the question must remain excluded. Each such Nation must exercise complete control over its own tariff and fiscus—as indeed the present Dominions now exercise it—subject to a charge for Imperial Defence.

The visit to India of the Indian Secretary of State makes it necessary that we should formulate very definitely what we demand, for it is now clear that legislation is on the anvil, and we must take Mr. Bonar Law's advice to strike while the iron is hot.

With regard to our new objective, I suggest that we should ask the British Government to pass a Bill during 1918, establishing Self Government in India on lines resembling those of the Commonwealth of Australia: the act to come into force at a date to be laid down therein, preferably 1923, at the latest 1928, the intermediate five or ten years being occupied with the transference of the Government from British to Indian hands, maintaining the British tie as in the Dominions.

The transference may be made in stages, beginning with some such scheme as that of the Congress League, with its widened electorate, the essentials being: half the Executive Councils elected by the elected members of the legislatures, control of the purse, and a substantial majority in the Supreme and Provincial Councils.

We asked first for representation, which was supposed to give influence, this has proved to mean nothing. Now we ask for a partnership in the governing of India, the Governments have the power of dissolution and the veto, the people have the power of the purse, that is the second stage, a partnership of equals—co-operation. The third step will be that of complete Home Rule to come automatically in 1923, or 1928.

We look with confidence to the All India Muslim League to assist us in this work.

The suggested lines are:

(i) That all Legislative Councils shall be wholly elected.

(ii) That members of the Public Services shall be included in the electorate, but shall not be eligible for election, nor shall they, while holding places of profit under the Crown, take part in political controversies. This rule does not include retired members, even though pensioned.

(iii) The Legislative Bodies Supreme and Provincial shall be unicameral.

(iv) The Prerogative of the Crown including the appointment of its Privy Counsellors, the Governor General and the Governors while exercising that right with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, shall also call upon a member of the Legislative Council to form a Ministry, the members of which shall be sworn in as Privy Counsellors, but who shall be removable by a vote of want of confidence passed in the Legislature.

(v) The Indian Army and Navy, for Indian Defence, shall be under the control of the Viceroy as the representative of the Crown, and shall be supported out

of the revenues of India. The contribution of India to Imperial Defence shall be adjusted between the Government of India and the War Council.

(vi) The formation, regulation and encouragement of the Mercantile Marine shall vest in the Government of India, subject to such international regulations as may be agreed upon after the War.

With regard to iii, iv, and v, I may add

(iii) Much discussion will arise on this proposal, but it is submitted that the great variety of interests of opinions in India of themselves render hasty legislation—the checking of which is supposed to be the function of a second Chamber—unlikely. The power of the Governor to dissolve the Council, inherent in the prerogative, with the power of veto, give sufficient check in a country so conservative as India.

(iv) In the United Kingdom, the Cabinet has no statutory basis. The King in Council theoretically rules, i.e. the King and his Privy Councillors. But the ignorance of George II of the English language caused him to retire from the presidency of the Council, and the Cabinet grew up. Every member of the Cabinet is sworn in as a Privy Councillor, and when the Cabinet falls, its members remain Privy Councillors, but only attend when summoned on great State occasions. We have to respect the rights of the Crown, while, at the same time, we create the responsibility of Ministers to the Legislature.

(v) Indian Army means an Army composed of Indians and officered by Indians, and does not include the British soldiers now employed here. Thus the country will be relieved of the relatively huge cost now incurred for the short service system, transport, depôts and recruiting in England, and the like. The Indian Army will be composed of Territorials and large Reserves.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA

The year 1917 will ever remain memorable in Indian history for the sudden change in the policy of Great Britain towards India. The swiftness of the change is marvellous, almost incredible even to us who have striven for it. On August 20th the first demand of last year's Congress was granted in substance though not in form; we asked for a Royal Proclamation, because that was the most gracious and impressive form, and would have made our Emperor yet more popular; we have been given an announcement by the Cabinet of Great Britain, representing the Royal Will.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State is now among us, with other well-known public men from the United Kingdom. At this stage, nothing can be said of the outcome of the visit. But I may rightly place on record the fact that free and full speech has been granted to India's representatives, with friendly and patient hearing from H. E. the Viceroy and from Mr. Montagu.

There has been no shutting out of opinions hostile to the present bureaucratic system of Government. For Lokamanya Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi, and I myself were severally granted full hearing; similar liberty was given to prominent members of the Congress and Muslim League. The Home Rule Leagues were treated equally well.

The outcome is on the lap of the Gods. We know the strength of the vested interests opposed to us, but we have faith in the Justice of God, and in the friendliness of all Britons who are true to the traditions of their country. The wish of organised labour in Great Britain to exchange fraternal delegates with the Congress and Home-Rule Leagues is a sign of the new Brotherhood between the British and Indian Democracies. The Home Rule Leagues have appointed Mr. Baptista as their fraternal delegate to the Annual Labour Conference next month, and Major Graham Pole comes to us from them. I trust that the Congress will also nominate its fraternal

delegates to the Labour Conference, and welcome its messenger to us, and that a link will thus be formed which will draw closer together the United Kingdom and India. For this, as well as for the coming of the Secretary of State to India, will 1917 be marked as a red letter year

OUR INTERNED BROTHERS

It is with deep sorrow that we record the non release of the Muslim leaders, Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali. For three and a quarter long years they have been withdrawn from public life, and condemned to the living death of internment. To high spirited and devoted patriots, no punishment could be more galling and more exasperating. Even had they sinned deeply, the penalty has been paid, and we, who believe in their innocence and honour them for their fidelity to their religion, can only lay at their feet the expression of our affectionate admiration, and our assurance that their long drawn out suffering will be transmuted into power, when the doors are thrown open to them, and they receive the homage of the Nation.

OUR DIVISIONS

Many observers of Indian public life have noted the fissiparous tendency in our political associations, and reactionaries make this a reason for denying to us constitutional liberty. Rightly considered it is a reason for granting it, though to some this statement may seem paradoxical. But what is the position?

We have a Nation, composed of many communities and opinions, trying to obtain liberty. We have above it, a Government, holding all power and all patronage, and able to crush by Executive Orders those whom it considers to be advocates of excessive changes. It tends to ally itself with any party or community which will help it to stave off legislation that diminishes its power. Its natural tendency is to watch for any sign of fission and to ally itself with the weaker party to crush the stronger, as did the East India Company in its so called "conquest of India". If there be no sign of fission, it may be possible to initiate one, on the lines of the despatch to Lord Lytton when Viceroy of India with regard to a desired War. "If there be no pretext, you must invent one." A similar policy was followed when Dadabhai Naoroji was sent to British Parliament, Mr. Bhowmaji was sent up against him, and succeeded in ousting a strong reformer and replacing him by a reactionary. No political situation could be more unhealthy.

First, take the two great communities of Hindus and Musalmans. They form two natural parties in the Nation, with the Christian Government above them as the third party for whose favour they compete. Hence Hindu Musalman divisions, riots and the rest—which do not exist in Indian States, wherein the Ruler belongs to one of the two Great Religions, and has to rule men of both—and the constant efforts to dissolve the Entente Cordiale arrived at after long discussions at Calcutta and at Lucknow last year.

There will always be a number in each community who do not feel themselves bound by any agreement come to by the organised political bodies, containing the more reasonable and far seeing of each community and these again, motivated by bribe or threat, unofficial but made by officials an unorganised and irresponsible crowd, will always lend recruits to support the Government, in the hope of obtaining special concessions for their sectional interests.

Hence, also, the anti Brahmana movement in the Madras Presidency, with its Association of a few hundred members and its three organs in the Press. It is now happily obscured by a real non Brahmana Association, the Madras Presidency

Association, led by the veteran leader, Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai, and already many thousands strong. The anti Brāhmana movement aims chiefly at places in the administration, and hopes to gain them more easily by praising the Government and opposing Home Rulers.

Hence, also, various similar movements in other Provinces, any stick being good enough for beating the Home Rule dog.

There is no need for anxiety about these divisions, which must always present kaleidoscopic changes, so long as India is under the rule of an irresponsible Government.

When the third, non National party, no longer governs, the National parties will become grouped into healthy constituents of the body politic, distinguished by differences of principle. The use of power will create a sense of responsibility, and responsibility will bring about reasonable discipline.

We make too much of these transitory difficulties and quarrels, and give them an importance far beyond their real mischief-making power. They will assume their proper proportions when we have won Home Rule.

ISOLATED REFORMS

I do not propose to dwell on the isolated Reforms for which the Congress has asked during the whole period of its existence. A list of the more important ones will be found as Appendix V. The majority of Congressmen are tired of asking for the same thing over and over again, and feel that it is better to concentrate on Home Rule, since, once the people have power, they can get rid of bad laws and make good ones for themselves.

Indian Legislatures will take up the Congress Resolutions, and carry into law all that are applicable to the changed conditions. Free India will separate Executive from Judicial functions, and also separate Revenue Officers, Judiciary and Police, place the lower Judiciary under the High Court instead of the Executive, pass Education Acts, make trial by Jury general, protect her Emigrants and Indians settled abroad, deal with Land Settlement equitably, organise and develop Indian Industries, examine for her Services within her own borders, re-organise her administration so as to abolish racial inequalities, and establish Military Colleges to fit her youth for Emperor's Commissions.

The whole of the special legislation against constitutional agitation—as understood in Great Britain—penalising writing and speech which do not incite to crime nor transgress the law of libel, will be swept away, as unworthy of a civilised country. The Executive will be deprived of the power to punish without trial, to imprison, incarcerate, impoverish, deport, intern and exile, on secret police accusations and suspicions, and confidential reports of magistrates. No man shall thus suffer without knowing his offence, nor be deprived of liberty without open trial and full opportunity of defence. Peaceful political propaganda, processions, flags and meetings will not be interfered with by Magistrates and Police Officers. In fact, India will once more enjoy the ordinary elementary human rights secured by Magna Carta and the Bill of Rights.

Think of the joy of being a free man in a free country, the equal of other civilised men, of breathing in an India at last purged of the poisonous atmosphere of coercion, of knowing that liberty of person and safety of property cannot be touched save by open trial, that one cannot become a criminal unconsciously, and at the whim of an Executive, shrouded in darkness, that one enjoys the ordinary liberty of a civilised human being in a country ruled by law alone, uninterfered with by arbitrary Executive Orders. That security can only come to us with Home Rule.

CONCLUSION

Fellow-Delegates • Pardon me that I have kept you so long Only once in my life can I take this Congress Chair, and speak my heart out to you on this country that we love so well Who can tell, in the present keen strife, if I shall be left free to speak to you again to work with you as your leader, during this coming year of office If I am allowed to carry on my work, then I crave your help during the coming year You have trusted me enough to elect me as your President, trust me enough to work with me as your President, until I prove false to your trust You cannot always agree with me, and I do not shrink from your criticism I only ask you not to take for granted the truth of everything said against me by my enemies, for I cannot spare time to answer them I cannot promise to please you always, but I can promise to strive my best to serve the Nation, as I judge of service I cannot promise to agree with and to follow you always, the duty of a leader is to lead While he should always consult his colleagues and listen to their advice, the final responsibility before the public must be his, and his, therefore, the final decision A general should see further than his officers and his army, and cannot explain, while battles are going on, every move in a campaign, he is to be justified or condemned by his results Up till now, knowing myself to be of this Nation only by love and service, not by birth, I have claimed no authority of leadership, but have only fought in the front of the battle and served as best I might Now, by your election, I take the place which you have given, and will strive to fill it worthily

Enough of myself Let us think of the Mother

To see India free, to see her hold up her head among the Nations, to see her sons and daughters respected everywhere, to see her worthy of her mighty Past, engaged in building a yet mightier Future—is not this worth working for, worth suffering for, worth living and worth dying for? Is there any other land which evokes such love for her spirituality, such admiration for her literature such homage for her valour, as this glorious Mother of Nations, from whose womb went forth the races that now, in Europe and America, are leading the world? And has any land suffered as our India has suffered since her sword was broken on Kurukshetra, and the peoples of Europe and of Asia swept across her borders, laid waste her cities, and disrowned her Kings They came to conquer, but they remained to be absorbed At last, out of those mingled peoples the Divine Artificer has welded for a Nation compact not only of her own virtues but also of those her foes and brought to her, and gradually eliminating the vices which they had also brought

After a history of millennia, stretching far back out of the ken mortal eyes, having lived with but not died with, the mighty civilisations of the Past, having seen them rise and flourish and decay, until only their sepulchres remained, deep buried in earth's crust, having wrought, and triumphed, and suffered, and having survived all changes unbroken, India, who has been verily the Crucified among Nations now stands on this her Resurrection morning, the Immortal, the Glorious the Ever-Young, and India shall soon be seen, proud and self-reliant strong and free, the radiant Splendour of Asia, as the Light and the Blessing of the World (Prolonged cheers)

Having finished reading her address the President announced the time and place for the meeting of the delegates of the different provinces for the election of members to represent them on the Subjects Committee She also announced that there would be a meeting of the All India Congress Committee at 11 a m on Thursday, the 27th December at the hall of the Indian Association and that the Subjects Committee would meet at the same place at 3 30 p m

There was a song again sung in chorus after which the Congress was adjourned till 12 noon, Friday the 28th December

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

THE Congress met at 12 noon

The President arrived a few minutes before 12 accompanied by Banoo Begum Saheba, mother of Messrs Mahommed Ali and Shaukat Ali Both of them were garlanded and they took their seats amidst loud and continued cheers and repeated shouts of Bande Mataram

The proceedings commenced with a song of Srimati Sarala Devi Chaudhurani, sung in Chorus

PRESIDENT Mr Monzar Ali will recite a hymn in Urdu in praise of the motherland

Mr Monzar Ali then recited his hymn in Urdu which was highly appreciated by the audience

The President then proceeded to put the first four resolutions from the Chair

First Resolution Death of Dadabhai Naoroji

PRESIDENT Brother delegates and friends the first four resolutions are to be put from the Chair The first is in memory of our great patriot, Dadabhoy Naoroji (Applause) I will ask you when I have read it out to stand up and pass it in silence It is as follows —

That this Congress desires to place on record its sense of profound sorrow at the death of Dadabhoy Naoroji His great service to the motherland will always enshrine his memory in the grateful recollections of his countrymen while his saintly character his private worth and public virtues will for all time to come be an example and an inspiration to the people of India

The resolution was carried in silence all standing

Second Resolution Death of Abdul Rasul

The President then put the next resolution which ran as follows —

That this Congress desires to express its profound sense of sorrow at the sudden and premature death of Abdul Rasul a man of the highest integrity of character of noble devotion to duty and of the purest and most selfless patriotism one who laboured strenuously to unite the Hindus and Mahomedans of this country in one bond of loving service to their country forgetful of all differences of race language and religion

The resolution was carried in silence all standing

Third Resolution Loyalty to the Throne and determination to help the Empire

The President then put the third resolution which ran as follows —

That this Congress speaking on behalf of the united people of India begs respectfully to convey to His Majesty the King Emperor their deep loyalty and profound attachment to the Throne their unswerving allegiance to the British connection and their firm resolve to stand by the Empire at all hazards and at all costs

The resolution was carried with acclamation

Fourth Resolution Welcome to Rt Hon Mr E S Montagu

The President then put the fourth resolution from the chair which ran as follows —

That this Congress extends to the Rt Hon E S Montagu a most cordial welcome on the occasion of his visit to India The Congress hopes that his visit will be crowned with success and that it will convince him of the supreme necessity for the establishment of responsible government in this country

The resolution was carried with applause

Fifth Resolution - Internment of Mohammed Ali and Shaukat Ali

PRESIDENT Fellow delegates and friends, we have here among us to hear the passing of the next resolution, the mother of Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali (Applause and cries of Bande Mataram) who, as you know, are lying interned, served by their mother with maternal care. From the time that Mahomed Ali was one year old, a little child hanging at his mother's breast, his father passed away, and through all the years since then this his mother has guarded and guided him and brought him up to be the noble patriot and the noble son that he is (Applause). She is a woman with a mother's love but with a lion heart and she does not mourn. Rather, she rejoices that her sons are born worthy to serve their mother country (Applause). She asks me to tell you that she was invited to the Moslem League and that she would not go there without coming here first (Applause). For, she says that though the Muslims are her brothers in faith, all Indians are her brothers in country (Applause). I know you will give her the welcome that she more than deserves and for a moment stand in reverence to this mother (Applause).

All stood up and there was a tremendous shouting of Bande Mataram.

PRESIDENT The next resolution will be moved by Mr Tilak. We have chosen him because he has suffered 7 years' imprisonment for his country (Loud cheers) Fifth Resolution

Mr Bal Gangadhar Tilak in moving the resolution, said

Madam President, Mother of Md Ali and Shaukat Ali, fellow delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen, I must first of all request you to be rather quiet. The dimensions of this hall are too big for the pitch of my voice and if that voice can ever be expected to be heard at that distance it is only by your keeping strict silence. The occasion also demands it. The revered mother of Md Ali and Shaukat Ali is here and it befits you all to hear in silence what is to be said in support of the resolution asking Government to release the two interned veterans. I use the word veterans deliberately because they have been suffering on suspicion for a long time, certainly from day to day, on grounds discovered after they were interned (Laughter). The resolution in my hand runs as follows — Mr B G Tilak

That this Congress urges on the Government the immediate release of Messrs Mahommed Ali and Shaukat Ali who have remained incarcerated since October 1914 and are now kept interned because of religious scruples which they hold in common with the whole of Islam in India and elsewhere and which are not incompatible with loyalty to the King Emperor.

You all know, gentlemen why Mr Md Ali was interned under the Defence of India Act of 1914. That Act is a very elastic Act. It invests the Executive Government with complete powers of despotism. All that the Act states is that if the Executive Government thinks, of itself without any further enquiry, that can be conducted through the C. I. D.—if the Executive Government on the evidence so collected—I may say even manufactured according to their wishes (Shame)—if they think, on that evidence, that there is danger to the public safety and tranquility, without knowing or without caring to divulge what kind of tranquility and peace they mean thereby if they think so they can intern a person of their own accord by an Executive order. Is it honest? Is it just? So it happened that Mr Md Ali was interned in 1914 apparently for certain articles in the 'Comrade' but really because he displeased the high authorities and proved rather inconvenient to them. The best way and the only way for the despot is to say 'I throw you into jail without any trial'. That is the weapon of a despot and that weapon was used against him. He was

interned without trial We both Mahomedans and Hindus, requested the Government to publish the grounds on which the Executive Government entertained fears that his very presence in the country would be detrimental to public safety and peace No grounds were ever published Absolutely no response was made to the public protest on this point Gradually the Government climbed down and they were willing to let them off both Md Ali and Shaukat Ali There were negotiations going on during this year and influential Mahomedan gentlemen—I may mention the names of the Hon Raja Saheb of Mamudabad and the Hon Mr Jinnah (Applause)—both were willing to assure Government that there would be no danger in letting off the interned gentlemen Mind both these gentlemen have the whole Mahomedan community at their back so you may say that the whole Mahomedan community was prepared to stand guarantee for the good conduct of these men (Applause) and to it you may also add the voice of the whole Hindu community (Cheers) Practically, the whole of India was unanimous in assuring the Government of India that there was not the least danger of the public peace broken by letting these people free No the Government thought otherwise at one time But subsequently, as I said they climbed down a bit The C I D did not like the idea (laughter) Sometimes the C I D try to control the Executive also (laughter) and in that matter I can only compare the C I D to the obnoxious Rakshasa who was created and brought into existence by Lord Shiva and who, eventually, wanted to destroy the Lord himself Such is our C I D They were entrusted with the task of finding out evidence by which the detention of these two brothers could be supported They found none The Government of India was on the point of releasing these two men What happened then? A C I D officer went to Chhindwara and had a talk with Md Ali and Shaukat Ali He had ready access to them being a C I D man he needs no permission from the Government of India If you or I were to go and see them we would first have had to obtain permission and perhaps we could not have got that permission It is said that what happened there was that the C I D man went there and had a talk and somehow or other got something from these two brothers I do not know exactly what occurred because all this correspondence is confidential—Government would not publish it But it is said that what occurred was that the C I D man wanted to ascertain whether they would be loyal to the Crown It was not a new thing to the interned but then there was a condition attached—what was that condition? What they said was that they owed allegiance to two—to the God above and the Executive God below (laughter) and that they were prepared to be loyal to the King Emperor—not only prepared they were bound to do so and were willing to do so provided their religious scruples were observed They could not sacrifice their religious scruples to their political allegiance This statement was pounced upon at once by the C I D and the Executive Government They said that the men could not be released The men were not originally detained for this but for something else. It is a *post facto* reason—discovered after their detention only during the negotiations that were being carried on for their release That was caught hold of and made a ground for detaining them further at Chhindwara (Shrime) You see what kind of logic it is You detain a man for certain reasons You find that these reasons do not hold good While you are taking steps to consider the question of their release something crops up which you think will justify your previous conduct your previous action Immediately you lay hold of it and say,

'Well, I detained you for some other reason, but here is evidence before me which make me continue to detain you for sometime longer.' That is the logic of these people. Let us see how it stands. Religious scruples—can that be made a ground for detaining a person in a political prison? There is a story in the Bible, in the New Testament, not in the Old, which equally applies to our Government. The Pharisees of Palestine once tried to confound Jesus Christ. They thought they could do harm to him if they could get him to say that tribute was not to be paid to Caesar, the Emperor at that time. How did Jesus Christ solve that question? In the Bible it is stated that he, on his part, confounded the Pharisees. "Well", said, directly the question was asked him, "bring me your tribute, the coin in which you pay your tribute." The coin was placed in his hands. Then he enquired whose image and superscription it bore. He was told that it bore Caesar's image and superscription. Upon that what he said was, "Render unto Caesar the things that are his, render unto God the thing that belongs to God." He declared 2000 years ago that our duties towards God are not inconsistent with our duties towards temporal powers. That defence saved him from the situation in the eyes of a Heathen government, but the same statement in the case of Mahommed Ali cannot save him from a Christian Government. (Shame) Well, you can very easily see from this that the ground which has been alleged for the further detention of Mahommed Ali and Shaukat Ali is not a tenable ground. Perhaps the C I D know as much as any one else that this ground was illusory, fallacious and unjust. What was the next move? The account has not appeared, I think, in the newspapers but I know it and I am prepared to take the consequence of narrating it before you (Cheers). The next ground was that the C I D had somehow discovered a letter supposed to be written by Mahommed Ali and Shaukat Ali and that letter was alleged—I have not seen it myself (laughter) nor has Government published it—to contain some compromising thing and also to bring to light certain negotiations, supposed negotiations, I may say, between Mahommed Ali and Shaukat Ali and a religious Mahomedan gentleman at Delhi showing that the interned were in league with the King's enemies. That is the purpose of the letter as given out by the Government. How did that letter reach the C I D? Was it passed by the Censor? An interned person is not allowed to have any communication with the outside world except through the Censor. We are not told that the Censor know anything about it. This letter, it is said, was discovered somewhere in some post box between Chhindwara and Delhi. Immediately it was discovered by the C I D, it was placed before the Viceroy. Now upon that what was the duty of the Government? The Government ought to have asked these interned persons whether they wrote this letter and if they denied it to prosecute them on the evidence furnished by the C I D. (Applause) That was the proper course to take. Further, I have to tell you, I have reliable information that both these brothers denied that they had ever sent such a letter or any letter. They have denied it in their letter to the Government of India. I have reliable information to say—I am not going to disclose the source of my information here—they have denied it and they said 'We do not know whose hand writing it is. Here is a man detained in jail on the strength of an argument derived from a letter which he repudiates which he denies. Yet what is the consequence? The consequence is that the Government has made up its mind to detain him further. (Shame) There is absolutely no other evidence. The first evidence, whatever it was, on which they were interned—

F 5th
Resolution
Mr B G
Tilak

now needs no consideration at our hands, because Government was prepared to release them, even after having the same in its hands. Possibly, that evidence was shadowy imaginary whatever you may call it. We need not discuss it. During these negotiations two new grounds were disclosed—one is the religious scruples which I have pointed out to you to be entirely fallacious and erroneous. It was settled 2000 years ago by no less a personage than Jesus Christ. You have His dictum that the duty towards your King is not inconsistent with your duty towards your God. That is the maxim of all religions. I do not think that either the Mahomedan religion or the Hindu religion denies that Nations are not made up of people belonging to one religion only. Though Emperors and Kings used to be called in olden times Defenders of the faith when the whole nation was of one religion and owed allegiance to one God yet now the maxim does not hold good in present day politics. So to say that their religious scruples are inconvenient to Government—that Government regards them with suspicion is to a certain extent ignoring all the political progress made in the past 20 centuries. That is the point. That argument does not hold good now. The second argument is that he wrote a certain letter. He denies it. Well we as his friends and sympathisers not personal friends and sympathisers but as friends and sympathisers with every one who is unjustly treated without distinction of caste creed or colour as friends and sympathisers with truth and justice which is the foundation of every empire in this world—we demand that Messrs Mahommed Ali and Shaukat Ali should be immediately released (Applause). If the Government has to say anything in defence let them prosecute these two men before a public tribunal. If it is not prepared to do so there is no other course left open to the Government but to release them if Government means to be just and loyal to the Constitution for even Government itself has got to be loyal to the Constitution. For what we now urge is that both these brothers should be immediately released. That is the resolution put into my hands. And as I said in the beginning it is a very solemn matter. We are passing this resolution in the presence of their mother. Mind you mother's grief mother's care is something unprecedented. I am not going to compare it with anything else. But let me assure the mother here on your behalf that the title to become a mother of brave sons far exceeds in importance the title of being a mother only and let me suggest to her with the consent of all of you here to day to forgive and forget what Government has done and take consolation in the fact that all of us have great sympathy with her in her present position and I pray to God that we may have many more mothers in this country of her type (Applause). That is the only consolation I can offer her in her present situation and I do so with your permission. With these words I commend the resolution for your acceptance (Applause).

Mr Jamnadas Dwarkadas of Bombay seconded the resolution. He said

Madam President brother and sister delegates and friends the privilege is given to me to second the resolution which has been so eloquently and feelingly moved by our revered leader Lok Tilak (Applause). The resolution that I have been given the privilege of seconding is of so important character that I do not know whether in giving expression to my feelings with regard to the resolution I shall be able to control the indignation that we all feel (Applause) at the monstrous insult that the Government is offering to the Indian nation (Applause). I shall first deal with the action of the government in not

releasing Mahommed Ali and Shaukat Ali after creating false hopes in our hearts that they would be released (Cries of Shame) and then I shall deal in brief with the attitude that we of the Indian National Congress especially my Hindu brethren ought to adopt towards this question. In dealing with the action of the Government I am sure I am voicing the opinion of all those that are gathered together here and all those who have not been able to come here but belong to the nation of India (Applause)—when I say that as against the charge laid down by the C I D against Mahommed Ali and Shaukat Ali the whole Indian nation assures the Government that Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali are loyal citizens of the British Empire (Applause). It is the conviction of the whole nation that Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali are loyal and believing that they are loyal the nation ought to see to it that the insult that is offered to them is no longer continued—if it is possible for us to stop it even for a minute (Applause and cries of shame). It is our conviction that they are not guilty. The Government basing their conclusion on the false information supplied to them by the C I D (Shame—rightly named the Crush India Department—laughter)—the Government condemns them to perpetual internment in spite of the powerful voice raised against it by the whole of the Indian nation. This resolution asks you to demand the release of Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali without any further delay that the Government should see to it that they are released soon. Believing as I do that the time for paper resolution is gone for ever (Applause) and that the time for action has come (Hear Hear) I think we are taking upon ourselves in the presence of the brave mother of our interned brothers (Applause) the solemn responsibility of getting the two brothers released (Applause) and we should honestly fulfil the obligations that we are pledging ourselves to Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali who have not been released because of their religious belief. Should they then have no religious belief at all (Shame)? Is it wise is it human for the Government even to give an impression to the people that the Government is no longer tolerant of the religion of the various peoples over whom it is destined to rule (Applause). When the other European nations were striving for supremacy over India it is my firm conviction that the British were chosen to rule over India because the British were a tolerant nation. The foundation of the British Empire in India are laid on that principle of tolerance of religion and if Government deviates from that principle then I do not know whether or not it is taking a step which will shake the foundations of the empire (Applause)—because no nation no individual ought to be condemned for their or his religious conviction. That is an unwritten law which every individual every nation ought to accept. Having dealt with the action of Government I now come to the attitude that we should adopt towards those questions especially my Hindu brethren who are assembled here. The Government have always made out this charge against India that she cannot be granted Responsible Government because the two great communities do not agree. That we have always contended is a false charge and wherever there are difference they are more of the creation of the fertile minds of the selfish Bureaucracy (Shame). That charge was repudiated last year when the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League submitted to the Government and the people of India and to the people of England their joint scheme asking for a substantial step towards Self Government. Since then many things have taken place. Those that have worked in the forefront and urged upon the Government the necessity of granting the reform embodied in the

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Mr.
Jumnadas
Dwarkanadas

scheme, were dealt with by the Government in an unjustifiable manner I refer to the internment of our President here and her two brave colleagues (Shame) But when they were interned I thought that it was a test for us (A voice Quite right) We asked for Self Government Was our demand real and genuine or was it merely a prayer to the Government? We proved that our demand was real, because, although Mrs Besant is not born in India still we were prepared to die for her (Applause) because of her sufferings in our cause The charge made out against us that we were responsible for creating race hatred, that we were responsible for creating differences between the rulers and the ruled,—it is thus absolutely falsified—I will go further and say that it is not we who are responsible for creating race hatred but it is the selfish bureaucracy which is responsible (Applause) For what further proof do you want than the fact that we are prepared to give our lives for one who was not born in India but suffered for India, for one who is neither a Hindu nor a Mahomedan I mean Mr Wadia who is a Parsi Another test has come before us Here are our Mahomedan brothers unjustly interned because of their strong religious convictions To be interned because of one's strong religious convictions, in this modern age of civilization, one cannot even imagine If religious beliefs and religious conviction are not to be respected, then, how can you justify England going to war with Germany England pretends that she has gone to war with Germany because she feels Germany is committing an irreligious act by trampling over the rights and liberties of smaller nations and because of the firm religious belief and religious conviction that it is the duty of a righteous nation to stand by the smaller nations to protect them It is for that we believe that England has gone to war and England has called upon her countrymen to shed their blood and has also called upon the sons of India to shed their blood Religious belief has to be respected But I shall go on to say that there is another test through which we are passing We worked for our leaders Mrs Besant and Messrs Arundale and Wadia when they were interned We proclaimed last year that there was unity between Hindus and Mahomedans and that the Hindus were not selfish in making this demand The time has come to prove this The time has come when we ought to come forward to prove that the Hindu Moslem unity is not an imaginary thing, an imaginary argument advanced for our selfish purposes but is a reality (Applause) and that can only be proved if we make up our minds to carry out the mandate given to us by passing this resolution and if we whole heartedly work for the release of our interned brothers We shall earn the right of calling ourselves the brothers of Mahomedans only by coming forward to sacrifice ourselves for their sake What we shall gain by our sacrifice will be a real gain and we shall then have successfully gone through the test that is offered to us It is a truth that whenever we ask for a boon from God, it never falls upon us in the shape of a boon but opportunities are given to us to pass through the test If we pass successfully through the test we earn the right of winning that boon Here is an opportunity given to us and I am sure I am voicing the opinion of the Indian nation when I say that whether we are Mahomedans or non Mahomedans we shall come forward to sacrifice ourselves at the altar of the mother land (Applause)

Mr S Satyamurti of Madras in supporting the resolution said

Mrs Besant brother and sister delegates, ladies and gentlemen Islam in India weeps to-day for her children and with Islam the test

Mr.
Satyamurti

of India weeps For three mortal years and more Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali have suffered incarceration for offences, the nature of which neither they nor we have any idea of and as you, Madam, said in your address, "to high spirited souls, nothing is more galling than unmerited punishment" What must it be to Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali who have been kept in close confinement, cribbed, cabined and confined for three years? It is not for me to paint before you in lurid colours the sufferings of these two brothers You can imagine them better than I can describe them But certain circumstances have arisen, during the course of the last two months, which have made it more incumbent upon us that we should press for the immediate release of Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali Whatever the Government of India may or may not say, Sir William Vincent in his answer from his place in the Imperial Legislative Council told the Hon Mr Jinnah that the cases of all persons interned will be dealt with in the same manner We are in a position to state from this platform that all these cases have not been similarly dealt with, because, in the case of Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali a C I D Inspector was sent, while in the case of Mrs Besant and Messrs Arundale and Wadia negotiations were carried on through the Press and the Imperial Legislative Council It is not as if these internments were by themselves isolated incidents On the other hand the Viceroy himself in his speech in the Imperial Council has told us that it was the result of a change of policy on the part of the Government and therefore we must redouble our efforts to secure the release of these two brothers The mover and the seconder of this resolution have dealt with the question of religious neutrality I only wish to add this that we in India have got a further guarantee given to us of religious neutrality in Queen Victoria's Proclamation, that no man shall suffer any pains or penalties for his religious conviction or opinion How then can the Government answer the charge that we now lay at their door that they are punishing Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali for their religious convictions? Whatever may be the result of this agitation, we must continue to carry it on, because, we believe in its righteousness On your behalf, I wish to appeal to the Government of England and say that England which fights for one set of principles in Europe should put into practice the same principles here in India which have been guaranteed to us viz liberty of thought and liberty of action, consistent with the safety of the state Who dares to say that Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali have ever acted or are likely to act in a way that would be prejudicial to the State? I think all of us remember the glowing words in which Mr Mahomed Ali wrote to say that even if his coreligionists, the Turks invaded India, he, as an Indian would take up arms against them on behalf of the motherland (Applause) Is it right, fair or just that a man of that kind of patriotism should be confined, because a foreign Government is not able to see that there is actually no inconsistency between one's homage to his religion and one's homage to his State? I wish to appeal to His Majesty the King Emperor and his representatives in this country and I do it with a full sense of solemnity because I believe as a Hindu, that the tears of subjects are ruinous to the throne As Sri Ramchandra has said in the Ramayana that if any subject has reason to shed tears, these tears will go home and rankle for even generations I am anxious therefore that my King Emperor and the Throne should thrive and prosper Therefore, I appeal to His Majesty the King Emperor and to His representatives in this country that they should right this wrong so that the Royal House may be prosperous and go on ruling over us for ever and ever I wish

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Mr
Satyamurti.

this resolution had gone further and told the Government that unless they released Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali, and that immediately, we will not co operate with the Government (Hear, hear and applause), but it does not go to that extent, and if I believed that this resolution meant only an addition to the numerous agitations that we have carried on fruitlessly so far, I would not have come forward to support it. But, because I believe that this resolution embodies our conviction and our faith in the loyalty and patriotism of these two brothers—who should feel grateful that they alone of all of us have had the privilege of sacrificing themselves for the mother land,—therefore I am anxious to support this resolution. I wish to convey to them through their revered mother here, on behalf of the Hindus, that it is not by wealth, not by progeny, not by action but by sacrifice and suffering alone that man attains immortality. I wish to assure Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali's mother that her sons have ensured not only their own immortality but the immortality of the nation, they belong to, by their sacrifice and it is because they have been privileged to make this sacrifice, that we wish to lay at her feet our homage, because she has had the privilege to bear two sons, who, by their sacrifice, have made India greater and her possibilities nearer. I wish to close with a note of warning to the Government. Righteousness alone exalteth a nation. No nation however intellectual, however powerful it may be, can afford to ignore the teachings of history or the teachings of religion. "The moving finger writes and having wrote moves on &c."

Mr Abdul
Majid
Pundit
Gokarnath
Misra

Mr Abdul Majid spoke in Urdu in support of the resolution

Pundit Gokarnath Misra also supported the resolution in a speech in Hindi

President. A Bengali gentleman, Mr A C Banerjee, wants to say just a few words in support of this resolution. I allow him two minutes.

Mr A C Banerjee said

Mr A C
Banerjee

Madam President, and brother delegates, I have been asked to support, on behalf of Bengal the resolution which has been so ably moved and seconded. I have been asked not to say anything more than that the heart of Bengal is as loyal to these two martyred brothers as the rest of India and that Bengal does not wish to be left out when this resolution is moved.

The resolution was carried unanimously

Sixth Resolution Army and Military Training

President. The next resolution is with regard to Indians and the Army. Before I call on any speaker I desire to point out that we have a great many more resolutions coming from the printing press and if we go on at this rate we shall not finish this week. I therefore wish to announce that we go back to the old rule viz that the mover will be allowed ten minutes and the seconder and supporters five minutes each. As I have a gong here I shall strike it two minutes beforehand so as to warn the speaker. The first speaker is Mr J N Roy of Bengal.

Sixth
Resolution

Mr J N
Roy

Mr J N Roy moved the following resolution

(a) That this Congress urges that adequate provision be made under the Indian Defence Force Act for giving military training to as large a portion of His Majesty's Indian subjects as may offer themselves for such training and in particular the Congress urges that Cadet Corps consisting of young men from 16 to 18 years of age be organized in each province.

(b) That this Congress notes with satisfaction the removal of the racial bar against the admission of Indians to the commissioned ranks of the army and the appointment of nine Indians to such ranks, and expresses the hope that the rules to be framed to

regulate future appointments will provide for the appointments of Indians to a large Sixth proportion of commissioned posts for the opening of colleges in India for the training of officers and for their examination in this country The Congress further hopes that the rules will be published for general information before they are passed

(c) That this Congress strongly urges that the pay prospects and equipment of Indian soldiers and non commissioned officers should be improved

Madam and fellow-countrymen, I do not know that it is necessary to say much to commend this resolution to you I do not know that there is anybody here present who does not feel and feel strongly that the time has come and that the present is the time when military education on a large scale should be given to the Indians There has been a great deal of talk about responsible government in this country but I happen to be one of those, who believe that we could do little with responsible government in this country if we have not military training at the same time (Hear, Hear) In fact, speaking for myself, I am not sure which is the more important of the two Again speaking for myself, had I a choice between responsible government and military training, I would unhesitatingly choose military training (Hear, Hear) What good is responsible government partial or complete, to me, if I have not the means and the power to protect the country against internal as well as foreign aggression? And more than that, what good is responsible government, partial or complete, to me, if I cannot protect the frontiers of my country, my home, my wife or my children? They have by a course of legislation, into the history of which I do not propose to enter, completely emasculated both the military as well as the mythical non military races of India I say mythical and non military races of India, because, I do not believe that there ever was any race in India which was non military, and a conspicuous refutation of that mythical theory has been found in Bengal where, we have been told, there never was any military spirit As you know, we have furnished more than notable proof of what we were and what we mean to be in the near future (Hear, Hear) and in this matter I am proud to be able to say that the men of Bengal, as much as the mothers of Bengal, have stood by us We have all felt the bitter need of it, and we are determined that we shall do away with all obstacles and obtain it, and should not the Government, of its own motion, initiate it on a large scale? We have been told, there is the Indian Defence Force, and that the response to that Force was meagre and unsatisfactory Now, there are many reasons why that response has been unsatisfactory, at least with regard to other parts of India. Six thousand men to protect the frontiers of India and our homes and hearts out of a population of nearly four hundred millions The whole thing is so ridiculous that I know more than one person who did not take the thing seriously at all But in Bengal at all events, at our chosen hour, not at their bidding, we have given them more than the required number and I am told by Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee that they wanted a thousand men and we have given them two thousand I remember suggesting to one of the highest authorities in the land, that supposing the rest of India did not give, but that Bengal gave six thousand instead of one thousand, what is the answer to that? I got no reply to that Well, we must have it They ought to recognise in their own interests, I mean those who are opposed to it, that it must be given Even if it was true that we could not be useful in the present war, where is the guarantee that there will not be a power coming into the arena within the near future, claiming to be responsible for the peace of Asia, what then? We shall have no more foreign invasion, we are all tired of it We mean this time to hold our own In the interests,

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Resolution
Mr
J N Roy

therefore, of the British Empire and also of our own, it is necessary. The other day, Mr Lloyd George, speaking about the present position of the war in Europe, said once again, that the question has become one of man power. More men are wanted. Wounded Europeans are being sent back disabled. Europeans are being sent back, necessary industries are being combed out. But what about the four hundred millions here? Why not tap the resources of India? Why not utilise the man power of India? Is it because we are not trusted? My time is up. I have only one thing more to say. Whether they give it or not—the resolution is a very modest one, like all Congress resolutions, (Laughter) it is a very temperate one,—we mean to have it and time is on our side. We claim freedom because it is our birthright, we claim arms because it is also our birthright.

Mr Venkatapaty Rhau said —

I have great pleasure in seconding this resolution. The previous speaker has told you that we are not wanting in military spirit, and therefore it is absolutely necessary for the safety of ourselves, and for the safety of the British Empire, that we should be trained in military matters. Coming as I do, from the southern parts of the Presidency, the Andra Desha, I may tell you, that long ago, about a hundred and sixty years ago, when the fortunes of the great British Government was at its lowest ebb, it was the Maharaja of Vizianagram who entered into a treaty with the British Government and helped Lord Clive to fight his battles, and you all know that these were the decisive victories which gave permanence to the British Empire, and also to their rule in the Southern Presidency and we have amongst us to day descendants of that noble family here who, without caring for the smile of the official, have dared to attend the Congress and are in full sympathy with the League. We can help the Government better if we are properly trained in the military science. It is not a matter of much cost to the country. We are already spending crores of rupees, whereas with half that amount Japan is maintaining ready five times the number of the army in this country. If we are trained, there will not be so much trouble about recruiting in every part of the country. When the war broke out thousands of people offered their services, but the British Government did not care to enlist their sympathy. Now it is too late and they find they cannot get sufficient numbers. I am told gentlemen, that if proper training is given there are hundreds of thousands of boys who are prepared to enter the Cadet Corps. There are many persons who will fight for the cause of the country. By starting military colleges we can have any number. There are many Princes who will come forward with help if such colleges are established in several centres of the country. Therefore, we should support and carry this resolution, so that, as our friend puts it apart from Rome Rule we will have military training.

With these words I commend this resolution for your acceptance.

Mr Barkat Ali in supporting the resolution said —

Mr
Barkat Ali

Mrs Besant brother and sister delegates ladies and gentlemen, there is a peculiar appropriateness in a resident of the Punjab supporting a resolution, the object of which is to diffuse military ardour to the people of this country and to remove those unjust and irritating disabilities from which the Indian soldier, despite his bravery, despite his devotion and his courage, has long been suffering (Shame) As you all know, the province I hail from,—the province of commonsense and sanity, as it has come to be notoriously called—is the home of born fighters. We Punjabis, however backward in the region of intellect or

in the region of commercial enterprise, are certainly not backward in the region of military glory. In the present war which is devastating mankind, our contribution has been magnificent. In fact, our Anglo Indian friends have used the contribution of the Punjab as an argument whereby to demolish the Congress-League scheme. What I have come here on this platform to assure you of, is this, that the Punjab is really possessed of common sense and sanity and that it perceives that its commonsense and sanity should be thrown into the scale for uplifting the glory of this vast country. If we take pride in the contribution of our province it is because we feel that the Congress representing all the people of this vast country might use it as an invincible argument, not only in support of the great cause of Home Rule, but also to secure to the Indian soldier his proper and rightful place in the military hierarchy of this country. It is really to be deplored that the Indian soldier, inspite of the proofs he has given of his bravery, of his courage, of his endurance and of his supreme indifference to danger, should continue to suffer from the same indignities with which he used to be afflicted before this war. His English compeer starts with several times his pay and may rise in time to a commissioned rank. But the Indian soldier must remain content all his life with a miserable pittance which is less than that of an ordinary labourer and can never think of entering the charmed circle of the commissioned rank (Shame). It is of course impossible for me in the short space of time, allotted to speakers to take you through all the thrilling story of the bravery, valour and chivalry which has been recorded by the sons of this country on the battle fields of various countries. I wish I could take you through that story, but I should just like to draw attention to the glowing tributes that Indian valour has received from British statesmen, British officers, and British judges. Of course, I cannot read to you all the extracts that I have got before me but I should like to refer you to the last one of Lord Curzon in which he said "The martial spirit of India was traditional and famous and when we want every man we can get, why should we reject them because the sun has happened to look upon them and make them dark?" Speaking of their chivalry and bravery, he said that they would not fire on the red cross flag, they would not murder innocent women and children, they would not bombard cathedral, they would not commit any of the excesses that the Germans have committed. We wish that our Anglo Indian friends would help the Indian soldiers. It is to the lasting credit and glory of this great Congress to raise its voice in favour of those people who are shedding their blood like water on the battle fields of the empire.

Professor Rama Murti supported the resolution in Hindi.
Rai Jadu Nath Mazumdar said

Prof Rama
Murti

Revered President, Brother and Sister Delegates, before I support the resolution, I pay my humble homage to Mother India who is represented here through her worthy sons and daughters. I also pay my homage to the revered lady who, through unselfish service to Mother India, although a foreigner, has got the right and privilege to rule us—for rule is but another name for service and also to the venerable lady by her side, the mother of two distinguished sons of India, whose release is sure to follow, as there is no doubt that the voice of United and loyal India will have due weight with the Government.

Rai Bahadur
Jadunath
Mazumdar

The resolution is divided into three parts —the first relates to the military training of Indians, the second to the opening of His Majesty's Commissioned

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Barkat Ali

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Jadunath
Majumdar

ranks to them and the third to the improvements of the pay and prospects of the Indian Sepoy

The Indian Sepoy, though as brave as his English Comrade and though he has never shown his back in the battle field, and has, in the European War, saved the situation at a very critical time, does not get even half of a cooly's pay. I am not speaking of the Bengalee soldiers who have enlisted themselves solely through patriotic motives but of the ordinary sepoy who is fighting His Majesty's battles as bravely as any British soldier.

As regards military training, I think it is essentially necessary both for India and the British Empire, and if it is begun even now, we shall be able to make short work of the European War and Great Britain will not be in need of American man power.

As regards the opening of His Majesty's Commissioned ranks to the Indians, the Government has already conferred nine commissions of Indian officers and I am sure more will soon follow and I hope the Government will see its way to granting commission to Indians in all Indian regiments.

But gentlemen, what right, it may be asked, have I, who belongs to a race which has been falsely characterised as non martial to speak of military matters. And if asked, my answer is I come from the home of Bengal's national hero Protapaditya, who fought 56 battles with the Moghul army, though at last defeated through treachery by the Hindu General, Maharaja Man Sing. Gentlemen, though we are not a fighting people now, we were not non martial in ancient days. You know Raghu of the Solar race found the Bengalees well trained in naval warfare. You will find from the Mahabharat that the Bengalees took part in the Kurukshetra war. At about 800 B.C. Bengalee Kings established their sway over the whole of Northern India which was thus called Pancha Gour. The Bengalees took part in the war between Augustus and Antony in Egypt, as you will find from Virgil who himself witnessed the fight and said that he would commemorate their achievements in ivory and gold. Bejoy Singh a truant son of the then King of Bengal conquered Ceylon about 600 B.C. as you will find from Mahavansa, the sacred history of Sinhal (Ceylon) the country taking its name from him. My friend Dharmapal of the Mahabodhi and his brethren are all Bengalees by race. Kalhana the author of "Rajatarangini" narrates the martial deeds of the Bengalees in Kashmir.

The Bengalee Kings Mohpal, Bagraha Pal and Ballab Sen established several kingdoms in the Himalayas and some of the Himalayan princes trace their lineage to the Bengalee, as you will find from Rev. Sherring's book "Hindu castes and tribes". The Bengalees were commanders of big armies during Moghul times and were called "Panch hajaris" and "Dash-hajaris". You will find from Walter Hamilton that the Bengalees during the early period of the British rule were brave and active soldiers and they won for Clive a decisive victory which laid the foundation of the British Government in India. You will find from Government archives, that Peary Mohan, the fighting Munsif, fought many battles and as the Commissioner of Benares wrote to him he established such a high reputation for courage that his presence prevented the irruption of the rebels from the right bank of the Jamuna. This Peary Mohan helped Sir William Muir in establishing the Muir College at Allahabad.

Babu Durga Das Bannerjee of Barcilly as Col. Crossman said, himself raised a cavalry corps and took part in four battles and General Troops said of him that "he was not only brave and honest but also clever and respectable".

Commissioner Thornhill wrote of Babu Ishan Chandra, a Deputy Magistrate, that he never deserted his post, though often in danger of life, and maintained communication between Agra and Meerut at a time when few could have attempted it

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Ras Bahadur
Jadunath
Majumdar

Gentlemen, I could multiply such instances but my time is up and though you kindly ask me to go on, I must obey the order of the President Good bye, but you go on knocking and it shall be opened unto thee, seek and thou shalt find

Mr Pathepekar said I feel it a special privilege to support this resolution, for I come here with a message of co operation from the most historic and warlike race, the Marhattas of the Deccan—the fountain head of princes, peasants and famous leaders I do not forget here our brothers the Sikhs or the Bengalees Their fame at home and abroad is everywhere alike Our Indian Sepoy is not a homeless creature The thought of his helpless mother at home, his legion of children, and his family haunt him even in the fields of France and Mesopotamia I thank you that you have not forgotten them, for, it will be ingratitude to neglect them Therefore I support this resolution By supporting this resolution you will better equip them better feed them and get better pay for them—not to pay for their cigar but for the education of their children the future guardians not at the gates of Delhi, but at the gates of London

Mr
Pathepekar

Mr Madho Singh of Behar supported the resolution in Hindi

Mr
Madho
Singh

Dr Ragen of Madras in supporting the resolution, said Madam President, Brother delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen, I am here just to say a few words regarding the working of the Indian Defence Force Those of you that come from Madras might know that the Madras section of the Indian Defence Force is located at Trichinopoly and the first band of patriots have already received a training of 3 months All these men are cheerful, vigorous and manly and prepared to suffer for their country at the call of duty (Hear, hear and applause) These men are ready to shed their blood to defend their homes—men with prospects of a bright future before them, men who have given up their university careers, men born fond sons of fonder parents, sons who have come forward to lay down their lives at the door of the motherland These men have borne the trials of their training cheerfully a training, the hard nature of which is not known to the outside public We are glad to serve our country as privates in the army, getting a pittance of Rs 11/- a month Sons of judges of the High Court, sons of great practising lawyers, sons of very respectable families and zemindars, these have been asked to volunteer as privates, and the nature of the training, as you all know, is exceedingly exacting—five hours of drill, and food, which no respectable human being could ever relish, a kind of work which even a grave digger would be ashamed to do clo hing which no ordinary convict would care to put on and a life of unsympathetic cheerlessness—this is what has been meted out to those men who have been called on to serve their motherland We have protested and protested in vain We were told that the Indian Defence Force is not a force for show Well, I say that, they are not a batch of grave diggers either I say that military outfit is a necessary part of military training, and if the outfit is so degrading that no respectable man would care to put it on, where is the good of it? This has been brought to the notice of the authorities more than once but it has not been heeded The Indian Defence Force, I mean the Indian section of it, has not received the same

Dr Ragen.

South
Resolution
Dr. Ragen.

kind of treatment as the *European section of the Defence Force*. Under these conditions our youngmen have done their work most cheerfully and the verdict of the Government of Madras and the Commanding Officer of that battalion has been that our men have been very smart and as smart men they have learnt their work in a remarkably short time. Men who have received training for three months were not able to stand before those men who have received training for 15 days and in drilling they have far excelled the regular troops. This is the certificate they have received.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

President. I am asked to say to the delegates present that they should hand in the names of the members of the All India Congress Committee elected by their Provincial Congress Committees. Kindly hand them in to the General Secretary Mr. Subba Rao in order that we may constitute that body legally. We meet again at a quarter to three.

The Congress then adjourned for lunch.

Seventh Resolution Repeal of the Press Act of 1910

Mr. B. G. Horniman moved the seventh resolution which runs as follows —

That this Congress places on record its strong conviction on that by reason of the wide and arbitrary powers conferred by the Press Act of 1910 upon the Executive and the way in which it has been used the Act has proved a menace to the liberty of the Indian Press and tended to demoralise public life and the Congress strongly urges the Government to repeal it.

Seventh
Resolution
M. B. G.
Horniman

He said, Madam President, delegates of the Indian National Congress ladies and gentlemen, it is a very melancholy reflection that so many of our resolutions at all sessions of the Indian National Congress are resolutions of protest against repressive acts of the Executive or repressive acts of the Legislature (Hear, hear). This is the third occasion on which I have ascended the tribune of the National Congress to move or support a resolution protesting against the Press Act of 1910 and I think it is the 6th or 7th occasion on which this National Congress has passed resolutions of this character and the protests of this National Congress have been supported in an almost unprecedented fashion throughout the breadth and length of the country. This act which we claim and which we have shown and which we shall show again to-day is not merely a menace but an actual interference with the liberties of the Press (Shame, shame) still remains on the Statute Book of what has been called in somewhat paradoxical language a free dependency. Since the last occasion, however, on which we uttered our protests against this Act it has been the subject of an official defence by no less a person than the Viceroy of India. That defence was uttered in reply to a lengthy and reasoned Memorial presented to His Excellency by a Deputation of the Press Association and I am sorry to say it was uttered in a tone which fortunately has very seldom been used by the Viceroys of India in dealing with a reasoned representation of grievances by the public men of this country (Shame). But if that defence of the Press Act was delivered to us in a state of heat and supported by cooked statistics then we must tell His Excellency the Viceroy from this great Congress that none the less it has left us perfectly cold and as assured as ever that this Press Act of 1910 is not merely an interference with the following of a calling

which is a perfectly legitimate calling, but is a grave interference with the liberty of the subject and the freedom of the people. In the very short time at my disposal I will, if you will allow me, deal very briefly with the nature of the defence which was made by Lord Chelmsford in justification of his Government in keeping this Act on the Statute Book. Lord Chelmsford began by giving us an assurance of his own concern for the liberty of the Press and he told us that any interference, any attempt to muzzle the Press, would strike against the grain of his whole being. But none the less he proceeded forthwith to justify a muzzling Act which strikes across the grain of the whole principle of the freedom of the Press. He then told us that he would be very loth to accept our description of the Act which had been introduced by one of his predecessors and approved of by another. That appears to me to be a very poor sort of justification and a very dangerous one, for, if we were to proceed on those lines, we might keep all repressive measures on the Statute Book for all time, for, they have all been introduced by one Viceroy and approved of by another and therefore, I have no doubt, that Lord Chelmsford's successor and his successors would be able to use the same argument and to say "my predecessors approved of this act, they were all very honourable men, they loved the freedom of the Press and therefore, I see no reason why I should take it upon myself to disapprove of what they approved" (Laughter). He then went on to assure us that the Act was not being harshly administered and he quoted to us statistics, which I have described as "cooked". I do not accuse Lord Chelmsford of cooking statistics but I do accuse those who put these statistics before him in order that he might utilise them in his reply to us. I do accuse them of having cooked these statistics and put before him figures which only partially represented and in reality misrepresented the state of affairs under this Press Act. There is no time to go into all these figures in detail but I will tell you very briefly what Lord Chelmsford said. He gave us figures of the newspapers and the presses which had been made to forfeit their security. It is true that they are not of a very large character and he pointed to that as an illustration of the fact, as he claimed, that this Act has not operated upon the press in this country as a hardship. Well, I will tell you, although many of you already know it why Lord Chelmsford was absolutely at sea in regard to his knowledge of the Act in making that statement, a statement which he would never have made if he had known the true facts. I have here a few figures which I am going to read to you, and I claim as an absolutely hard matter-of-fact these figures are a sufficient illustration of the operation of this Act and show that the Act is a distinct hardship and imposes a very great burden on the press of this country, such a burden as constitutes a very grave interference with the following of the calling of a newspaper proprietor publisher or editor or the keeper of a Press. Lord Chelmsford had made his speech on the 5th March. They were careful not to publish these figures beforehand. But almost directly after he made his speech a return was given in the Imperial Council giving the actual figures of the presses and newspapers which had been made to deposit security with the Government under this Act and that return mark you only went up to one year ago. The figures have considerably increased since then. The return which was then published showed that the total deposits made by presses alone amounted to Rs 3,25,400/- (Shame). The deposits made by newspapers as newspapers alone—and we have to remember that some of the most powerful newspapers are excluded from the operation of this Act, by the partiality of those who

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administer it (Shame)—the total deposit of newspapers alone amounted then to Rs 1 21 000/ making a total penalty imposed upon the press of this country of just under 5 lakhs of rupees (Shame) It does not require much thinking to those who know that the Press of this country is a very struggling profession a very struggling calling a very struggling industry,—it does not require much thinking to see that this Act has imposed a very great burden upon the Press a very great burden on those who follow the calling of keepers of presses a very great burden on the publishers and owners of newspapers—and not only that It is not only in this way that they have been made to suffer It is not merely the fact that they have been made to deposit a security which is sufficiently monstrous in the case of a man who is following a perfectly legitimate calling but in the majority of instances—I think I may say in every instance—this security has had to be deposited as a result of *ex parte* enquiries held behind the back of the person about whom the enquiries are being made—enquiries made by the Police by the C I D without giving the victim the smallest opportunity of protecting his reputation and his character which are thus assailed That is only a very partial description of what we are suffering from only a very partial reply to Lord Chelmsford I could if I had time occupy your attention for a longer period in exposing the absolute fallacy the misleading character of the reply which Lord Chelmsford gave to the Press Deputation But I shall have another opportunity of doing so (The gong sounds cries of go on go on) I cannot go on (Go on Go on) I must obey the President and I will now leave the rest of the justification of our case to the seconder and supporters of this resolution I conclude only with two sentences Mr J N Roy in addressing you on another resolution claimed that the right to bear arms was your birthright I claim also that the right to freedom of discussion the freedom of writing and publishing is also not the least part of your birthright (Applause) and it is birthright to which you are as much entitled as any other which you are claiming during the session of this Indian National Congress (Loud cheers)

Hon Mr
Fazlul Haq

The Hon Mr Fazlul Haq in second ng the resolution said —

Brother delegates ladies and gentlemen in coming forward to second this resolution I do not intend to waste the time of the Congress by repeating arguments to which you have listened year after year ever since this precious piece of legislation was placed on the Statute Book It is now a matter of common knowledge that the official sponsor of this act Sir Herbert Risley who unfortunately made a corner in earning a reputation for being a retrograde administrator found great difficulties in shaping the principles of this Act on those fair minded principles of justice and fair play to which the British had pledged themselves in the administration of the affairs of this country He therefore had to look somewhere else for light and inspiration He looked to the East but the East yielded him no light in this respect He looked to the West but with no greater success At last in the course of his perignation he lighted upon a piece of legislation which had been enacted under German inspiration for Austrians in order to suppress tyranny in their own part of the country It was a sight for the Gods to see Our British rulers looked for inspiration to Germans and Austrians in order to enact this repressive piece of legislation Fancy our British rulers looking forward to German culture for inspiration in shaping a legislation in determining the affairs of this great dependency (Shame) If it was shameful enough to allow German culture to

permeate the course of English legislation, I say it was still more shameful for our rulers to allow this piece of legislation to remain on the Statute Book after it has been condemned by the united voice of public opinion (Applause) I will not also waste your time by repeating to you the assurance and pledges given at the time when this Act was passed that, in its actual operation, the greatest possible care and caution would be taken to see that the stringent provisions in it should not be arbitrarily exercised Experience has shown that all these vaunted safeguards have proved to be absolutely illusory and the operation of this Act is now entirely in the hands, so to speak, of the C I D Some civilian somewhere smells sedition in some article and the C I D are immediately on the track of the unfortunate editor—with what result we all know I do not think I exaggerate matters when I say that the Police and the members of the Indian Civil Service sometimes have been responsible for half the follies and blunders committed by British rulers in India You all know how this piece of legislation has been applied in India I could tell you of at least 25 instances in which inoffensive editors have been pounced upon by the C I D, their securities have been forfeited, with the result that some of these newspapers have ceased to exist One glaring instance comes uppermost in my mind Some years ago, we had a paper called *Al Hadis* in the Punjab A certain missionary paper cast aspersions on the life of our prophet to which the editor of *Al Hadis* replied Do you know what action the Government took? They allowed the missionary paper to exist but suppressed the Moslem paper (Shame) Then the case of the "Observer" and lastly, the "New Era", that champion of Moslem rights in Lucknow following in the footsteps of the "Comrade", had to forfeit their securities I think those papers have ceased to exist I will not waste your time It is no use going on repeating year after year that this repressive piece of legislation must be removed I think the fault lies with us It is no use passing resolutions I refuse to believe that if we are really in earnest, this Act can remain any longer on the Statute Book (Applause) I refuse to believe that there is any earthly power that can withstand the voice of United India (Hear, hear) I refuse to believe that, if you will it, you cannot have this Act repealed In this connection I will conclude my speech with a warning which was given by one of the previous speakers to our rulers it is in human nature to fret against oppression and tyranny, it is in human nature to give free vent to our feelings it is in human nature to chafe against repression and if our rulers will shut the gates of fair criticism, fair play and justice, it will be in human nature also to try to force the gate open (Applause) I hope and trust that our rulers will take warning in time and not allow this piece of repressive legislation to remain any longer on the Statute Book (Loud Applause)

Mr. Narendra Kumar Bose in supporting the resolution said —

Madam President, Fellow delegates ladies and gentlemen in addition to what the previous speaker has said I submit before you that this Act should no longer be kept on the Statute Book, in the interest of our rulers themselves You have all heard from time to time the much quoted expression that the British character of the administration in India ought to be maintained (Laughter) From Lord Islington's Commission down to our "Friend of India", they have all been shouting that the British character of the administration should be maintained Well, if that be so I submit that this un-British piece of legislation, viz. the Press Act should be at once repealed (Hear, hear) The

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Narendra
Kumar Bose.

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un British character of this Act will be apparent at once from the fact that it denies to the poor journalists the inalienable right of the meanest criminal under the British Law to have his say before he is condemned. You all know, as has been held by the Calcutta High Court, that the right of appeal to the High Court is illusory. But you may not all know that when notice is given to a journalist to deposit security, it is not within his competence even to show cause against such a notice. I submit that it is one of the rights of every criminal to be allowed to have his say before he is judged, and not to allow him to do so is wholly un British. As regards the administration of the Act, of which you have heard so much I submit that in its administration, the Act has set class against class and has created a favoured class amongst journalists. Again, what is the necessity for the Act? It is mainly punitive and not preventive and alleged offences, against which action is allowed to be taken under the Act, are all offences against the constituted laws of the realm. Why should the journalists be denied a fair and open trial before a Court of Justice? After all, our criminal courts of justice are still predominantly manned by British officers and still, after 32 Congresses, by executive officers. What then has the Government to fear if these journalists are tried before their own courts and by their own Magistrates? You see there is another clause to this resolution which says that the Act has proved a menace to the Indian Press and tended to demoralise public life. I should like to give an illustration of that, and the nearest illustration that comes to my mind is the question of internment in Bengal. I do not wish to encroach upon the speakers who are to come after me, and who will speak on the question, but I do say that the administration, I would rather say, the iniquitous practices in the name of the Defence of India Act, have not had that attention from the press which they deserve. I do not wish to say anything against the C I D—some of them are our own countrymen—but I will only say that their angle of vision is in some respects rather extraordinary. I am not a mathematician but it is what a mathematician would call, a re entrant angle. I know of youngmen who have devoted themselves to social services for the better organization of India—a conference, under the Presidency of Mr Gandhi is just going to be held by them. These youngmen are looked upon with extreme suspicion by the C I D and if they have have taken any part in them, it will be their undoing. They are done for. Woe be to them—they are immediately interned without any trial or opportunity of defending themselves. How has the Bengal Press treated this calamity? With the halter of this precious Press Act pressing round their necks they have mostly kept silent. I do not say that there has not been any exception—I call to mind at least one paper which has spoken out manfully and valiantly in this matter—but mostly they have laid low even though they knew the horrors perpetrated under the Defence of India Act. One of the first duty of the Press is to voice public opinion and this Press Act has so faithfully discharged its avowed duty of silencing public opinion that we do not know where we are. Therefore, we say that, in the interest of both the rulers and the ruled the Act ought to be repealed and repealed at once.

Mr Saifuddin Kuchla of the Punjab spoke in Urdu in support of the resolution

Mr
Saifuddin
Kuchla
Mr
D C Ghose

Mr D C Ghose in supporting the resolution said —

Madam, in the latter part of your striking Presidential Address, you have said in dealing with the question of isolated reforms, that it is better to concentrate now on Home Rule and Home Rule alone, since, once the people have power,

they can get rid of bad laws and make good ones for themselves. If I may say so, I am in complete agreement with this suggestion, subject only to this reservation. I venture to submit that so far as the Press Act is concerned, we should ask the British Government, now and immediately, to take it out of the Statute Book. And in the brief space of time which is mine, I will explain the reasons for asking for the repeal of the Press Act. Gentlemen, we are all painfully aware that so far as the Anglo Indian Press is concerned, the Press Act is as good as non-existent. That Press hardly ever misses an opportunity, not merely to throw the coldest of cold water on all our national efforts but to pour unrestrained ridicule and abuse upon the devoted heads of our leaders, and the terms of race arrogance and contempt, in which some of these papers constantly speak of Indians and especially of educated Indians, cut into the mind more than the lash can cut into the flesh. It is a pity that very few Englishmen realize that the writings in the Anglo Indian Press have turned many of our countrymen against British rule. These writings of course, clearly come within the purview of the Press Act but that Act has never been used against a single Anglo-Indian paper. And the result has been deplorable. We have come to believe that, while every penal law, which is enacted by the Legislature, is intended to be used, if necessary, against any section of the community, in practice, its operation, so far as the European section of the community is concerned, is seldom enforced. In spite of the most glaring offences of the nature I have already described, the Anglo Indian Press has never been punished by the application of the Press Act. And this fact, added to the irritation caused by the almost daily abuse levelled against us by the Anglo Indian Press, has contributed more than anything else, to the unpopularity of the British Administration in India. Sir S. P. Sinha in defending the Press Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council said that, if a man went out with a pistol or a bomb in search of a victim, he would not be deterred by the Press Act, but that Act "would cut off the fuel from the fire." He said further "let us try and see if this does not cut off the source of supply without which the propaganda must fail sometime or other. We do not know the anarchists and have no idea why they pursue their barbarous methods. But we do know this, that men, with unbalanced mind, and being driven to despair, join the ranks of the anarchists. And if that is so what else could better supply the fuel to the fire than the writings in the Anglo-Indian Press and the non application of the Press Act against such writings? Therefore the Congress which desires and stands for the British connection should ask the Government to take this obnoxious Act out of the Statute book for the purpose of upholding British justice, which is, after all, the only tie that binds India to England. My second reason for the repeal of the Press Act is that on account of the drastic provisions of the Act, the Indian journalist has to write for his paper at grave and perpetual risk. The judicial remedy, as we all know is worse than useless. It is an absolute farce. The Act gives the Executive complete control over the Press and there is no relief from the orders of the Executive. This is indeed scandalous. We want the freedom of the Press restored to us and the freedom we want is not an absolute freedom but only freedom from Executive control. It is humiliating in the extreme for any Press to have to live on the sufferance of the Executive. There is just one other word which I should like to say before I conclude. It is sad indeed, very sad, to have to reflect upon the fact that, judged by the history of the Press in India, British rule is found to have gone backward instead of

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having gone forward Eighty years ago, the Press in India was given freedom and for more than three quarters of a century except for a brief period, it enjoyed such freedom Then in 1910, for no justification whatever, that freedom of the Press was taken away by the enactment of the Press Act In days gone by it was the real voice of India that spoke through the Press Now, it is a different voice, the voice that the Executive permits at its own discretion

Mr D P
Khaitan

Mr Debī Prosad Khaitan of Bengal spoke in Hindi in further support of this resolution

Mr T M
Krishna
swami Iyer

Mr T M Krishnaswami Iyer in supporting the resolution said —

Mrs Besant, fellow delegates, ladies and gentlemen, Many words are not necessary from me to commend this resolution to your support The vital importance of a free Press, for the progress of a nation, will appear perfectly clear from a study of the part that a free Press has played in the history of the free nations of the world Not a little of the many achievements in the history of free peoples of the world are due to the influence of the Press The Press has not only inspired the people with supreme ideals, but has stimulated the achievement of great results in the past If that is so in the case of the free nations of the world, all the more necessary is the freedom of the Press in this country

As usually with other things, we form an exception in this country what is good for the other free nations of the world is not good for us —The British Bureaucracy know our needs better than ourselves and they told us that the Press Act was necessary The sponsors of that Act, when it was passed in the Imperial Legislative Council, told us that the Act was intended to suppress only those papers which by their writings were likely to lead people astray by inciting anarchical tendencies But in the actual working of the Act, the original intention has undergone a great change The Bureaucracy that passed the bill in the interest of peace and order stands revealed in the working of the Act How has that been worked? We in Madras know how It was used not against any movement of anarchists, but such moderate papers as the 'Hindu' and the 'Indian Review' received warning The case of the 'New India' is too well known to require mention You all know, gentlemen, how, when our leaders lay interned the Press in Madras in spite of the great obstacles that were thrown in their way, stood manfully and fought well for their freedom and at last we have achieved success The lesson of this agitation is, I think, applicable to the Press Act, to all our political activities That is the one thing against which we must agitate and agitate—that agitation must take the form of Passive Resistance, in case that Passive Resistance becomes necessary (Loud and enthusiastic cheers) In the case of the 'New India', time after time, securities were forfeited but still the nation opened its purse and new securities were deposited and not even the forfeiture of securities time after time could stay the influence and the distribution of the 'New India' What is the lesson of this? If this resolution does not reach the ears of the Bureaucracy, the only manful course left will be for each paper to go its course untrammelled, without in any way fearing the consequence —Let us continue that policy Let the Bureaucracy banish all the press from the land and when all the presses are banished, you will find that the Bureaucracy will not be in a position to know what the people are thinking where they are and what they are to do (Cheers) Therefore, gentlemen this resolution commands that we press

for the repeal of this Act because it is not needed. Its divine purpose has been served. In India these repressive measures are required for the stiffening of the nation's back. That has been effected, as will be evidenced by to-day's demonstration. There is one word more before I retire. This Act is not wanted in the interest of the nation—it is not wanted in the interest of the Bureaucracy. So we want this Act to be repealed. The Bureaucracy feels to day that the ground is slipping from underneath its feet. I say, it would be more gracious on its part to repeal an Act which it has unjustly passed rather than leave it to be repealed by the First Indian Parliament. (Cheers)

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Mr. T. M.
Krishna
swami Iyer

Pundit Kashuram Tewari also supported the resolution. He spoke in Hindi.

Pundit
Kashiram
Tewari

The PRESIDENT then moved a resolution welcoming the aid of Labour which had not yet been printed and circulated.

The Hon'ble Pundit Madan Mohan Malavya objected and said. This resolution has not been circulated. I have not got a copy of it. I object to its being taken up. I have not had an opportunity of considering it.

PRESIDENT. Pundit Madan Mohan Malavya objects to its being passed now because it has not been printed. It has however, been passed twice by the All-India Congress Committee. It was passed by the Subjects Committee this morning, but the Press has not sent it in. However, in deference to the Pundit's opposition, I will take it after it has been printed.

(The consideration of the resolution was deferred.)

Eighth Resolution

THE PRESIDENT. The next resolution is No. 8. It runs as follows —

Eighth
Resolution

(a) That in Article XXIX of the Congress constitution for the word two before the words General Secretaries the word Three be substituted.

(b) That in Article XXVII the word Half be inserted before the word the amount of the fees etc.

(c) That the following be added after Article XVII —

The All India Congress Committee shall have power to frame rules for the transaction of its business not inconsistent with the constitution of the Indian National Congress Organization.

In putting this resolution, she said —

I have received an amendment from two people or rather two sets of people. But as this amendment has not been put before the Subjects Committee, it cannot be placed before the Congress when it deals with an amendment of the Constitution. By rule 30 which says that no addition alteration or amendment shall be brought before the Congress unless it has been previously accepted by the Subjects Committee of the Congress for the year. The amendment is out of order—I am bound to maintain the constitution of the Congress.

The resolution was then put and carried.

Ninth Resolution

Mr. J. Chaudhuri (Bengal) moved the ninth resolution. He said —

I beg to move the ninth resolution which reads as follows —

Ninth
Resolution
Mr. J.
Chaudhuri

(a) That this Congress condemns the appointment of the Committee announced on the 10th of December last in as much as the avowed object of the appointment is not to give relief but to introduce fresh legislation among the Executive with additional powers to deal with the alleged revolutionary conspiracy in Bengal.

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Resolution
Mr J
Chaudhuri

(b) That this Congress views with alarm the extensive use made of the Defence of India Act and Regulation III of 1818 (Bengal) and urges that the principle followed and the procedure adopted in the application of the Defence of India Act should be the same as under the Defence of the Realm Act of England

(c) That in view of the grave and widespread discontent which has been caused by the harsh and indiscriminate operation of the Defence of India Act this Congress urges that the Government should forthwith abandon the un-British policy of punishing people without trial and to grant a general amnesty to all political prisoners so as to bring about the calm atmosphere which is necessary for the constitutional growth of India as well as for the successful prosecution of the war in which the Empire is at present engaged

(d) That the Congress urges that the non-official members of any province in which the detenus are being held should elect a visiting committee who shall visit all detenus in their province and report to the Government all cases of sickness and harsh or unfair treatment

Within the time limit I shall not be able to traverse all the ground but I shall point out to you the principal objections that we Indians have with regard to the internment policy of the Government of India and the Provincial Governments. I shall take the second part of the resolution first and point out to you that the Defence of India Act is a very different Act from the Defence of the Realm Act in England. Both were designed as special war measures but in England though England is exposed to greater internal and external danger and though in India profound peace is prevailing throughout the length and breadth of the country yet the power taken by our Executive is much more irresponsible than that taken by the Government of England. I shall point out the main difference between the Defence of India Act and the Defence of the Realm Act. The Defence of the Realm Act that is the English Act gives a right to the British subject to be tried by a Civil tribunal with a jury. Our Act provides no such safe guards but apart from that the Defence of the Realm Act confines under the rules its operations to two things only first that a person may be arrested and interned because he is of hostile origin and secondly because of hostile association. The Defence of India Act is not at all limited to this. It has spread such a wide cast net that if anybody is suspected of having or is thought likely to disturb public tranquility he may be brought within its meshes and he may be interned by an Executive order that gives him no chance of defence. Ordinarily the breach of public tranquility is covered by criminal codes. This Defence of India Act is being abused by the executive constantly encroaching upon the provisions of the ordinary law and the functions of the ordinary courts of justice. This in spite of distinct assurances given to us. You will remember when this Defence of India Act was introduced into the Supreme Council Sir Reginald Craddock assured our Hon. members and through them the whole country that the Act would be used strictly as a war measure and that it would not be used for the purpose of coercion for dealing with offence which can be tried by the ordinary tribunals under the ordinary criminal laws. But these assurances have been given the go by and what do you find now? On mere suspicion a man is arrested by the C. I. D. and on information which is neither disclosed to him or to his friends or relations or the public—he is interned either in a jail or in some out of the way place (Shame) and at times kept there under conditions which if narrated will make your flesh creep. I shall leave it to other speakers to give you specific instances and shall confine myself to the question as to whether the powers under the Defence of India Act have been abused or not whether it has been or is being used for purposes other than that for which it was originally

intended. I shall only give you one or two instances and I may first of all mention that the most glaring living example is sitting here as the President of this vast assembly (Applause) Why was she arrested and kept in close confinement? Is she a German spy? Will any Englishman or Anglo-Indian or the Local or the Imperial Government have the hardihood to suggest that she had at any time in her life any hostile association ('No', 'no')? Then may I ask why she was interned and kept in confinement? Because, she had offended against Anglo-Indian traditions and being of European birth, was advocating the cause of constitutional and personal freedom in India (Loud applause) The Empire was not in danger she was not conspiring with the Germans but simply because she had offended against the political opinion of the ruling class in India, she was arrested, interned and confined I have in many cases approached the authorities at the request of friends and relations and distressed parents to ascertain on what charges a particular youngman has been interned and kept in confinement for years together without trial In many instances what they urge in justification is nothing more than bare suspicion But for mere suspicion, does the law, equity and justice in any civilized form of Government permit any citizen to be kept in confinement without trial? There are three classes of cases in which people of this country are being dealt with under these extraordinary measures Some people are suspected of association with the enemy With regard to this class, our case is that only the other day you passed the Conspiracy Act which is a very wide Act and all that you have got to prove under that Act is that an accused person has participated in any way in a scheme which would be an offence I do not see any difficulty in bringing such of our youngmen as may be suspected of any conspiracy before our law courts where they may have a public trial and punished if they are found guilty With regard to the second class, i.e. with regard to people suspected of having participated or associated with people who are likely to commit violent crimes, I would ask, what right has the Executive to arrest them and keep them confined indefinitely without a trial? The preventive provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code are sufficient to cope with such cases As for others who may be reasonably suspected of having committed offences against the State, the Indian Penal Code amply provides for their punishment One of the distressing features about the executive orders of internment is that those who have approached the Executive authorities for the purpose of ascertaining on what particular ground a particular person is being detained indefinitely and desired a trial, have received no such answer or reply as would satisfy even a layman of the guilt or innocence of any person In England a copy of the charge is given in writing to the accused and there is a special advisory committee presided over by an English Judge before whom he can make his defence lay his statement and finally has the safeguard of having the legality of internment order tested before the highest courts of Justice by applying for a writ of *habeas corpus* But here the Secretary to the Provincial Government acting under the advice of some C I D Officers is the final arbiter of their fate and is constitutionally as irresponsible as a Chengis Khan So it is evident that this power, that is the power taken by the Executive here under these measures, strikes at the very root of personal liberty If this Defence of India Act and the Regulation III of 1918 remain on the Statute Book and if the Executive Government or the Provincial Government is free to act thereunder, then the personal liberty of British citizens in this country is gone and British citizenship

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is nothing but a mere by-word, a hallow, unmeaning and empty phrase so far as His Majesty's Indian subjects are concerned

Now, I wish to say a word about the commission. Instead of appointing a commission such as the public are demanding, for placing these youngmen on their trial, so that the public may know whether the case against any one of them is just or not, another course has been adopted. A special commission has been appointed presided over by an English Judge of the King's Bench Division and two Indian gentlemen, who will hold their deliberations in camera, not with the object of giving relief to the detenus but with the object of preparing a case for further legislation. You are asking for Responsible Government, you are asking for political freedom. What is the value of your political freedom and your self government if this committee come forward and make a report and upon that, in addition to the Defence of India Act and Regulation III of 1918, further measures of coercion are forged for depriving British citizens in India of their liberty and personal freedom? Therefore, this is one of the most momentous question before the country. The opinion of Sir Frederic Pollock, the greatest living English jurist, commenting on the well-known *Zadig* case is decidedly in favour of Lord Shaw's classical judgment and he believes that when Dicey or Anson comes to review it calmly after the war they would, perhaps, be disposed to agree with the noble Lord that the arbitrary powers exercised by the British Secretary of State even under the more reasonable Defence of the Realm Act have not been always exercised in a manner consistent with the constitutional right of a British subject. If this be the opinion held by such a high authority, is it just or fair to commission an irresponsible committee to forge further legislative measures for placing permanent irresponsible powers in the hands of the Executive in this country—to arrest people and keep them confined indefinitely without any trial. That is the reason why I commend this resolution to you and I appeal to you that India as one man should protest against the manner in which the Defence of India Act and Regulation III are being put into operation by the Local Government and the Government of India. I take it that you demand their repeal and further that Indian public opinion is not prepared to tolerate any further measure of coercive legislation (Applause)

Babu Panchkan Banerjee seconded the resolution in a speech in Bengali

Pundit Gokarnath Misra supported the resolution in a speech in Hindi

Mr V C Seshachari of Madras in supporting said —

Mother President sisters and brothers and fellow delegates, looking round me, I feel welting up within the depths of my heart feelings of congratulation upon the perfect success that this 32nd Congress has achieved within this short space of time. I have a sacred message to deliver to you from the Vishma of the Southern provinces, I mean from Sir Subramaniya Iyer. The message is one of cheer, one of hope, one of the utmost confidence in the fullest measure of success that awaits us at no distant time. 'Out of evil cometh good' is an old adage. You will have noticed that in the internment of the uncrowned Queen of India, Mrs Besant, we have achieved a measure of success which would not be possible for any one of us to achieve either by individual or concerted action. Mrs Besant who is more than a mother to thousands and thousands of thinking men and women over the whole world, drew herself up to her full moral stature and threw herself across the trench in order that her body might serve as a bridge to be passed over by the gallant soldiers who have fought the

Babu
Panchkari
Banerjee
Pundit
Gokarnath
Misra

Mr V C
Seshachari

battle for our sacred land The battle has been fought without our leader for three months and more and you know the measure of success that has been attained by the internment of Mrs Besant and her lieutenants Messrs Wadia and Arundale We are thankful to day to Lord Pentland who in his wisdom or infinite unwisdom had ordered their internment You will find that these internments have acted like magic on the minds of thousands and thousands of thinking men and women of our sacred Bharatbarsha and has given us a sense of responsibility and a sense of duty which is really very wonderful has acted upon our minds so wonderfully that to day we have mustered in such large numbers to do our duty by that lady who sits here as I have said the uncrowned queen of India The torch that she has lighted will be taken up and carried aloft in order that the work that she has started will continue until India obtains Home Rule

N nth
Resolution
Mr V C
Seshachari

PRESIDENT I appeal to you not to make the speech so personal

Three cheers were given at this stage for Sir Subramaniya Iyer

Mr M Khajwa of Delhi supported the resolution and spoke in Urdu

Mr
M Khajwa.

He said that he had risen to address the delegates not in the language of the rulers but in the inter provincial language of the coming generations of the Indian people The resolution he was called upon to support was one which was based on the constitutional rights of citizenship no less than on the sacred rights of man The enactment which had legalised the spurning away of citizens and the forced banishment of those whom the ordinary law of the land could not touch which proving a flagrant violation of the sanctity of the Rights of man exposed the legislators to the gravest of all charges—that of doing all illegal things in the name of Law Many internees had since their incarnation—without trial seriously suffered in body and mind—a suffering which might be classed with the tortures of mediaval barbarism He protested with all the emphasis at his command against so flagrantly un British a policy manifested in the indiscriminate use of the Defence of India Act He concluded by saying that each internee though silenced otherwise possessed an eloquence through which he declared to the world that the day of reckoning was drawing nigh when the innocence of the victims of bureaucratic wrath would be finally established

Babu Jitendra Lal Bannerjee in supporting the resolution said —

Madam and gentlemen I may take it that you must be quite familiar with the resolution by this time and it will not be necessary for me to deal separately with its different clauses We protest here against the new Commission that is going to be appointed for it is far from being the thing that we wanted We wanted bread and the Government propose to give us a stone We wanted a judicial tribunal to deal with cases of manifest injustice and hardship and the Government give us a commission which will advise it about further coercive legislation A more cruel mockery can hardly be imagined We protest also against the large and extensive use that has been made of the Defence of India Act But these protests of ours as recorded in cold print are powerless to convey a tithe of that bitter pain and anguish which gnaws at our hearts when we think of the hundreds of bright youngmen now pining away in durance—some in the marshes of Maldah some in the fever haunted swamps of Noakhali and others in the lonely island of Kutubdia where the grey surf beats and thunders against the shore for ever The core of our grievance is this that these people have been confined without any trial

Babu
Jitendra Lal
Bannerjee

N nth
Resolution
Babu
J tendra Lal
Bannerjee

without any investigation into the charges true or otherwise which may have been brought against them and which have never been tested by any process of law. The resolution calls this an un-British procedure. I go further and say that it is an inhuman procedure, and for having adopted it—I say this deliberately—for having adopted it, the British Government stands convicted of gross and criminal injustice before the bar of the civilized world. This wrong will have to be expiated, this injustice will have to be atoned for, before the Government can look for co-operation and sound loyalty from the people.

But gentlemen, it is not simply the principle which is at fault. These people have not only been wrongfully confined,—they are being detained under circumstances of unimaginable hardship. You will bear with me for a while if I give you some details—some concrete instances of the cases that are within our knowledge. All of you have heard—many of you at least are sure to have heard—of the case of Sachundra Nath Das Gupta of Rungpur. He was released from internment—and so, presumably, he was innocent. But even after this, what happened? He was so hounded, so driven, so persecuted by the police that his career of usefulness (Loud cries of Shame)—No no, gentlemen, there is much more shame coming afterwards. He was so harmed and persecuted, so crippled and hampered at every step, that he was driven to the last extremity of despair and he took his life with his own hands. This young man, the brightness of whose life is scarcely to be paralleled, had thus to come to a cruel and premature grave.

But even this is not all. I shall give you another instance, which was not of suicide but where a man was slowly done to death by the insufferable tortures of his position. I shall tell you about the case of Chandi Charan Nag, a poor Bengali clerk working at a poorly paid office in a lonely district of Burma. On the 25th of October 1915 he was suddenly arrested, no one knew why. But this was nothing. At the present time and in this blessed land of India, to be arrested without reason given is all in the day's work—is the ordinary routine of business. Time passed and still no information reached his lonely father. In December the poor lad got an attack of typhoid fever which later developed into tuberculosis so that from December to March 1916, he lost 40 lbs. in weight. Even of this his father was not informed. Nay, the father was deliberately misinformed and I shall tell you how. On the 24th February the father was given to understand that his son had got a slight attack of fever but was getting better. (Loud cries of 'shame', 'shame') No no gentlemen do not be crying out shame so soon.—This information—that his son had got fever but was getting better—was given to the father in spite of the fact that seven days before on the 17th of February, the Superintendent of the jail had informed the Government that the man was not doing well, that he had developed signs of tuberculosis. This was suppressed and the father was deliberately left under a wrong impression. But this suppression could not continue long. The father had to be informed at last. So the poor man came, his son was handed over to him and the father took the son to a hospital. Here the boy remained from March to April, and here he was daily getting better under able and sympathetic medical treatment. But perhaps this getting better was not what the Police or the C. I. D. desired. That the man should escape from their clutches, that he should cheat death under their fostering care, was more than what the generous souls of the C. I. D. could bear. So what happened was this. On the 25th of April, the father was suddenly informed

that his son was to be removed to Calcutta. There could be no harm in mere removal. But mark the circumstances under which the order was carried out. The father was informed so suddenly that he could provide nothing for his son except a pair of dhoties and a shirt—no food, no money. The father could not and the Police did not—and the result was that during the six days of their voyage from Rangoon to Calcutta this poor young man, suffering from tuberculosis, was exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather, with inadequate covering and upon the most inadequate nourishment. Nay, he was so poor, helpless and destitute that he had to beg from man to man for a mere pittance upon which to sustain life and the passengers, awed, by the Police, were reluctant to give him this poor pittance. (Loud outcries of 'shame') Here indeed was a most pitiful and disgraceful affair and you do well to cry shame.

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Resolution
Babu
Jitendra Lal
Bannerjee

But mere crying of shame will not do. Do something more. Feel for these young men. Feel for them in your heart of hearts. Do you depart after merely passing amateur resolutions. Let the thought of these internments abide with you for ever and ever. Let it poison your food by day, let it rob your rest by night, let it brood like an evil and ugly nightmare upon your hearts. Pause not, stop not, rest not content till you have achieved the liberation of these people. The insistent clamour of a united people effected the release of Mrs. Besant. Why should not the same thing be done again if you, my brothers, are united, if your clamour is insistent, if your clamour is genuine? I shall then perceive the truth of your cries, I shall then be convinced of the genuineness of your passion, when I see within a measurable distance of time from now that these young men have all been released and that the law detains them no longer with its unrighteous and inhuman grasp.

Gentlemen, I have said much to you but there is one thing which must be addressed to the Government as well. A Government which rests for support upon the bludgeon and the bayonet—such a government cannot go on. It is doomed, foredoomed to failure. The words which broke up in terror and confusion the festal throng assembled in Belshazzar's princely halls—those words of ominous import—*Mene, Tekel, Upharsine*—stare such a Government in the face. Let then the Government take heed. Let our people also take heed, keep watch and pray—pray for strength, pray for fortitude, above all, pray for that courageous endurance which, patient of many evils, still strives on and on till it reaches the distant and far shining goal. (Loud and prolonged Applause)

Mr Khade (C P) in supporting the resolution said

Mr Khade

Madam President, brother delegates ladies and gentlemen I have a word of explanation for my presence here on this platform. I come from Chhindwara where Messrs Md Ali and Shaukat Ali have been interned. Really speaking, I ought to have been placed to speak on the resolution which concerned their release but somehow or other I have been placed to speak on this resolution. In the former case I would have detailed to you certain circumstances which may not have been known to you before. As it is it will be through the public press now, that you will be able to understand the situation or position of these internees and the attitude which the Government has taken from time to time. At present I am concerned with this resolution and now that so many speakers have been heard on this resolution I shall confine myself only to the last paragraph of it which deals in my opinion with the only effective way in which we can pass that resolution. I believe that the time has gone by when we could only pass resolutions and submit prayers to the Government. Our experience has

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Resolution
Mr Khade

proved that all requests all petitions are but empty air. It is only when we take our stand upon our self-help that anything can be achieved. Therefore, the last part of the resolution is the most important. From the time that Md Ali and Shaukat Ali have been interned at Chindwara I have had the opportunity to know their case and I have, in fact, studied it as a brief. I have now been charged to communicate a message to you. In the opinion of the internees, nothing will soothe their hearts as well as the knowledge that the country is feeling sympathy for them and their sufferings and it is for this purpose and to demonstrate that the country is really feeling for them and appreciating their sacrifice, it is absolutely necessary that they should not be uncared for and unwept in their confinement. Therefore, such a committee as is proposed, is absolutely necessary in order to know what their actual position is. The last speaker gave you a very heart rending picture of Bengal. Our province is very backward but it can claim half a dozen detenus and very recently I had occasion to visit one of them, a dear friend of mine, whom I believe to be the most innocent person of all the detenus. I went 40 miles at a very considerable expense and trouble and on reaching there, without any reason being assigned, I was refused permission to see him (Shame). I had to come back the whole journey without seeing him. When my friend heard that I had undertaken such a long journey, I was told by a friend that, that did his heart good and he was ready to suffer internment longer by at least two months simply on account of my visit there. Over and above this Committee, which will be doing its work, there must be many friends and acquaintances of these detenus and it is their duty to visit them and render such help in money and food and in other ways as they can. In that way you will be doing much more than by merely passing resolutions (Cheers).

Mr
Ar kshan
Singh

Mr Ar kshan Singh who supported spoke in Hindi

Mr S C.
Chatterjee

Mr Sris Chandra Chatterjee of Dacca also supported. He spoke in Bengali.

PRESIDENT In this resolution four words have been left out, and make the resolution unintelligible. Perhaps the printer's devil is responsible for this. You have to put in after 'non official members' in clause (d) the words 'of the Legislative Council', the object being that the non-official members of the Council should elect a committee because a committee appointed by the Government is absolutely useless. I mention that because you may not understand what it is.

The corrected resolution was carried

Tenth Resolution

Tenth
Resolution

PRESIDENT I move the omnibus resolution No. X which runs thus —

(a) That this Congress urges the repeal of the Indian Arms Act and demands that no distinction be made between the Indian and the European subjects of His Majesty as regards the terms and conditions on which they may be permitted to possess and use arms.

(b) That this Congress is strongly of opinion that Indians in the Crown Colonies and the Self Governing Dominions should be placed on a footing of absolute equality with other subjects of His Majesty.

(c) That this Congress in reaffirming the resolution on Education passed by the Congresses of 1906 and 1916 strongly of opinion that the time has long since come for the education of Indian boys and girls to be under Indian control as well as essentially Indian in spirit and urges the people of India actively to support all responsible movements which fulfil these conditions.

(d) That having regard to the havoc caused year after year by Malaria, Plague, and other epidemics and pestilences, this Congress urges that questions of sanitation should receive a far larger measure of attention than they do at present and that adequate steps be taken for the sanitary improvement of the country

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(e) That this Congress calls upon the people of India to labour for the success of the Swadeshi movement by making earnest and sustained efforts to promote the growth of indigenous industries and to give preference, even at a sacrifice, to Indian products over imported commodities

(f) That this Congress advocates a wider application of the system of trial by jury and urges that in all trials by jury Indians should have the right to claim that not less than half the jurors should be their own countrymen

(g) That Executive Officers in India shall have no judicial power entrusted to them and that the judiciary in every province shall be placed under the highest Court of that province

The resolution was carried.

PRESIDENT There are two or three notices with which I must trouble you Members who belong to the United Provinces must elect their representatives to the new All India Congress Committee The meeting held in the United Provinces Camp did not elect them They are asked immediately after the session to meet in the pandal as the announcement has to be made to-morrow in order to confirm the election The All India Congress Committee—the dying one—is going to meet in my little place over there,—my pavilion, immediately While they are meeting, this hall will be cleared and the subjects committee will meet immediately after If, necessary, there will be another meeting of the Subjects Committee to-morrow morning but that we have not to decide now At 11-30 to-morrow this Congress will meet for its last sitting

The Congress then adjourned for the day

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

29th December, 1917.

The PRESIDENT in opening the proceedings said

I am moving from the chair as a matter of urgency a resolution which we hope will save the life of a man who has taken no food for 35 days because he cannot take his food until he has performed his worship. It is the case of a Jain named Arjun Lal Sethi who was arrested by the British Government and after that handed over to the Jaipur State. He was then thrown into prison but arrangements were made which enabled him to have the image of the deity to worship and he was supplied with the materials that he wanted for his worship. He has been suddenly transferred to the Vellore Jail in the Madras Presidency where he is not allowed to have his image nor the materials for worship (Cries of shame). According to his religious belief he is unable to touch food until he has worshipped God. Applications have been made to the Home Member at Madras. They referred him to the Durbar at Jaipur. Application was then made to the Durbar at Jaipur and they referred the applicant back again to Madras, and so in despair his friends have come to the National Congress as a last resort to ask for help. This is the resolution —

That this Congress being informed by the President as a matter of urgency of the case of Arjunlal Sethi a Jain prisoner now in Vellore gaol in imminent danger of death by starvation on account of his religious principles appeals to the Government of India to intervene at once and save his life.

I am sure you will pass that resolution.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Twelfth Resolution Self-Government

The PRESIDENT then said I will read you out from here the names of the speakers on the twelfth resolution viz on Self Government. I read also the resolution because speakers think it more convenient that it should be read once for all. She then read out the resolution which ran thus

This Congress expresses its grateful satisfaction over the pronouncement made by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India on behalf of the Imperial Government that its object is the establishment of responsible government in India.

This Congress strongly urges the necessity for the immediate enactment of a Parliamentary statute providing for the establishment of responsible government in India the full measure to be attained within a time-limit to be fixed in the statute itself at an early date.

This Congress is emphatically of opinion that the Congress League Scheme of reforms ought to be immediately introduced by the statute as the first step in the process.

The Hon Mr Surendranath Banerjee in moving the resolution said

To-day we are met under conditions very different from those which marked our deliberations in former years. Hitherto we have been striving struggling contending pursuing—in the opinion of many—a phantom the mirage of the desert. All this is now changed. A stupendous transformation has taken place in the situation. If the angel of our fate were to uplift the veil which separates the present from the future, the glorious and promised land which we are about to enter and which is the rich reward of the labours of those who have gone before us and who now are looking down upon us from their high places

Eleventh
Resolution
Arjunlal
Sethi

Twelfth
Resolution
Hon.
Mr S N
Banerjee.

in Heaven, would burst upon us in all its fascinating splendour. We are to-day within a measurable distance of the fulfilment, a partial fulfilment at any rate, of what has been the cherished dream of the Congress, ever since the Congress was born, viz the attainment of Self Government for India (Hear, hear) There are those—Sir Valentine Chirol is one of them (Shame)—No, he has changed his views (Laughter) He is a friend of Self Government Let us render unto Caesar what is due to Caesar and let us be grateful to him for this transformation that has taken place in his attitude and temperament I was observing that Sir Valentine Chirol is one of those who used to tell us that after the Minto-Morley Scheme of Reforms had come into operation with its enlarged Councils and with Indian members associated in the Executive Government there would be no necessity for the sittings of the Congress and that we might shut up shop No, brother delegates, we cannot do that We cannot suspend our sittings unless and until we have secured Self Government in a full measure, unless and until we have uplifted our country to a status of equality with the Self Governing Dominions (Cheers) The Congress has done great things in the past but more has yet to be achieved If to day the question of Self Government has come within the range of practical politics, if to day the heart of India is aglow with fervid aspiration for Home Rule, if the boon of Responsible Government has been promised the result is entirely due to the indefatigable, untiring labours of the Congress, of the men of the Congress and, may I add, of the women of the Congress (Cheers)

Twelfth
Resolution
Hon.
Mr S N
Banerjee.

Last year at Lucknow we formulated a scheme of constitutional reform with the full concurrence of the Muslim League We prayed that a proclamation should be issued announcing that Self Government was the end and aim of British Rule in India The British democracy has responded to our call, and on the 20th August last, the Secretary of State from his place in the House of Commons announced with the full concurrence of the Parliament that Responsible Government was to be the aim and object of British Rule and that it was to be attained by progressive stages and that a substantial advance was to be made as soon as possible I have no hesitation in saying that this proclamation is a memorable triumph of the Congress and it adds one to the series of such triumphs, and you have rightly embodied it in the resolution But there is a rift in the lute The message says that the measure of Self Government and the time for its introduction are to be determined by the Government of India and the British Democracy We are the people who are most concerned in the matter—concerned far more closely than either the Government of India or the British Democracy We claim the right to have a voice in the matter and here we take our stand on the dictum of the Prime Minister himself He said in the course of one of his recent speeches that when, after the War, the question of resettlement was to be considered—mark the words—“The wishes of the people are to be the supreme consideration” I am grateful to him for the admission and the Congress should be grateful for it,—but he also added that the formula is not to be fettered by considerations of latitude and longitude and that it is equally applicable to the tropical climates We, therefore, take our stand upon this dictum and press for the recognition of this formula in the coming readjustment of the Government of India But, brother delegates, the enemies of India are not quiet They have raised the cry of “Not yet” (Shame) Yes, it is a matter of shame It is no longer a frontal attack, but it is a dexterous flank movement, which possibly they have learnt from the tactics of the Boer War They do not tell the Govern-

Twelfth
Resolution
Hon.
Mr S N
Banerjee.

ment, "Do not do anything" They tell the Government, "Do something, but minimise it as much as you can" They say "Do not take a big jump into the unknown, begin with Local Self-Government, expand it, develop it, perfect it, create suitable electorates in connection with it, establish responsible government in the domain of Local Self Government and then you can extend the experiment to the higher realms of Provincial Administration and to the Central Government Well, I have an effective reply to give to this I say to these men that the Government have emasculated the institution of Local Self-Government by imposing upon them restrictions and disabilities (Shame) You did not raise your little finger at the time by way of protest You slept over the matter and we cannot now allow you to take advantage of your lapses and your sins of omission and commission It is an idle pretext for postponement and inaction but it will never do, because the language of the message is as clear as the noon day sun It is Responsible Government that is promised and not Local Self Government That is the burden of the message It is useless to try to go beyond or behind the clear mandate of the Parliament, and, mind you, that message represents the deliberate opinion and mature judgment of the Coalition Ministry among whom are public men of the type of Lord Curzon and Lord Milner Lord Sydenham may fret and fume He may form his Indo-British Association and may cherish forlorn hopes but all in vain By the by, we have been told that there are Indians among the members of the Indo-British Association We should like to know who those men are Are they members of the Loyal League recently formed at Monghyr, the birth of which was heralded by the Anglo Indian Press with the flourish of trumpets? or were they the dozen Namasudras who assembled at the Dalhousie Institute under Anglo-Indian patronage to protest against Home Rule? (Hear, hear)—or,—I do not know—my Madras friends would probably be able to give me the information—are they any relations of the Madras Association, rejoicing in pompous names such as the Liberal Federation Society (Laughter)? One of them seems to consist of a martial lot They say in their address to the Secretary of State, 'We are prepared to shed the last drop of our blood in fighting against Home Rule' (Laughter and cries of shame) Brave, courageous men—prepared to fight against Home Rule! They ought to enlist themselves in the German Army which is fighting against Freedom and Civilization But those tactics will not do—I am sure they will not hypnotise Mr Montagu—for Namasudras and Non Brahmins are all alike interested in the installation of Responsible Government (Hear, hear)—for that Responsible Government will sound the deathknell of Bureaucracy and pave the way for the participation by themselves and their countrymen in the Government of this Empire Are not the Namasudras and the Non Brahmins our countrymen, the bone of our bone and the flesh of our flesh?—And naturally enough, we are more concerned in their welfare than any foreign Bureaucracy can possibly be (Hear, hear) If we had political power and they were associated with us in its exercise, I am sure our efforts would be more fruitful than now, when we can only deliberate in the Councils of the Empire—we could then not only deliberate and discuss, but shape and guide the destiny of the Empire (Hear, hear)

Brother delegates, we are not in favour of a Brahmin oligarchy (Hear, hear, and cries of 'No') Of course not The Mahomedans are with us Do they mean to say that the Mahomedans also have entered into a conspiracy with us to instal a Brahmin oligarchy? My friend Mr Chakravarti spoke upon the

subject at the Town Hall Meeting and referred to this matter I repeat the observation that he made, it has my full concurrence, and I am sure it will have your full concurrence. He said "An indigenous oligarchy is better than a foreign oligarchy." There is not the slightest doubt about it. Also bear in mind that an oligarchy is often the precursor of a democratic form of Government. So it was in ancient Rome after the fight between the Plebeians and the Patricians, and so it was in the United Kingdom before the year 1832. Another argument trotted out against us is this that there have been the Sahabad riots. The "Pioneer" went so far as to declare that these riots were engineered by the Home Rule Organizations (Shame). That is an absolute, unmitigated, unqualified falsehood. I challenge the Pioneer to point out a single convicted rioter who was a member of the Home Rule League. I challenge the Pioneer to mention any fact or circumstance or to suggest any inference which would implicate any Home Rule Organization in these riots. Failing here, they have gone on a different track. The Pioneer says that if we are given Responsible Government some of the respectable men among the rioters would be associated in that Government. Here are my friends Messrs Mazhrul Haque and Hassan Imam. I am sure that they will form members of the popular Government and I am fully confident that they will give such men a wide berth. Even if they do not for them there is an English precedent in support of the fact that convicted rioters have become Cabinet Ministers. I will give you the story. You know Mr John Burns was President of the Local Government Board and a member of the Liberal Cabinet in Mr Asquith's time. I was dining with Lord Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice, in 1909. He was sitting next to me, Mr John Burns was sitting higher up the table. Lord Alverstone turned to me and said "Do you know the man over there?" I said "No." "He is President of the Local Government Board—Do you know what happened to him?" I said, "I do not know." "He was convicted by me of rioting in Hyde Park and sentenced to six months' imprisonment", and he said pointing his finger to him "I am to-day lower down the table and he is higher up" (Laughter). Such an argument therefore, will not stand the test of scrutiny.

I desire for a moment,—I hope I am not trespassing upon your patience—(Cries of No, no)—to refer to the question of electorates which has been brought forward. We have been told by the Anglo-Indian Press, I hope their representatives here will note my words, that we have not got electorates worth the name. I say we have electorates and furthermore, we have materials, abundant materials scattered broadcast throughout the length and breadth of the Indian continent for constituting intelligent, capable and honest electorates which will send representatives to the highest Councils of the Empire. Take the electorates that return members to the Municipalities and District Boards. We have practically universal suffrage. That is the case in Bengal and I do not know what it is in the United Provinces and elsewhere. The electorates in Bengal return the best men that they can find to the Municipalities, Local Boards and District Boards. We have, therefore, been tried in smaller things and I claim that we are qualified for greater things also. In Bengal we have got 12½ millions of adult male population. The literates amount to 2½ millions and with this number, you can easily form an electorate of, say, three millions for the Provincial Council, i.e. an electorate consisting of one-fourth part of the male population. My friend, the Hon Mr B N Sarma,

Twelfth
Resolution
Hon.
Mr S N
Banerjee

presiding at one of the conferences held in Madras said that in Madras it would be easy enough to form an electorate of the same percentage. Therefore this question of electorate has been brought forward apparently with no other object than to postpone the evil day when Self Government will have to be installed in this ancient land. Brother delegates, I have just a word more to say about the resolution. The resolution does not provide for Responsible Government. Responsible Government means a Government which is responsible to the electorates, the executive of which is liable to be dismissed by the representatives of the people. Those two fundamental conditions of Responsible Government are wanting in this resolution, but we provide for what can be said to be only next door to Responsible Government. We provide for control of the budget. The power of the purse represents sovereign power. We provide control over the budget and control over the Executive. We cannot dismiss the Executive under the resolution, but we can create a situation which will compel the Executive to resign. That is the oriental method of doing things. Instead of catching them by the throat and giving them a push, we salute them and *salaam* and by a vote or resolution ask them to go. Therefore substantially the resolution is one which is a halfway house, a halting stage, a progressive stage, if I may say so, towards the realization of Responsible Government. My Bengal friends are perhaps a little bit dissatisfied and they want to go further. Individually I have not the slightest objection to it (Hear, hear). But let us go with the Congress as far as the Congress is able to go and then, if necessary, we may on our own account go further. That I think is the dictate of prudence and common sense. Let us go in our collective capacity as far as we may and when our friends and colleagues are not prepared to go with us, let us go alone. Above all, bear in mind that in the situation in which we are to-day, union should be our motto. United we stand, divided we fall. I won't trespass upon your time, but I will say this: we are entering a new stage in the history of the Congress. Hitherto we have been criticising. We must now construct. Mr. Montagu will return to England early in March. He will then formulate his proposals and introduce a bill.

What should we be doing at this time? Act like disinterested and unconcerned persons? That has never been the attitude of the Congress. We have always been alert, watchful and even militant, and my suggestion is that you should send a deputation to England to watch and help in the birth of those institutions which will give freedom to India and inaugurate a new era in our history. Your deputations in the past have been successful and they have changed the angle of vision. Your new deputation will achieve splendid results. Bear in mind that when a public man of the type of Lord Curzon supports Responsible Government, we are within a measurable distance of the goal. Responsible Government has not been promised to us a day too soon. Lord Carmichael, speaking the other day at the Royal Institute, said—and he is one of the greatest authorities upon India, such as it is to-day—that discontent is moving all classes of the people of India. And why? Because promises have been made which have not been fulfilled, or only inadequately fulfilled, because a repressive policy is being ruthlessly pursued and that the policy of conciliation is at a discount in the Councils of the Government, because in short the Bureaucracy has egregiously failed to cope with the situation. These are the prevailing causes of the present discontent. In 1858 Queen Victoria said in her gracious proclamation: "We are bound to our Indian subjects by the

same obligations of duty that bind us to our other subjects" That is a promise of equality of status Are we at the present moment enjoying an equal status with the subjects of the Crown in other parts of the Empire? In the Colonies we are helots In our own country we live, move and breathe in an atmosphere of inferiority In 1911, Provincial autonomy was promised Where is that provincial autonomy to-day? Echo answers "Where?" Lord Carmichael said in the course of his speech that this discontent is a threatening menace We are all ready to participate in the Responsibilities of the Empire, we are eager for it, but, under one condition alone viz that we are admitted as equal partners in the Empire (Hear, hear), that the badge of political inferiority is removed from our brow and that we are enabled to hold our heads among the free nations of the world Responsible Government has been promised but I desire to utter a note of warning Let us have no more shams, no more shows and delusions, no more glorified debating societies We have had enough of them—we now want something real, something substantial, something that will satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people That is the true solution of the situation The longer the solution is delayed, the greater will become the crisis Let not the blunders of Irish history be repeated in India The story of the Sybilline Books embodies an eternal truth the longer the price is delayed, the bigger is the toll exacted The longer the concessions are postponed, the larger the demand and the more critical the situation I have no misgivings now that the British public have awakened to the gravity of the situation We may now look forward with confidence to their giving India what is due to India, the birthright of individuals, to secure for India her rightful place among the free states of a great federated Empire But before this consummation is accomplished we must continue our work under the banner of the Congress, that banner which, you, madam, have held aloft to the people of India and asked to rally round it On the banner of the Congress are inscribed in characters of gold the stimulating words "Nations by themselves are made" (Loud and prolonged applause)

The Hon Mr Jinnah in seconding the resolution said

Hon Mr Jinnah

Madam President, I think it is cruel that I should have been placed on this resolution to second it, specially after Mr S N Banerjea who is one of the most eminent orators of this country Well, the resolution consists of three parts The first part is that this Congress expresses grateful satisfaction over the pronouncement made on behalf of His Majesty's Government, that its object is to establish Responsible Government in India In 1915 the Congress at Bombay demanded a declaration from His Majesty's Government to this effect In 1916 at Lucknow the Congress and the All India Moslem League passed a joint Scheme of Reforms In the preamble they desired for a declaration of policy that Self Government should be conferred upon India at an early date In response to that demand which was the demand of the National Congress and the All India Moslem League His Majesty's Government made their pronouncement on the 20th August last So in the first place, this resolution expresses our deep satisfaction for it

The second part of the resolution is the most important and I will deal with the third part later on The Scheme of Reforms which was passed at Lucknow is only a step towards complete Responsible Government, but while we propose it as a definite step towards the establishment of complete Responsible Government, we desire that the attainment of complete Responsible Government

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should be laid down in the Statute and not left to the will of any party and it is for that purpose that we say that a time limit should be stated in the Statute itself so that automatically the one step we propose in the scheme of reform will lead to the next step till complete Responsible Government is established by the Statute itself

The third part of the resolution is that we want the Scheme of Reforms adopted at Lucknow to be immediately put into force

Ladies and Gentlemen it is over this Scheme of Reforms that I wish to detain you for a short time. It is said that this scheme contains some novel features. It is said that this Scheme of Reform is illogical. It is said that this Scheme of Reform is capable of creating a deadlock. My answer to those criticisms is this that His Majesty's Government have made a pronouncement and what is it? It is that the goal of the British Government in this country is to give us complete Responsible Government and towards that goal substantial steps will be taken as soon as possible. According to that pronouncement all that is proposed is that a substantial portion of Responsible Government is to be given immediately or as soon as possible. Therefore to put it logically it can only be a partly Responsible Government and if it is going to be a partly Responsible Government can you imagine any scheme which can be produced which will not contain a certain amount of novel and illogical features and be capable also of creating a deadlock? What we want to know is this. We have we say to the best of our abilities and with the aid of best Indian intellect produced a scheme which I venture to say is not unknown to the constitution of certain countries. But what I want to know from the government is this. What is your counter proposal what is your scheme? Up to the present moment we have had no proposal of any kind whatsoever from the Government and I say that until I am convinced to the contrary I hold that this is the best scheme for India viz the one we propose. (Applause) We have heard proposals from some quarters but if any proposal has come which is at all worthy of consideration it has come from that busybody Mr Curtis. To put it in one sentence the proposals that come from him either directly or indirectly or under his patronage or guidance come to this that we are to have Government established in this country partly Responsible and partly Bureaucratic and the major part of the administration is to be under the Bureaucratic Government while a few departments of no consequence are to be given to us to commence with and forsooth if we abuse our powers or if we neglect our duties they are liable to be recalled and we are liable to be dismissed. I will only put forward one argument. Suppose a department is given to the people of this country in the Central Government to be run on the lines of Responsible Government. I take it that you will send to it your representatives from different parts of the country and I take it that your representatives will run that department as a Responsible Government which means that the executive will be liable to removal by the vote of the Legislative Assembly. Now I ask you this question. Who is to be the judge of our running this department? If you displease the Bureaucracy they will say

Perfectly true 'you have the vote of your electorates behind you but in our judgment you have abused your powers and therefore we recall the partly Responsible Government we have granted to you. I say a more absurd thing cannot be imagined than that the bureaucracy should be the final judge of the conduct and acts of the representatives of 300 millions. We don't want to

be entrusted with minor departments in this fashion. Therefore what I urge is this. We have got our scheme. It is no use telling us that it has got certain defects. We stand by this scheme, both Hindus and Muhammadans. (Hear, hear) If you produce proposals which can be considered reasonable,—we are open to conviction—then we shall decide whether we agree with you or not. I have got one more thing to add and it is this. I understand that Mr. Montagu who is now in this country on his mission will probably make his pronouncement in England soon after his return. That will very probably be about the month of May. When he makes that pronouncement and when his proposals will be placed before us in this country and Great Britain for discussion, I want to ask you one question.—What are you going to do then? I want you to think what you would do then, I want you to be prepared for that. We have met in this National Congress to-day, and we shall disperse. But as far as my information goes, these proposals will be published about the month of May. I want you therefore to consider what steps you should take, and my personal view in the matter is this that the occasion is so momentous, the issue is so grave, that, in the month of May or soon after the proposals are published, there ought to be a Special Session of the Congress and of the All India Muslim League and on that occasion we should jointly sit and carefully consider the pronouncement that Mr. Montagu will make and we must then, and in the light of those proposals, once for all, make up our mind definitely as to what our demand shall be. After that, there can be no going back, and we must put all the energy, all the power that we possess, to back up that demand. I hope that this suggestion of mine will be carefully considered by our leaders. With these few words, I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution.

Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal got up amidst prolonged applause and said —

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Madam President, gentlemen and ladies of the Indian National Congress, I feel I am just now somewhat like an interloper, but I am not sorry to feel like that, because every honourable man in this country—from Sir Sankaran Nair downwards—feels in his position elsewhere more or less of an interloper. I feel like an interloper for this reason, because, I could not heartily support the resolution that has been proposed and seconded, neither could I prudently oppose it. (Laughter) I proposed to put in an amendment that would express not only the almost united voice and the considered opinion of all the districts of Bengal, but I take it also, of every individual Congressman present here, and that amendment would have run something like this. I wanted to propose, after the necessary grateful recognition of the pronouncement of the policy made by Mr. Montagu—after that preamble, I wanted to demand that an act should be immediately passed in Parliament and in that Act provision should be made for the progressive realisation of Responsible Government in India as an integral part of the British Empire. And I wanted to propose that in that Act it should be distinctly laid down that the functions of the Government of India must be clearly demarcated from the functions of the Provincial Governments. The functions of the Government of India must be strictly confined to Imperial affairs and inter provincial relations, and after the functions of the Government of India have been clearly demarcated from the functions of provincial governments, these latter should be confined to the management of strictly provincial affairs, and that they should be relieved from the present control of the Government of India in regard to all provincial affairs, including provincial finance. I put it to you, gentlemen, is there any member of this Congress who would not vote

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for this Provincial autonomy and Provincial responsibility (Cries of 'None')? In the next place, I would demand that this Act must provide for full Responsible Government in the provinces. I would demand the complete elimination of the official vote and official nomination from our provincial Legislative Councils (Hear, hear). I would demand that the executive council in the provinces must be formed by one of the members of the Legislative Council at the command of the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, as the case may be, who represents His Imperial Majesty in the provincial administration. At the command of the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, some member of the Legislative Council who enjoys the confidence of the House must be entrusted with the duty of forming an Executive Council and the Council thus formed must be made subject to the control of the Legislative Council. I would further ask that in this Act provision must be made for the entire elimination of all sorts of indirect representation and provision must also be made for the representation of important minorities, important interests and the so-called backward classes who are not—I speak here from intimate experience of the submerged classes in Great Britain—our backward classes are no more backward in intelligence, in character, in understanding and in humanity (Cheers)—than similar classes across the seas. With regard to the so-called backward classes we shall have special representative of these classes by the special electorates. I would further demand that the percentage of Mahomedan members in all our Legislative Councils as fixed by the Congress-League scheme must be incorporated in this Act so that it shall be binding upon us and upon all, to keep our Mahomedan friends exactly in the position which they want to be kept in until they do agree to coalesce with us and all communal representation is eliminated from the Statute book, until with their help and under their leadership we are enabled to frame our new franchise. Then, I would keep the Government of India almost in its present position,—only I would demand the adoption of the Congress-League scheme so far as the Government of India is concerned. The Congress League scheme is an excellent scheme. I will not say anything against it. I will only point out that the circumstances, under which we formulated that scheme, as has already been pointed out by our leader, Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee, have changed vitally, changed in many directions since last year. That scheme was framed in the idea that we represented His Majesty's Permanent Opposition in this country. The underlying principle and idea of that scheme is to oppose and to obstruct the Government, to make the Government impossible by and by if we could manage to do so. (Pundit Malavya "No, no")

My friend, Mr. Malavya says "No". I know he is such a clever lawyer that he will be able to put any interpretation he likes upon the Congress League scheme. I submit to the interpretation of lawyers, but as an honest layman (Laughter)—I make no insinuation against lawyers (Laughter)—Madam, I withdraw the word 'honest'. If you have an Executive Council one half of which is elected by the Opposition, and the other half is appointed by the Government, what can it mean? Either the elected one half will have to constantly resign or merge themselves in the nominated half. If they do not, they will be in permanent opposition to the other half. The Congress-League scheme was framed before the pronouncement of the new policy. We did not know last year that the Government in England, the responsible ministers of His Majesty the King Emperor, with the support of Parliament, would ask for

our co-operation, would offer a principle and policy of reconciliation between Indian Nationalism and the British Empire I read this pronouncement as a policy of reconciliation between us, who desire autonomy or Home Rule in India, and those who desire the permanence, the preservation and the integrity of the British Empire That is how I read it

You will remember what Lord Islington said in the House of Lords while speaking on Lord Sydenham's motion Lord Islington said

I was asked why the question of a great constitutional change had been raised in the midst of war

and all the Lords and Lordlings cheered him—

The question involved had agitated India for years Lord Hardinge was impressed with the necessity for important changes and Lord Chelmsford was impressed with the gravity of the situation

I think that gravity was not produced by the internment of our President. "The Government of India had long impressed the Home Government with the urgency of reforms It was however thought by Lord Hardinge that they might stand over till after the war but Lord Hardinge had reckoned on an early peace For sometime before the Cabinet's decision, the Indian Government had telegraphed constantly that agitation was increasing and would increase in the absence of a declaration of policy—that the situation in India was becoming graver and graver " Now, that is the psychology of it If this war had not continued longer than Lord Hardinge had reckoned, this declaration might have been delayed and this initiation of new policy also might have been withheld —That is the interpretation of it Then, we are told that 'the situation is becoming graver and graver and the agitation is increasing'—and I put it to you unless this pronouncement of policy is immediately followed up by an act of Parliament, will it help your agitation, that is help to quiet your agitation? The agitation will not abate On the other hand this pronouncement has whetted your appetite not for small reforms which are the enemy of large reforms but for full, complete unrestricted responsible government, (Loud cheers) first in the provinces, and ultimately in the Central or Federal Government (Cheers) This agitation will increase Why do they not want this agitation to increase? Because they desire your sympathy, your help, your support, your loyalty to the empire We are prepared to be loyal to the Empire, we are loyal to the Empire, but no man can be loyal to that which does not belong to his highest and his dearest ideals (Hear, hear) We are loyal to that Empire which belongs to us and to which we belong We are prepared to dedicate our arms, our brains, our money, our all for the preservation of this empire, because we feel, we know, we recognise, the danger to which our national existence will be exposed if we are forcibly severed from the British connection It is a matter of self interest with us and it is a matter of self-interest with the other party as well Why do you make this Proclamation to day? Because the Empire demands that this sacrifice should be made and it is demanded for the very life of the Empire and when life demands a sacrifice you can only refuse to make that sacrifice at the cost of life itself The Empire demands the sacrifice of the desire, the natural and legitimate desire of supreme, isolated, sovereign, national independence, on the part of India The Empire demands the sacrifice of the desire, equally natural, on the part of our Anglo-Indian friends to Lord it over us If Anglo India is prepared to make that sacrifice, we are also prepared to make the other sacrifice

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If they will not, our sacrifice will go for nothing (Hear, hear) Because, unless you win our hearts you can intern us, you may gag us, you may send us to prison, —others have gone to the gallows for this supreme passion for liberty (hear, hear) —but you cannot stifle the desire that is burning in our hearts, not to live the life of slaves and bondsmen, but to live in our country, in our fields, on our roads, on our railways, in our law courts, and in our schools as free men, guiding our own destiny by the inspiration, which is received from God above and from the traditions and the achievements of our past We desire this You cannot stifle it If you seek to deny its legitimate fulfilment, it will be at the cost of the Empire It will be at the cost of our national existence also But we are used to it I will tell you a story and this will be my last word This is the story of a cow that was being sold Another cow was left in the shed The cow that was sold was being taken away So the cow that was left in the shed said to the cow that was being taken away, "Where are you going?" The cow that was sold and was going away, said "Here I have my meed of grass and water and there also I shall have my meed of grass and water, so what does it matter to me where I am going? What difference does it make to me?"—Now that is our position also Our position is a serious one The time has come, the psychological moment has come when England must realise the tremendous responsibility of her position as mistress of the British Empire If she fails to do so it will be at the cost of her Imperial position and if we refuse to respond to the call of the Empire, it will be at the cost of our national life I accept the Congress League scheme for the time being and I hope that when Mr Montagu makes his declaration —and you are asked by Mr Jinnah to make ready for it —when he makes that declaration, you will with one voice, without one dissentient note either from Mahomedans or from Hindus, demand complete, unrestricted, full responsible government now and at once for the provinces, and later on, during the reconstruction of the Empire, for the Federal Government at Simla or Delhi (Loud cheers)

Mr B G.
Tilak

Sriyat Balgangadhar Tilak, in supporting the resolution, said —

Madam President, Brother delegates, ladies and gentlemen, I have not the eloquence of my friend, Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee, nor the acumen of Mr Jinnah, neither have I the trumpet voice of my friend Babu Bipin Chandra Pal But I have to do my duty and I mean to place before you, without any introduction, a few facts in support of the resolution which has been so ably moved, seconded and though intended to be amended yet supported by my friend Mr Pal (Laughter)

Now the resolution, as you all know, is about Self Government or Home Rule for India The first paragraph of it says that we note with grateful satisfaction the pronouncement made by Mr Montagu in the House of Commons in reply to a question on that subject The speaker who preceded me, I mean Mr Pal, seems to think that it is not yet time to be 'grateful' for that declaration of policy I, to a certain extent, share that view, but at the same time I cannot say that the wording is not adequate, for, gratitude, as you know, is defined by one of the best ethical writers of England to mean expectation of favours to come, and, 'grateful satisfaction', translated in the light of this definition, means satisfaction at the pronouncement attended with an expectation that the later stages of it will come as early as possible That is how I interpret the words 'grateful satisfaction' I am satisfied for the present because what was unpronounced before, has been now declared, and I expect that it will be followed

up by higher stages of development in time to come. But all talk about further stages is, in my opinion, out of the question at present. What should be the first step—is the point at issue and that is what I want you to clearly understand. My definition of Home Rule is a simple one, and every one, even a peasant can understand it. Home Rule is 'to be in my own country what Englishmen are in England and in the colonies'. All those bombastic phrases 'to be placed on a footing of equality', 'to be a partner in the empire' and so on,—all these mean that I must be master in my own country, in the same sense as an Englishman is master in his own. That being so, complete Home Rule is our goal. If any one is going to grant it to-morrow, I shall be very glad. I do not oppose the immediate introduction of Home Rule in India. But I do not think that it is a practical demand. Some compromise has therefore to be made with those that are in power and also with our opponents here. Even the British Government in India was introduced by a compromise, by a charter from the Delhi Government. The first step of British Rule in any province which they did not conquer was always by consent and compromise, and, in the matter of self-government, what this first step should be is explained in this resolution. I fully sympathise with all talk of future progress, about the establishment of responsible government in the province first and afterwards in the central government. But what I am not prepared to admit is the adequacy of the suggested first step to the introduction of Home Rule in India. That is the difference between Mr Pal and myself. We agree in principle. We do not want the whole hog at once. We demand only the first step for the present, so that the introduction of the second step will be much easier. The Government, in the pronouncement, has used the word 'Responsible Government' and not Home Rule or Self Government, and Mr Montagu in his reply has done the same without defining it—because responsible government, as naturally understood, means an Executive Government responsible to the Legislature. But in one place, in Mr Curtis's letters, I find that responsible government is defined to be a government, where the Legislature is subject to the Executive (Laughter). So you will see that it is quite necessary to define responsible government, otherwise the words may be interpreted quite contrary to our intention, and it may be said, "we promised responsible government in which the Legislature ought to be under the control of the Executive and the more it is placed under the control of the Executive, the more responsible will be the government you get." (Laughter) I must tell you frankly that this is not the kind of responsible government we want. We understand by responsible government a government where the Executive is entirely responsible to the Legislature,—call it 'control' or call it by any other name—and that Legislature should be wholly elected. This is responsible government this is the full responsible government that we want. When I say that the Executive should be under the control of the Legislature, I go so far as to say that even the Governors and the Lieutenant-Governors should also be elected. That, however, will be the final step. But in the present circumstances, I shall be quite content, and, so I think will most of you, if the first step that we demand is granted to us immediately. And by full Self government at an early date, I do not think, any sane man will understand more than 10 or 15 years at most. Fifty years is not an early date. Anything that exceeds the time of one generation is not early. Early means in ordinary parlance 10 or 15 years and so it was dropped. Never mind, the sense is there though the exact number of years is not specified.

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Now, I must draw your attention to the pronouncement made, viz that full responsible government or responsible government without any qualification or limitation will be granted to India. That part of the answer given by Mr Montagu we note with grateful satisfaction, in the sense in which I have explained it. But there are certain other conditions. That pronouncement says that it will be granted to you by stages. We also agree to that. The third part of the declaration is that these stages will be determined by the Government. We demur. We want the stages to be determined by us and not by the sweet will of the Executive. Nor do we want any compromise about them. We demand and insist upon a clear statement in the Act, defining the stages and fixing the time, when full Responsible Government may be automatically obtained. This is the second part of the resolution before you and this is what we mean by fixing the time by legislation. A definite time should be named in the Statute, which we hope will be passed very soon. So, the second part of our resolution practically suggests a modification of the Government's declaration about which we have expressed our grateful satisfaction in the first part of our resolution.

I next come to the third paragraph of our resolution. We stick to our scheme passed last year at Lucknow both by the Congress and the Moslem League. It has been said that this scheme is defective and that, after a year's experience, we should have modified it at this Congress. I hold a different view, and I am glad to see that we all hold the same view. I hold that this is the minimum which should be granted to us to satisfy our aspiration at present and to make a decent beginning in the granting of self government or the introduction of Home Rule in India. I will tell you why. A number of schemes have been put forward at various places by Congressmen and non Congressmen, by Moslem League men and Non Moslem League men, by what they call backward and forward classes in fact, by all different communities, and all these have been sent up to the Secretary of State. What do we find if we analyse them all? The majority of them have first approved of the Congress League Scheme and then asked for something more. Thus, in itself, is a clear indication that our scheme is approved all over the country and we are not going back an inch from it. It has been said that while Government is prepared to grant you responsible government, you ask for less inasmuch as the Congress-League Scheme does not make the Executive removable at the pleasure of the Legislature. So technically speaking, you can't be said to demand responsible government. The Government has declared that responsible government will be granted to you by stages and it is supposed that even the first step must have something of responsible government in it and that this is effected by giving you provincial autonomy to begin with. But I do not think that this is the meaning of the Government pronouncement. When the Government pronouncement speaks of stages, it means that one stage will be municipal and local, the second will be provincial, and the third will be central. So you begin with responsible government in the municipalities and in the District Boards, and when this first stage is done, the second and third will be granted to you in the course of time. Now this is not what we want. I admit that the Congress League Scheme does not provide for the removal of the Executive, at the pleasure of the Legislature. But this does not mean that the Executive under our scheme will be left uncontrolled. It means that though the Legislative Council, according to the Congress League Scheme, will not be a

fully responsible government in the sense of being able to remove the Executive, yet it will have the power to transfer the Executive if they will not obey orders or to have their portfolios taken away, or to censure them when necessary. I think this is quite enough for the present. Once they understand that they are responsible to the Legislature, they are intelligent enough to shape their conduct accordingly. They are not fools. They will at once see that they must take their orders from the elected Legislature. To say, therefore, that the Congress League Scheme is not the beginning of responsible government, is merely to deceive oneself and others by the use of words with which selfish men often try to gain their objects.

Another objection urged against our scheme is that it is better to begin from below, from the foundation rather than from the top. In other words, you must begin with your municipalities and District Boards and then go on to the Provincial Government and last to the Central Government. But this argument is fallacious. The analogy does not hold. It might apply to the case of building a house but it does not apply to the body politic, specially in India. We, in India, are not school children to be promoted from standard to standard, until we pass our graduation either in arts or law. We are fully grown up people, we have had experience of governing empires and kingdoms (Applause). We have also received western education, which lays down certain principles of government. We have studied them, we have learnt how to use them, and know how they are worked in civilized countries. We are, I say, capable of carrying on the Government of India from to-morrow if the Government is placed in our hands. We cannot therefore accept any proposals which suggest that we should have training in our municipalities first, in District and Local Boards afterwards, Provincial Councils next and only lastly in the Central Government. The case of India is somewhat like that of an emasculated man as the proposer of the resolution suggested. In the case of a man, who has been made to lose his nervous power, or in the case of a nervous paralysis, or nervous emasculation of the whole body, you have to begin with the brain and not with the toe. You must, if you want to restore to health a man like that, give him a brain tonic, for the brain is the centre of the nervous system. So it is with India. If the present Government is unfit to carry on the administration of the country in the best interests of the empire, the best remedy is to begin with the brain which is at Simla. Unless you obtain some power over that brain, unless that brain is made properly sane, you cannot expect that any local remedy applied to the different parts of the body, to the hands or the feet or any other parts of the body will be of any avail. So, the Congress League Scheme provides, mark that, that we must have certain powers of control in the Central Government itself. If the Executive is not made removable, we must at least be placed on a footing of equality in it. Half the members of the Executive Council must be ours. Half the members of the Imperial Executive Council at least must therefore be elected, and our scheme provides for it. Our opponents talk of reforming the Provincial Government before touching the Central Government. But in my opinion, this is perfect nonsense. We must first have a good share of the power in the Central Government (Applause). Already certain powers have been given to you in the municipalities and the District Boards, but you know that the control remains with the Local Governments and you know how that power of control is being exercised at present and what actual independence

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you enjoy in these bodies. If you mean to have real self-government you must therefore begin from the top, and this is what the Congress-League Scheme provides. In the Imperial Legislative Council, there should be four-fifths of elected members and one fifth nominated, and this Legislative Council should have control over the Executive. If this is done, I do say and admit that this is not full responsible government—but then and then alone a real beginning of responsible government will be made. I give you another illustration. Take the case of a minor whose estate is in charge of the Court of Wards. The minor has attained majority. He claims his estate back from the Court of Wards. Suppose for instance, they say “We shall transfer the estate by parts, we admit that the house is his but we shall first give him the stable outside (Laughter), and when this is done, we shall think at a later date of transferring the whole house to him.” That defence would not be heard in a court of law. Any judge sitting on the bench will throw it out. The same is the case in the political struggles between the Bureaucracy and the people. The Bureaucracy is in possession of our estate. We have attained majority. We are claiming that estate from the Bureaucracy, and then a man like Mr Curtis comes forward and tells us “yes, we know that we shall have to transfer the whole of this power to you but we shall do so gradually. We shall see that proper electorates are brought into existence, we shall make all other preparations, and when all our preparations are complete, sometime in the course of a century or two or according to the Hindu idea some time in this *Kali Yuga*, we shall fully transfer that estate to you.” That kind of defence should not be allowed to stand for a moment. We are entitled to the possession of the whole house and if we allow you to share that power with us for some time longer, it is a concession made to you in the hope that you will clear out afterwards. You have managed the estate so long and we know that you deserve some consideration on that account. So the first merit of the Congress-League Scheme is that it asks for a transfer of power to the elective Legislature in the Central Government itself. Without an equal share in the Central Government, it is hopeless to control the smaller portions of the Indian Empire—cities, towns, municipalities and the provinces—with any sense of responsibility or independence. You must therefore, banish from your mind the idea of building up from the bottom. All other arguments are deceptive. They are advanced by those people, I shall not name them, whose interest it is to retain in their hands the possession of the house as long as it is possible in spite of our claim, and in spite of our having attained majority. It is a bad advice given by my friend Mr Pal, who told you that we should have provincial autonomy first. He admitted to a certain extent, I believe, that we must have the whole of the Congress League Scheme *plus* something more. True, I too want that *plus*. But I lay greater emphasis on the first term of the expression. The other terms will follow and I shall be at one with him when we shall have to fight for the second term. At present, I only ask nay, I entreat him to be one with me in fighting for the first.

Another merit of our scheme is that it tries to build upon existing foundations. It does not ask for any untried change in the machinery of the Government, which has been tested for the last 100 years or more. We want to retain the Secretary of State, the Imperial and the Local Governments, the Municipalities, the District Boards and even the members of the Bureaucracy. We want them all but we want a certain transference of power, a certain

decentralisation which will invest the people of the land with power in every one of these institutions. We do not want any new institutions. We do not say that India should be governed by the Crown Prince from England. We do not say that the administration should be transferred to a native chief. We say nothing of the kind. We want to retain the administrative machinery as it is. We only want the power that rests in the Executive to be transferred to the Legislature. This is the only change that we want, and it can be easily effected by slightly amending the existing Government of India Act. That is in my opinion the chief merit of our scheme, which many of our critics have lost sight of. The machinery is good enough. It has worked for 100 years, and we know that it will work for some years more. It is a tried machinery. All that is required is to transfer the power from one part to another, for instance the Secretary of State should be deprived of the power of controlling the Government of India. The present Bureaucracy also agree with us in this, but the Bureaucracy want the power to be transferred to the present Government of India, while we want it to be transferred to the reformed Government with an elected Legislative Council and an Executive subject to the control of this Legislature. The Legislative Councils have at present nearly half the members elected. These elected members of the Imperial Council are found to be doing their duty very well, even to the satisfaction of the present Government. All that we are demanding is to have a few more members of that kind and that they should have power of control over the Executive and that the power of control from England should be transferred to this machinery. We shall thus be building upon existing and sure foundations. To borrow an illustration from Physics we wish to transfer heat from one ball to another. We want to have it transferred wholly in the end so that the ball which has been cold will now be warm. We don't wish to take out or remove any of the balls. My friend Mr. Jinnah has ably dealt with the other objections, viz. that if half the Executive is elected and the other nominated there is sure to be a deadlock, one half of it fighting against the other and making the power of the administration nugatory. But remember that our Congress Scheme makes a due provision for it. It provides that in such cases the Governor will decide which side is correct and the administration will not be hampered in any way at all. If this provision does not suit somebody it is not our fault. They think that when the power is shared like that they will have to act with greater discretion than hitherto. But that is exactly what we want. Lastly, our scheme is better than any other for another reason and that reason is no other scheme will be so compatible with the pronouncement of the British Parliament as ours. Mr. Lionel Curtis and Sir Valentine Chirol have been forced I do not think quite willingly, to accept the pronouncement of self-government as the basis of future reform. Government having declared—Curtis & Co. would have been very glad if Government had not made this declaration—that self government should be our goal they have all accepted it. But now see what are they trying to do. They are endeavouring to frame a scheme by which the least proportion of Home Rule could be given to us under the circumstances. They are trying to draw a line of maximum dilatory length between the two points provided for in that declaration. That is the problem which Mr. Lionel Curtis and Sir Valentine Chirol have set before themselves. Our problem is to draw the shortest line between the two limits for then alone it can be a straight line. This is the difference between the

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two and I must warn you not to accept the scheme of Mr Lionel Curtis and not to be carried away by it simply because the author of that scheme professes to confine himself within the limits laid down in the Government declaration. Well, gentlemen, I have already exceeded the time limit and I close my remarks on this subject by again recommending this resolution for your unanimous acceptance (Cheers)

Mr C P
Rama
swamy Iyer

Mr C P Ramaswamy Iyer said —

Mrs Besant, ladies and gentlemen, whenever it is asserted that the people of India are as yet unfit for the grant of responsible government, I am reminded of a saying of Machiavelli, 'Never let a Prince complain of the faults of a people under his rule, for they are generally due to his own negligence'. As a matter of fact, however, there is very little ground for such apprehension. In the matter even of literacy India to day is not worse than England in the time of George IV, and the concentration of political power in the hands of a very few was the outstanding feature of English political life until quite recently. Differences of race, the absence of all previous training in local self government, a long continued regime in which the Executive was irresponsible to the people—these things did not stand in the way of Canada. Within 30 years, a partially representative Government was transmuted in New South Wales to a fully responsible Government. But the most noteworthy and the most successful experiment in modern times,—successful because daring—was that of the Philippines, which were conquered by America in 1898 and which rose in rebellion almost immediately thereafter, but which were within 15 years, given a substantial popular majority in both the Upper and Lower Houses and entirely liberated from outside control. When a deadlock arose there during a regime in which there were four American Executive Councillors and four Filipinos, the remedy was adopted of increasing the number of the latter from four to five and decreasing the number of Americans to three. The Republic proclaimed in memorable words 'We place within your reach the instruments of your redemption, and the door of opportunity remains open. The triumph is as great for us as it is for you'. In that far off archipelago, there were all the possibilities of catastrophe, differences of race and training and the absence of an ancient or abiding culture, and yet success attended a sympathetic experiment. We feel that in this country at present the State and one particular public service are identical, and the latter is not accountable to the people and is responsible only to itself, with the result that our countrymen are neither resourceful nor self reliant. The ideals of administration are not progressive, and the industrial development of the country is painfully slow. We realise with Lord Morley that when popular discontent is prevalent, something has generally been found amiss in the constitution or administration. We repel the idea that any one is more anxious than we ourselves are about the great masses of the people, and we urge that only by vesting them with responsibility, will their future be brightened and their factions and troubles will cease. We feel that riots and local disturbances are, in the main, due to lack of comprehension and insight on the part of the instruments of an outworn system. We therefore urge that a complete change of government is necessary. It is false to say that the present Ministry has no mandate in relation to Indian affairs. Its mandate is to win the war and to make future wars of the present kind impossible. This end can be achieved only if a contented, self reliant and strong India is at Britain's back, and the present

Coalition Ministry is best fitted to deal with a question which, according to unanimous opinion, ought to be lifted above party squabbles. As for deadlocks, it must be remembered that all transitional schemes must contain inherent possibilities of dead-lock and only experience and the rise of a new and generous spirit can overcome them. In the United States the Governor has a veto on legislation, which is liable to be upset by the legislature in turn. There are thus tremendous possibilities of deadlocks but none have arisen in practice.

As to the compartmental system of Mr Curtis, and the schemes which have followed his, they proceed on two essentially wrong lines. They proceed on distrust and the bureaucracy is made the judge of progress and is expected gracefully to yield up its own powers and judge enthusiastically from time to time of the success of the new experiment to which it is averse. The multiplication of machinery and the impossibility of splitting the Executive, the difficulty of forcing money for democratic experiments from the hands of a reluctant and critical Executive, make the scheme impossible. Let it never be forgotten that to ensure success no scheme can be inaugurated based on conditions solely of safety. We want a broad world outlook, a realisation of world forces and a spirit of sacrifice and large hearted comprehension and we trust that these qualities will characterise the British statesmen and the British democracy in whose hands our destinies are committed.

Before adjourning the Congress for the midday recess the President said

I propose after giving one or two notices to adjourn the meeting now because we have still seven speakers on this proposition and we have already been a very considerable time discussing it. So, as it is nearly five minutes to two, I propose to adjourn the meeting and to meet again at 2-45 i.e. three quarters of an hour because there is very much work to do. The first speaker after the adjournment will be Mr C R Das and then will come Mr Hasan Imam. There is one question I want to put to you very earnestly. I have had sent to me 7 or 8 amendments with regard to this resolution. Two of them are in exact opposition raising a Madras question which has no existence in any other part of the country. One wants one thing, and one wants another. Then there are some amendments in which one wants more and others want less. I must ask you very earnestly, for I am utterly in your hands in the matter, that for the sake of the country you will not make any amendments to this one resolution of all others. We have so many enemies against us. Only a united front can help us. Many of us, I myself among them, have spent hours in trying to reconcile the divergencies, and so far as this resolution goes you have in it a compromise that was agreed to by the Subjects Committee where all parties were represented. If you make it more extreme you drive a number away and you may break entirely with the Moslem League. If you restrict it you will drive others away. Can you not I once more implore you, put aside the old local differences your provincial ideas your little quarrels, the things that do not matter and let the 10 000 men assembled here pass the resolution as it stands without any alteration and with one single voice so that the Government the Anglo Indian community and the British public may not be able to say that in a crisis of the national destiny there was not self control enough, statesmanship enough, to sink our smaller differences and unite in one great cry of Home Rule for India. (Hear, hear and Applause). I would ask you to think this over during the adjournment. I believe there is not one who will press the amendment here at this stage of our proceedings, but that you will all pass the resolution unanimously. If you have any amendment I must let them all in, and that means that you will have to sit here till midnight for you cannot rise until all the resolutions have been got through. Thus

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pandal has been let for to-morrow to the Industrial Conference therefore this is the last session of the Congress and we must get through all our business to-day

I am obliged to ask the Subjects Committee in regard to a very urgent but short matter to meet me in my pavilion at 2 o'clock It is now 5 minutes to two We rise now and come back at a quarter to three

The Congress then adjourned for lunch

After the Congress had reassembled Mr C R Das supported the resolution in the following speech —

Madam President Ladies and Gentlemen I have the honour to support the resolution which has been placed before you Brother delegates at the very outset I desire to refer to the song to which you have just listened It is a song of the glory and victory of India We stand here to-day on this platform for the glory and victory of India (Cheers) and I urge you that amidst the many discussions which have taken place on the form of the resolution you should not forget the essential idea which runs through it and which stands behind it It is a resolution which has for its object the growth and the development of the great Indian nation We are all agreed about that The question is how to bring that about Gentlemen the Bengal ideal was presented to you to-day by my friend Babu Bipin Chandra Pal I accept that ideal and if I thought that there was anything in this resolution which was inconsistent with that ideal I should not have supported it I do not think there is anything in this resolution which goes against the ideal which Bengal has unanimously declared by its resolution at the Bengal Provincial Conference What is that ideal? The ideal is firstly Provincial Autonomy viz that the Government of India must have its sphere demarcated its functions defined all other functions should belong to the Provincial governments of the particular provinces Gentlemen is that an ideal which is foreign to that resolution? I ask you to look into it carefully and I find within it a careful demarcation of the sphere of the Government of India and those of the Provincial governments Therefore so far as that ideal is concerned I do not think that this is at all inconsistent with the resolution which I have the honour to support Now gentlemen what is the next point in the ideal of Bengal? And that is that the functions of the Executive Government must be made subordinate to the Legislative Council which would represent the wishes of the people of the particular province Now is there anything in this resolution which goes against that? It may be that Bengal has provided for that in one particular way and in this resolution you have provided for that in another way but so far as the ideal is concerned I say that there is absolutely no difference between that of Bengal and that which is shadowed in that resolution (Hear Hear) You say in this resolution that the power of the purse should be in the hands of the Legislature Now gentlemen just pause for one moment to think what that means Let us take it that your scheme is accepted by the Government What does that mean? That means that the Executive must be obedient to the Legislature If they do not obey the commands of the Legislature the Legislature will say we stop the supplies It may be said that the British Parliament will never grant you that but are we considering that at present? When they make a definite pronouncement as to what they are willing to give us it will be time then to meet again and formulate a definite scheme as to the way in which this ideal may be given effect to But the time has not come to discuss about it because I am afraid that in the discussion of it the main ideal may get lost and I am most

Mr
C R Das

anxious to keep up that ideal before you But whatever happens to the drafting of this resolution,—the matter of drafting may be corrected,—I hope gentlemen, that whatever happens, you will stick to this that the time has come when the British Parliament must make up its mind to transfer power from the hands of the Bureaucracy to the people of this country (Loud Cheers) We have had enough of the Bureaucracy in this country We have suffered and groaned under the misrule of 150 years and not one day is to be lost in declaring our will and to see that our wishes are given effect to—that the powers which are in the hands of the Bureaucracy to day are transferred to the people of the country (Cheers) Now, gentlemen, having regard to that ideal, I must say that I do not see any inconsistency between what we want in Bengal and that which is put forward in the resolution But my revered friend Mr Tilak, said that this scheme is very much better than the Bengal scheme or any other scheme I am speaking of Provincial Governments, of the scheme which relates to the ideal of the Provincial Governments, and I do not see any difference there Mr Tilak thinks it is not wise to ask too much I ask him to read the resolution again and he will find in it that it does not claim one item less than the Bengal scheme—not one item less It claims the whole thing—it claims perfect responsible government for India I do not understand the power over the purse to mean anything less than that Without saying perfect responsible government for the provinces as well as for the central government, you may convey the same idea by saying ‘I do not care what you do but give me the power over the purse’ If you give me that power over the purse I can have my own way You the executive you say you will not obey my command, but I will stop your supplies Where are you then? You will have to obey my command And if they obey your command what is the good of saying that we have not asked for Responsible Government? You have—in an indirect manner but as effectively as we have done in Bengal You have asked not only for full responsible government for the provinces but also for the central government Now, it may be that this ought to be put in another shape the words may have to be changed for this scheme does not pretend to be a perfect or an exact one

I agree with my friend Mr Jinnah who said —Let the Government come out with a definite pronouncement—the government declaration is vague—let the government come out with its declaration—a definite pronouncement as to what they are willing to give It will be time then to sit over this resolution again, to consider what words are to be used and what words to reject or what new words are to be put in I think we have been fighting unnecessarily We are all agreed as to the great ideal Let us gather strength to fight for it—let us fight for it with all our might and let us not rest content till the whole thing is granted to us (Hear hear) viz Responsible Government in the Provinces, responsible government in Imperial matters—till the whole of the Government is put into the hands of the people I rely on no dictum of politicians—I rely upon my natural right (cheers) I do not care what the constitution of England or the constitution of Switzerland or that of Australia is (Cheers) I want to build my own constitution I want the power to build my own constitution in a way which is suited to this country and which afterwards will be referred to as the great Indian constitution (Loud cheers) That is what we want, that is what must have Do not engage in endless discussion in the meantime Gather all your strength and say with one voice all over

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India—in every village, in every town, in provincial gathering and in this Congress—that nothing less than the transference of the Governmental powers into the hands of the people will satisfy us. It is our natural right. It is the birth-right of every individual to live and to grow (Hear, hear). It is the natural right of every nation to live and to grow according to its nature (Loud cheers). We demand that right—that right has been unjustly withheld from us—by excuses, pretences and subterfuges—by pretences—we have discovered that we were sleeping but by God's grace we are awake and we claim our natural right (Prolonged cheers).

Mr
Jayakar

Mr Jayakar in supporting the resolution said

The first thing that I wish to announce to you and which is a matter of great importance to me, is that I am not the illustrious gentleman whose name follows Mr C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer. I am the gentleman following Mr Hassan Imam and therefore my only title to be in the list of these illustrious speakers is—this is only a conjecture of mine—that I perhaps belong to the generation which will see the full working of Responsible Government in India in its fullest operation, when it should come. Perhaps, another claim might arise, that I come from a place and belong to a race which had self government at one time and lost it through its own folly. However, I shall not detain you very long in going through the technical parts of the resolution which has been very wisely and eminently done by the previous speakers. Speaking to the resolution itself, I shall only call your attention to the second clause and ask you to transpose certain words, viz. 'at an early date'. The resolution, as it stands at present, seems to give the impression that the words 'at an early date' refer to the placing in the statute. This is not what is meant. The words 'at an early date' go with the words 'to be attained' and therefore, the sentence ought to read 'full measure to be attained at an early date within the time limit to be fixed in the statute itself'. It makes an enormous difference in the meaning and I think that perhaps it would be right to clear the air, in order that there may be no misunderstanding afterwards. As regards the grant of self government I do not wish to detain you very long. I shall mention one or two incidents by way of a pleasant story. I am referring to the charge which is very often brought against us that all this agitation for self government is confined to lawyers and the English educated community and behind them there is not the ordinary people, I mean the uneducated ignorant people as well as those who have not had the benefit of English education and who do not understand what Self Government means and why they should have it. In spite of my outlandish dress I move in very orthodox circles who still believe that pearls are made of rain drops at the eclipse of the earth. I had the benefit of a tour in Southern India, in the course of which I had the advantage of talking to the very old fashioned people who even now live in the age of Sankaracharya and whose daily life is spent in teaching the Upanishads, the Bhagabatgita, the Nyayas and Vasyas. Talking to an eminent man of such a class, I happened to ask what he understood by the present war and our agitation about self government. He said to me—and this is really worth remembering—because it proceeds from one who is not a lawyer nor is he educated in English, nor does he understand the English language at all. He said to me 'we believe that this war has been sent by God in order to teach England—and not Germany, because Germany will never learn the lesson—in order to teach England the lesson that autocracy, however well-fortified by military power and

however efficient in working, is an evil form of Government" (Hear, hear) Secondly, he said, "the irony of fate seems to be this that when England is chastising Germany for a certain form of vice she is maintaining in India the same form of vice" (Shame) "And, therefore, we believe, as the ancient Sanskrit law teaches, that sometimes reform is sent by God in the form of a crisis" —I am giving you his views, not those of a man like myself, who has read Dicey and Anson I said, "revered sir, when do you think the war will end?" He said, "We believe in our orthodox circles that the war will not end until autocracy is destroyed in India" I said, "Germany has exhausted herself, Italy is nearly bled, Russia has nearly spent its forces" He said, "that does not matter, there is a law working and unless England removes from her own midst the vice and the form of Government against which it is fighting, the war will never end" Then I said, "what are your views about representative government?" He said, "You have been making mistake so many years, you have been telling England that we want representative government or Home Rule as you call it, for our sake, for the sake of India This is a mistake, this is the foolish cry you have been raising You, English educated men, ought to tell England that she ought to destroy autocracy in this country for her own sake" I said "For England's sake?" "Yes", he said And then he told me—what you must have observed on passing by stations in southern India, Belgaum and other places,—you and I have seen there attractive posters displaying a marching sepoy holding a gun and over the top of that poster are the words, "Marhatta ki-jay" —Now this awakening has come too late to the British people If you look into the Encyclopedia Britannica, under the article Marhatta, most select epithets like "damn cowards" have been showered upon them —Then said the Shastri, "It is a very great awakening that they have recognised that the man power of India is absolutely necessary" and he said further, "their experiments will not succeed, unless they make an appeal through the natural leaders of the people" He then asked me, "How many people have been able to take advantage of the Indian Defence Force?" I said, "Not even 6,000 out of so many millions" Then he shook his wise and sapient head and said, "This is only natural What is the value of patriotism preached by the autocracy? Let patriotism be preached by our own men, men like Tilak and Malaviya with the recruiting list in one hand and the grant of self-government in the other If you do that the whole country will rise into an army which will make the Germans absolutely powerless " "Well", he said, "are you going to the next Congress?" I said, "Yes" He said, "Go and tell the people that this is our orthodox way of looking at things, it is absolutely uncoloured by western notions " This gentleman was not a lawyer, he was not bred up in the atmosphere of sedition, he was an orthodox individual and these are his views That reminds me as to what was said as against the charge by a foremost leader, whom I shall not take the liberty of naming He was also told that our common people did not understand the rationale of self-government This gentleman very wisely answered, "But they understand what self government itself means They understand what God is, similarly, they understand what self government means They may not be able to write a beautiful thesis on self-government but they understand what it means to them " I am giving you not my own opinion, not one word is mine I am only translating his sentiments in good English I will give you his last message, which he wanted me to convey to you—this old venerable sadhu,

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who spent his whole life in teaching the Nyaya philosophy. He said: Go and tell England that so far as India is concerned it can go on struggling for centuries and centuries longer. He then quoted a passage from the great Swami Vivekananda that it is our natural birth right of centuries to suffer but England cannot afford to wait any longer. The destinies of England are in throes in evil throes and therefore go and tell them when you get a chance that for its own sake England ought to put a stop to autocratic rule in this country. Mr B. P. Wadia in supporting the resolution said:

Mr
B. P. Wadia

Madam President, Brother and sister delegates, ladies and gentlemen. The great privilege of supporting this momentous resolution has been given to me because I happen to be a member of the Parsi community but you will pardon me if I plead also the cause of the great non-Brahmana community of Madras who are loyal to the Congress. I mean the Madras Presidency Association of which I happen to be a member. Our great countryman Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee has spoken to you of the non-Brahman movement in the southern presidency. I happen to know something about the origin and the genesis of that movement. You may be aware only of the movement which goes under the name of the non-Brahman movement but which is really Anti-Brahman and is receiving at the moment official patronage (Shame). But there is a real non-Brahman movement and the major portion of the great non-Brahman community are with you and they are in favour of the Congress League scheme as it is presented to you to day (Cheers). There is a little difference existing among them on the subject of communal representation. I have been asked by the officials of the Madras Presidency Association to give you an assurance that in the interest of the motherland they are willing if necessary to waive their own interests and not press the subject in the shape of an amendment. But, brother delegates, it is also necessary for you to consider in the coming year what you can do for them. As to the Brahman oligarchy and all the attacks that are levelled against it by the Madras Mail (Shame) and other anti-Indian organs (Shame) let me assure you that there is no real support given to that anti-Brahman movement. It is the movement of a few and if it exists to day it does so because official and non-official Anglo-Indians from behind the scenes in a very dishonest manner are wire-pulling, looking after and fostering that movement (Shame). So much for my Madras non-Brahmana brothers.

The point that I would like to put to you in consideration of the Home Rule or Self Government resolution before you now is that you should look at the scheme of the Congress and Moslem League not only from the point of view of Indians but also from the point of view of Imperialists. You have chosen of your own free will and accord and agreed to remain a partner in the great British Empire. At the end of the War it may be next year or the following year the great reconstruction of the British Empire will take place. You have heard and read in the papers how the self-governing Dominions are already claiming a voice in the governance and management of the Empire as a whole. We have to consider this: what is going to be our position when the reconstruction of the Imperial Parliament comes into existence and when the self-governing Dominions of Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa will enjoy full prerogatives and privileges? Are our Indian representatives to have a seat in the Imperial Parliament or are we to be under the thumb of five nations instead of one? (Cries of Never.) We are at

present under the leading strings and guidance as bond slaves of one great foreign nation. Are we, after the Imperial reconstruction, to be the bond-slaves of five nations? (Cries of 'Never, never') If not, your representatives—not your nominees, but your elected representatives—should sit in the Imperial Parliament. How are you going to claim that privilege of sending your elected representatives to the Imperial Parliament, if you do not enjoy Home Rule in your own country? Will Australia, New Zealand, Canada or South Africa condescend to sit side by side with the mere official nominees of a dependency? They will not, and therefore, Home Rule for India is an Imperial necessity. We claim Home Rule not only for our own sake, but also because we have chosen to be partners in the great British Empire. We must have Home Rule here, so that we may also share the prerogatives and responsibilities of an Imperial nature. We are willing to take up those burdens and responsibilities, but we cannot do so unless we are masters in our own home (Cheers). That then is the consideration I would like to put before you. Think of yourself as a part of the great British Empire and claim your privilege of being a Self governing nation, claim also a voice in all Imperial concerns.

Coming nearer home, there are many questions asked and objections raised as to our fitness and capacity. Problems are put before us of many kinds and various characteristics. Deadlocks are talked about. The compartmental system of autonomy is trotted out and we are told that we are unfit for this, that, and the other thing. Brother delegates, who is to decide whether we are fit or unfit? Certainly not the Anglo-Indian editors of Anglo-Indian newspapers. It is not for the editors of the *Statesman*, the *Englishman*, or the *Madras Mail* to say whether we are fit or unfit. It is not for the European Associations to say whether we are fit or unfit. It is not for the official Bureaucracy to say whether we are fit or unfit. It is not even for the British Democracy to say whether you shall rule in your own household, or whether you shall be slaves to a foreign Bureaucracy, a Bureaucracy which has proved itself a failure through its inefficiency. Look at any department of the administration, look at education or agriculture, look at improvement of the masses, social service or reform, look at industrial regeneration or revival of trade and commerce,—at every turn you are hampered by that Bureaucracy and unless you claim the right and privilege to rule in your own household, you will continue to be so hampered and you will have to put up with all sorts of hindrances. The time has come for us to say openly that we, the sons of the soil, declare that we are fit for Home Rule, that we shall manage our own household and manage it in the way we like (Hear, hear). It is not for outsiders to say take the compartmental system or some other system. Here is our Congress League Scheme. Nothing less than that will satisfy us. We say to the British Democracy. We shall have it if you do not give it, you shall have to face a constitutional agitation which has to-day a great force behind it, a force which is running through the world to day, the force of Democracy (Hear, hear). England cannot fight its battle for Democracy in Europe and keep 315 millions of people as subjects and bond slaves in her own Empire. It cannot be and it shall not be (Cheers). Do not forget that the action of England is being watched by the Republics of France, of America and there is the new Republic of Russia coming into being, though it is suffering at the moment for the misgovernment of its past rulers. There are other foreign nations watching us. It cannot be that the British Democracy is unaware of all this,

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Mr
B P Wadia

and surely it knows that it cannot continue to keep India in the condition in which she has been for the last 150 years, during which period she has been impoverished emasculated physically morally, and intellectually. A hundred and fifty years of British administration in India have proved a failure and we say that we want to have in our own hands the administration of the country and we say further, that we shall prove what we can do for the advancement of our own country within the next century, if we have the power in our own hands. That is the answer that I would like to give to all objections raised. It is not for foreigners to say whether we are competent or incompetent, capable or incapable, what we shall take and what we shall refuse. We know our own capacity, capacity not only of the educated classes but of the vast masses. These vast masses are not dumb to-day. They may be illiterate and they may not know how to read or sign their names. They may not know the English language. But they have a culture which is ancient and hoary, and I assure you from personal experience that in the villages and in the towns of India throughout—though I am speaking specially of the Madras Presidency—there is a new spirit, a new life, a new awakening, and the people know what Home Rule means. People know what self government is and the expression and manifestation of that new life and new awakening you have in your own service and in your possession. Realise that this new life is manifesting itself also through the instrumentality of the women of India. With their help and with the help of the general awakening throughout the country the day is not distant when our claim shall be responded to and we shall be masters and not slaves in our own home. (Cheers)

Mr Ansari

Mr Ansari supported the resolution in Urdu.

Mr S R Bomanji of Bombay said —

Madam President, brother and sister delegates and friends, I stand before you now in response to the call made upon me by our worthy President to say a few words on this resolution with the stipulation that I must not address you for more than two minutes. I shall conscientiously observe that restriction. There is only one aspect of the question that I want to lay before you. I want to associate myself as a Parsi with all that has been said and I wish to add on behalf of my community, that we are all strongly in favour of representative form of government. The charge generally laid against us by the Anglo Indian Press and Anglo Indian merchants is that the cry of self government is only confined to Vakils and lawyers. I will, if I am permitted to say—I will speak on behalf of the Indian mercantile community of Bombay and say that we as a community are quite alive to the cry that has been raised in this country and that we are determined to do all we can for the realisation of the great hope that lies before us. If you want any proof of the mercantile community's association with this new movement that is going on in India I will point to the activities of gentlemen like Mr Govindlal Shirlal and Mr Jumaldas Dwarkadas who are all pillars of the mercantile community of Bombay. There is another thing I want to bring to your notice. On the Dewali day I in company of some members of the Home Rule League went to the cloth merchants and bullion merchants and asked their help for collecting funds for the Home Rule League. We started our work during Dewali at 9 p.m. near the bullion market. That same night, within an hour and half we got together Rs 7 000 for the Home Rule League. The next day we started again at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and before 6 o'clock we had Rs 36 000 in our

Mr S R
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pocket This will speak for the earnestness with which the mercantile community has associated itself with the agitation for self-government in this country. (Cheers)

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Mrs Sarojini Naidu in supporting the resolution said —

Madam President and citizens of India, eleven years ago, in this historic city of ours, for the first time in the history of modern India, the first modern nation-builder proclaimed his immortal message in your ears (Applause) — Dadabhai Naoraji, bent and broken in body with old age and yet invincible with the immortal spirit of undying youth in his soul, proclaimed to you the glorious message of Swaraj I do not think there is one single heart amongst you that does not respond to the call of your birth-right that has so long been forgotten To-day, after eleven years, we are gathered together here to vindicate the message that he gave, to confirm the eternal truth that he proclaimed, to demand the fulfilment of that dream that he dreamed aloud for you on that memorable occasion One difference only there is between that glorious occasion and this that while his message was still a dream of the future, this dream of self-government to-day is almost a realised destiny within our grasp, and if I stand before you, the chosen representatives of united India, it is only because the womanhood of the nation must stand by you at the supreme moment of your destiny (Applause)—and you give no proof more worthy, more convincing of your fitness for that responsible and complete self-government which you have demanded, than this justice, this sense of instinctive and fundamental justice that you show in letting the voice of Indian womanhood speak and confirm the vision, the demand, the endeavour, the ambition of Indian manhood The other speakers who have spoken before me, men who are your honored leaders, have explained to you in detail the scheme that they have propounded the ambition that they embody and the aspiration that they are on the point of achieving It is not necessary for me to explain to you those details afresh, only will I strive, not to expound but to interpret, something that goes beyond the details of that scheme, and that is the ideal that that scheme represents For, remember that whatever may be the details of one proposition or of another, whatever may be the facts and factors of any practical politics that you contemplate, all depends for its worth, its value, its pre eminent inspiration on the spirit in which these demands and aspirations are conceived and fulfilled And to-day what is it that we demand? Nothing new, nothing startling, but only a thing that is as old as life itself, as old as human consciousness itself, and that is liberty, the birthright of every soul and every nation in the world (Applause) And what is liberty? What is liberty save this that, within your own province, within your own territory, you should have a living chance and not be disinherited, not become exiles within your own land, slaves within your own territory, dumb to all things, blind to all things, deaf to all things—but enjoy a freedom that every nation should enjoy (Applause) That day is over when we were content to be slaves in bondage, intellectual or political, and that day is over because the day of division is over No race thinks of itself as separate from any other race to-day in this great land There is no longer an India of Hindus or an India of Moslems but it is an India of the united Indian nation (Applause) Arguments are brought forward, you all know how cleverly, how subtly,—and how widespread the arguments are,—that India has always been a conquered country, a country always under foreign political domination It is true But never till 150 years ago has this great

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country been—with its 5 000 years of culture of Vedic culture that absorbed and enriched itself with the Aryan Unani Buddhistic Hellenic, Roman, Scandinavian and the European cultures of the world—never before this has it been dishonoured after the conquest by the conquerors—they came with the sword and stayed to serve at the foot of the mother that adopted them as children. But to-day what is the bottom of our political grievance? Is it that we demand one more post here one more position there? Not at all. What is really at the base of all our grievances is this that our self respect has been trodden into the dust that our manhood has been challenged that the primary right of man to defend his honour to defend his women to protect his country has been taken away from him by the taking away of his arms. That is the deadliest insult that has not merely emasculated and embittered but almost slain beyond redemption the spirit of heroic India. That gentlemen is the worst of the disinheritance that has come to you not that you have lost political power and domination but that you have lost the spirit within you that was your own birthright your inviolable treasure. They say that the Moguls were your rulers. It is true. But what was the policy of the Moguls? They came and they became part and parcel of the Indian race. They gave to the Indian peoples those very rights and responsibilities which we demand to day from the British Throne. All those things that are embodied in the schemes that demand responsible government were fulfilled in the reign of Akbar the great and central test and token of power the power over the purse belonged to the conquered people of the Mogul Empire. Did it lead to dissension? Did it lead to differences? Did it breed disloyalty? No. Rather it evoked loyalty in return rather by co operation it knit together the peoples so alien to one another in race faith, tradition and culture. With what result? So far from impoverishing the moral and intellectual culture of India this foreign conquest enriched by assimilating their culture with ours. So far from emasculating the manhood of the race the valour of the children of the Sword was added to the valour of the children of the sun and in that combination India was still honoured India was still powerful India had not to face this question of submission in blind bondage to a foreign nation or to rebel in the full consciousness that power must return to its primal source to the children of the soil. Now when we talk of Responsible Government—we mean responsible government. It does not mean an illusion of power because power without responsibility is demoralising power without responsibility can turn men into heroes indeed but oftener into brutes for not the lust of power not the licence of power do we demand but all the dignity all the sanctity all the creative authority of power—power that is responsible to itself responsible to the nation. We do not want to separate power from authority. We do not want to have a thing that is separate from the life of the people. We want no divided power. We demand complete and responsible power. The goal is the same but temperaments are different the conditions are different the race environments are different. And as a friend of mine who is among your leaders says expediently must we walk towards the goal so that the halt and the lame may walk with the strong so that none be left behind when we reach that final vision that we live for. That is the only reason of the compromise that has been made. Who says that it is not a compromise? Who says that a compromise is a perfect thing? It is the most illogical thing in the world and yet our life seems to be one of

compromise after compromise and the only thing that matters is this that the stronger, for the sake of the weaker, must sacrifice something, because, gentlemen, love is the basis of all patriotism, and for an India that shall be incorruptible, the chivalry of the strong must stretch out the hand of magnanimity to the weak. That is the basis of what is known as the demand of the nineteen which later elaborated itself into the Congress League Scheme. Who says that there is any man or woman to day who does not desire, waking or sleeping, that freedom, that liberty that is self contained and creative of all good? But the strength of the nation is not equal to day. One community has started on its race earlier than another community but it cannot be so ungenerous as to reach forward first and leave the other behind. That gentlemen, is the meaning of the compromise that we have effected, but we confess that it is the irreducible minimum, and who says that the minimum need exist one hour longer than it takes to make the strength equalise in the fight for liberty? I am only a woman—you can all see that. I assert it as well, for more than physical reasons am I a woman, and in the name of Indian womanhood I should like to say this to you that when the hour strikes, when your hour strikes for freedom, when you need the torch bearers in the darkness to lead you, when you need the standard bearers of liberty to uphold your banner, when you fail for want of strength, when you falter for want of courage, when you die for want of faith, the womanhood of India will be with you, your solacers the lighters of your torches, the upholders of your banners, the sustainers of your faith. And if you die in the fight, remember that the spirit of Padmini of Chitor dwells even to day in the womanhood of India, remember that the honour of India is safe in the hands of your women for the honour of India is enshrined in the womanhood of India and the liberty of India is that for which the womanhood of India will mount the funeral pyre of sacrifice much like a bride going to meet the bridegroom (Applause)

President In the Christian scripture we learn that the best wine is served last. So in the great feast of eloquence at which we have been sitting, there is still one cup more to drink. I now call upon the Hon. Pundit Madan Mohan Malavya to speak on this resolution.

The Hon. Pundit Madan Mohan Malavya, on rising to support the resolution was asked by some of the audience to speak in Hindi. He said —

Madam President, sister and brother delegates, much as I should like to address you in my own language, I feel that it would not be right to disregard the request that comes from a large number of those who come from provinces where unfortunately, to our regret, the Hindi or the Urdu language has not been sufficiently cultivated. I hope that during the years to come our friends in Madras as well as in other parts of the country, where Hindi is not sufficiently known, will find time to study a language which is understood in India by nearly three fourths of the masses of the people.

It seems that I took an unwise decision when I asked the President to put me down as the last speaker, because, though I felt doubtful in the beginning as to whether I had sufficient to say to be justified in taking up your time, I feel that what little I could say has been taken away by the many previous speakers and has been said with so much greater eloquence and greater force that I should not be justified in taking your time any longer. Well, the subject is one which will admit of speaking for days and days together if only we dealt with it in the right

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spirit But you cannot deal with it in that spirit at the end of a debate, and all that I say to you to day is that I will bring to your notice a few points which seem to me to require elucidation and which will show to you why it is that we stand so firmly by the scheme which the Congress and the Moslem League have adopted The scheme, we must remember, is a scheme which has been prepared, having regard to existing circumstances in this country We know we need not be told, certainly I need not remind you, that we are not a primitive people, that we have thousands of years of civilization standing behind us, that Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis are not foreign to the art of Government, that they have held rule over empires, that they have held sway over large areas that the Empire of Asoka extended over a larger area than the British Empire does in India to day All that is familiar to you I only draw attention to it once more to emphasise the fact that in considering our proposals our critics should bear in mind that they are not dealing with a people who are trying to learn the art of Government for the first time The second thing to which I invite your attention is that, having been so fortunate in the past, having in the interval gone down in the scale of nations, we came in contact with our British fellow subjects Thanks to the policy of liberal Englishmen in the past, the policy of education which was introduced in this country has produced most gratifying results so far as they go We know, we have our complaint, that the results have not been greater, but we cannot but feel grateful for what has been done, because this assembly itself is the most eloquent proof of the good work that has proceeded during the last hundred and fifty years Now, that, as has been pointed out by several speakers has revived and improved our capacity for self government In this advance what did the British Government do? During the last sixty years the British Government have been working up building up institutions in this country to carry on the administration in the best possible way It is they, our English fellow subjects, who taking the cue from the Proclamation of 1858, established representative institutions in this country In 1861 the Indian Councils Act was passed and from that time up to the year 1909 the British Government have gone on amending and improving the existing constitution which they have established What is the cardinal feature of that constitution? It is a representative institution it is an institution in which the peoples representatives have to take part to influence the decision of Government The power may be limited and circumscribed but the cardinal feature of the Indian Councils which have been in existence for the past many decades is that they are the places where the representatives of the people are invited to influence to help the Government in the administration Now, starting upon the basis of these circumstances and not having a clean slate happily to write upon as Mr Lionel Curtis and others seem to think we had to think of what was and what would be the natural and rational growth under the circumstances What did we ask for? The Councils gave representation to the representatives of the people The first thing we have urged is that there should be enlargement of these councils that the number should be enlarged so that the vast masses of the people residing in 200 districts of India should have some representation in the Central Council and in the Provincial Councils That is the first suggestion we have made Now, that is in entire keeping with all that has gone before, as I have indicated to you Now what is the second thing which we have suggested? No taxation without representation is the cardinal feature of the English political Bible, as I said in 1886, in Calcutta, and the mere power of taxation would be meaningless

if it did not carry with it the power to determine how the taxes should be spent. We have, therefore, asked that the representatives of the people whom the Government have admitted into these Councils should have the power to control the Executive. When the Government introduced representative institutions into this country, they must have foreseen—and if they did not, they must have been very unwise—that representative institutions are a misnomer, if they do not carry with them the power in the representatives of the people to control the action of the Executive Government. That, therefore, has been the second point in our scheme, viz. not only should the Councils be enlarged but that the representatives sitting in those Councils should be able to control the Executive Government of the country. And the third point, as I have mentioned, which necessarily follows, is the power over the purse. Why did we ask for it? Because, our English fellows subjects—we are grateful to them—have taught us through their glorious literature that the people who pay taxes are to determine through their representatives how those taxes shall be spent (Hear, hear). That being so, the three cardinal points which we have taken up and which we have put forward in the forefront of our scheme are enlarged Councils, to permit of fuller representation of the varied interests existing in the country, power in the representatives of the people to control the Executive in principle and policy, and last, but not the least important, is the power of the representatives of the people to control the expenditure of taxes which are contributed by the people. This therefore was a natural growth. As I have said, we had not a clean slate to write upon. We had not to go to South Africa or to other countries to find out what constitutions have existed there; how those institutions have been built up, what were the circumstances under which they arose. If the problems of political administration of every country were uniform and identical, that perhaps might be helpful. But they are not. You have to deal with the realities of the situation and deal with the facts as you find them in India. You find that the British Government have introduced representative institutions and you find that those institutions were built upon the line of English institutions and you naturally—and I claim, very advisedly,—adhered to those cardinal features and framed this scheme of national advance upon the lines indicated. Now, it is no good telling us that our scheme does not fit in with, does not stand the test of schemes which have been formulated and accepted in other countries. We are dealing with the case of India with its special circumstances, special environment, special political conditions and growth, and the scheme we have produced, I claim, is the most suitable scheme for the conditions which obtain in India (Applause). Well, they say, a great deal of change has taken place since we passed the scheme. It is true. Much water has run down the Hughly since then, but it is a high indication of the wisdom and foresight of the framers of that scheme that even twelve months later, that scheme still holds the field and is the best suggested by anybody. Now, what has happened during the interval? In response to our resolution of the last Congress the Government have been graciously pleased to make a pronouncement of policy. You remember we asked that it should be declared that self government was the goal of British policy in India. The Government have responded to that appeal and we have every reason to be grateful to them for it. But it is said that we asked for self government, and the declaration does not speak of self-government but of responsible government. Some men, learned in history and in constitution making,

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the time, to delay the period when full responsible government should be established in this country. Let us firmly and squarely look at the question as it stands now. It has been declared that responsible government is the goal. All criticism, therefore, of establishing this first proposition is unnecessary. But say our critics— even so, you asked for the first step, but that first step means 15 annas or rather 15½ annas out of 16 annas. Is it fair of you to do so? Do you know of any country where self government has been introduced at one bound? Don't you think you are asking too much? Well, we humbly say we are not asking too much. In the first place, it is not 15 annas of responsible government that we are wanting at once. You have hedged in that power which is to be given, which we want to be vested in us, by limitations which make it fall very far short of responsible government. I do not admit that we are not fit. I quite agree with my friends who have said that if the Government agree to introduce full responsible government to-morrow or twelve months hence, the country is, I fully believe, equal to it (Hear, hear). But we know we deal with facts and we recognise that we are a constitutional body and the methods that the Congress has adopted are constitutional methods. You can only acquire it by constitutional means, with the consent of those who hold the power at present. Therefore we have to persuade our fellow subjects, who hold the power at present that the step we recommend is safe, just and expedient in the interest of the country. But, apart from that, what we have put forward is not open to the charge that we have asked too much, and here, with your leave, I should like to say that our critics should realise what are the basic principles and considerations which lie at the bottom of the scheme which we have put forward. No doubt, national sentiment demands that we should govern ourselves. That stands on a high footing and needs no argument. Even if the British Government were of the best we should still like to have the power to govern ourselves. That is the primary consideration. But apart from that if the Government has failed as I submit it has, that gives an additional reason why we should ask for this power. Nobody will imagine for a moment that we are not grateful for the good work that has been done by the British Government in this country. We recognise it and feel very grateful that they have prepared the way for the nationalisation of the country. They have done much to promote national feeling and we recognise all that, but we recognise also that the system has failed in many respects and failed in many directions. We feel that, by promoting responsible government, better results would be obtained, if the representatives of the people have a voice. Take, for instance, national well being. National well being has not been promoted to the same extent to which it should have been promoted if the representatives of the people had a voice in the administration. Our people fall victims to plague, poverty and fever to an extent which is distressing to think of. We think that if we had a voice to carry out the many resolutions which we have from time to time urged for the amelioration of the condition of the people, they would be living longer and purer lives, and living in better surroundings and altogether enjoying greater happiness than they do at present. Take again national progress. We feel that national progress has not been promoted or education which lies at the root both of well being and progress has been sadly neglected. We feel that industries have not been developed, banking agencies have not been created. In every department, where national progress should have been furthered it stands at a very low figure. We feel also that national safety has

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the practice' Some of my friends have said 'But for this there is no precedent' I say 'a precedent is not essential to establish the soundness of a proposition' The first precedent could not have had a precedent going before it, and if, in the special circumstances of India we find it necessary to recommend this course it is no sound objection to say that there is no precedent. But as I have already told you there are precedents. Now, if our critics would show to us any other means by which the public can be assured that it is only such men as those who enjoy the confidence of the people who will be elected and appointed as members of the executive council, I am sure that the Congress will be willing to consider such a proposal. But no such proposal has been put forward and therefore the proposal of the Congress holds the field. So long as no proposal calculated to secure the same end is put forward, it must continue to hold the field. Then it is said that we want that these elected members should be appointed by election but that they should not be removable. Again that is a proposition for which we have precedents. It is not unknown to the constitution of some countries. In the United States the Executive is not removable at the will of the Legislature. There are other instances where this is the same. Therefore it is not necessary that we should have the power to remove them. We want to have power to put in the right men and if we put in the right men we shall not be anxious to remove them because we have confidence that in a great many cases they will justify the confidence reposed in them. Now again, it is said that you want the Executive Government to be subordinate to the Legislature. No doubt the right thing is that they should be subordinate entirely, but because of the special circumstances of India because we are not asking for full self government immediately we have made conditions that resolutions shall be binding upon the Executive Council but that the power of vetoing will be given to the Governor and the Governor General in Council so that whenever he thinks that public interest demands that the resolution shall not be given effect to, he shall have the power to veto it. What will be the result? They say there will be a deadlock. I say there will be no deadlock. If you lay down a certain constitution people will understand that this is the constitution. In America one President exercised the veto on four hundred occasions and other Presidents have exercised it on many occasions. Let the Governor or the Governor General exercise the veto wherever he thinks it necessary. President Roosevelt once did it in the case of the East Indian Embarkation Bill and President Wilson exercised the veto twice. If our Governor or Governor General exercises the veto we shall not complain and we hope that it will be only exercised when there is a sufficient body of public opinion to support it. Well gentlemen this is how the scheme stands. But then where is your electorate? You must begin by a system of compartments. We say that a proposal like that is an insult to our intelligence and capacity—that we should have it by compartments. What we have proposed is moderate enough. Do not moderate it further do not whittle it down. The system by compartments is most ingenious and it has been suggested in order to defeat the rights that we ask for. I am sure that the country is perfectly right in having rejected this proposal in the way that it has done. A system of Executive Government by compartments would be the surest way to make it unpopular, inefficient and damnable in the course of a few years. It will delay the day of real reform, and therefore we say that we shall have none of it. But then they say you are not ready, your

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not been provided for. Now we feel grateful to our British fellow subjects who send soldiers to defend the shores of India, but we do not like to remain under that obligation. We should rather have our own people to defend the country and help the empire in a larger way than we do at present, and we think, in view of the altered situation, it is essential to national progress and national safety that the representatives of the people should have a voice in determining this important problem of administration. We have put forward this scheme because it will give us the largest power, the largest opportunity to do that. But it will not give us unqualified power. It is not a scheme under which the people will have unqualified control over the Executive. It is a scheme in which the Governor, the Governor-in-Council and the Crown will have the power of vetoing and disallowing measures. These are safeguards and limitations which have been put in, and under these limitations, the scheme gives us this opportunity that we can have our say and our points of view can be fully pressed upon the Government. It has been said by our critics that we have suggested an impracticable scheme. I am surprised that my friend Babu Bipin Chandra Pal has joined the ranks of our opponents. In criticising that part of the scheme, he said that our proposals will create a permanent opposition to the Executive Government. That remark from a man of my friend's keen intelligence can only be the result of his not sufficiently considering the question he was dealing with. The plan we have recommended is that half of the Executive should be elected by the representatives of the people, because we have not asked for a complete system of responsible government to be introduced at once. That is my first answer and anything short of that would not serve our object. The Government have had a long time to exercise its power and it is the manner in which they have exercised that power which has given justification for our proposal. I do not want to mention any names but names will come to your mind. You know how the appointments in the Executive Councils have been made. Since the Minto-Morley reforms were introduced, man after man was selected who was known to be incompetent or not sufficiently competent (Cries of 'Shame'). Men were selected who had never troubled themselves to take any part in the life and death struggle for the political regeneration of the country, men were selected who could not be expected to hold their own against the veterans of the Indian Civil Service. I do not wish to point to anybody and I mention no names. Recommendations were made even so late as two years ago which shocked the country by the utter incompetence of the men recommended. You have half a dozen examples of men who have been exalted but who have shown themselves to be unworthy of the trust reposed in them. No doubt, there have been good selections—there was our friend Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyer, Mr. Ali Imam, Sir S. P. Sinha, Sir Sankaran Nair, and there are many other good selections. But in order to judge of the system you have to think of the bad results which it has produced and not of the good ones which have come from it. We therefore feel that if we have a voice in selecting members of the Executive Councils we will not have men who are reactionary, men who are not advanced enough, who do not enjoy the confidence of the people. Above all things it is essential that only those men should be selected as members of the Executive Councils, who enjoy the respect and confidence of the public. Now it is said, "Do you know of any instance where such a thing has been done"? I say "yes, there are instances. Take the case of Switzerland and South Africa and other places where this is

the practice" Some of my friends have said "But for this there is no precedent" I say "a precedent is not essential to establish the soundness of a proposition" The first precedent could not have had a precedent going before it, and if, in the special circumstances of India, we find it necessary to recommend this course, it is no sound objection to say that there is no precedent But as I have already told you there are precedents Now, if our critics would show to us any other means by which the public can be assured that it is only such men as those who enjoy the confidence of the people who will be elected and appointed as members of the executive council, I am sure that the Congress will be willing to consider such a proposal But no such proposal has been put forward and therefore the proposal of the Congress holds the field So long as no proposal calculated to secure the same end is put forward, it must continue to hold the field Then it is said that we want that these elected members should be appointed by election but that they should not be removable Again that is a proposition for which we have precedents It is not unknown to the constitution of some countries In the United States the Executive is not removable at the will of the Legislature There are other instances where this is the same Therefore, it is not necessary that we should have the power to remove them We want to have power to put in the right men and if we put in the right men, we shall not be anxious to remove them because we have confidence that in a great many cases they will justify the confidence reposed in them Now again, it is said that you want the Executive Government to be subordinate to the Legislature No doubt the right thing is that they should be subordinate entirely, but because of the special circumstances of India, because we are not asking for full self government immediately we have made conditions that resolutions shall be binding upon the Executive Council but that the power of vetoing will be given to the Governor and the Governor General in Council so that whenever he thinks that public interest demands that the resolution shall not be given effect to, he shall have the power to veto it What will be the result? They say, there will be a deadlock I say there will be no deadlock If you lay down a certain constitution people will understand that this is the constitution In America one President exercised the veto on four hundred occasions and other Presidents have exercised it on many occasions Let the Governor or the Governor General exercise the veto wherever he thinks it necessary President Roosevelt once did it in the case of the East Indian Embarkation Bill and President Wilson exercised the veto twice If our Governor or Governor General exercises the veto, we shall not complain and we hope that it will be only exercised when there is a sufficient body of public opinion to support it Well, gentlemen this is how the scheme stands But then where is your electorate? You must begin by a system of compartments We say that a proposal like that is an insult to our intelligence and capacity—that we should have it by compartments What we have proposed is moderate enough Do not moderate it further do not whittle it down The system by compartments is most ingenious and it has been suggested in order to defeat the rights that we ask for I am sure that the country is perfectly right in having rejected this proposal in the way that it has done A system of Executive Government by compartments would be the surest way to make it unpopular, inefficient and damnable in the course of a few years It will delay the day of real reform and therefore we say that we shall have none of it But then they say you are not ready, your

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electorates are not trained. But they will be trained as soon as the system will be introduced. Give us a chance. I claim that the villagers of India are as intelligent as the villagers of any other country. I claim that, if you give them a chance, they will exercise the franchise in the right manner. Then they say "the masses are not with you. You are an oligarchy." My offer is, if there is any man who says so, let him come with me to any village in the country. Let us put our case before the villagers and let us take their judgment and let the matter be decided by them. They malign us, they libel us by saying that the educated classes are seeking power for themselves. God knows that during the last thirty-two years the one great question upon which the Congress has expressed itself strongly is the question of the poverty of the masses. What did our dear friend and leader, the late Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, (Cheers) but devote himself throughout his life to the question of the poverty of the people of India? What did the late Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale repeatedly refer to? What did Mr. R. C. Dutt repeatedly refer to? What have the resolutions of the Congress been dealing with? Let any man take up the resolutions that we have been passing during the last 32 years and he will find that the question of the amelioration of the condition of the people has occupied the foremost attention of the Congress. Who is it that urged that the taxable minimum of the income tax should be raised from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,000/-? It was the Congress. Who is it that has been urging that the salt tax should be reduced or abolished? Who is it that has been urging that education should be extended to all villages and rural areas? Who is it that has been urging that more money should be found for giving medicine to the poor when they are afflicted with disease, and to improve sanitation? Who is it that has been urging that cottage industries should be promoted and encouraged in order that the agricultural people should supplement their income from agriculture with income from industry? Who is it that has been urging that there should be technical and industrial education provided in order that the national average income might be raised and the people might be able to live better lives than they do at present? I say the Congress might well be proud to think that the largest portion of its attention has been devoted not to the question of finding offices for our educated classes—though it is not a sin to do so because it promotes the general well being of the community—but to the question of improving the lot of the great bulk of our countrymen. We see that, during all these many years, while we have urged upon the Government to do things in this direction, they have not done so. The separation of the Judicial and Executive functions remains just as it was. Primary education is still in a backward state and the Co-operative movement is still in its infancy. On the other hand, we see that the British Administration in India has failed to achieve as much as it could have done, and we find our neighbour Japan has made tremendous progress during the last thirty or forty years. When we compare the progress made in the Native States with our own, our hearts are sad. While our friends themselves have either not the power or the will to do what they can or what they ought to do, they still prevent us from doing what we are most anxious to do. That is the position. That being so, it is an essential feature of our scheme that we should have power in all centres of power in the country, and the most important centre of power is the Supreme Government. If we have no power in the Government of India, I should consider that our efforts at reform have failed. I consider it is essential that we should have power in the Imperial Government, otherwise

the Provincial Governments will not be able to achieve one quarter or even one tenth of the progress which they would otherwise have achieved. It is the man who controls power in the Government of India, who alone will be able to help the provinces to grow and develop. Therefore I agree with those friends who have urged that we should not be satisfied even with provincial autonomy. Personally, I will not be content, not because I do not value it—I value it for the provinces—but I know that in the main and important matters of finance, in taxation, in currency legislation, in income tax, in the matter of railways, post and telegraphs, in all matters of customs and tariff, power will still remain with the Government of India, and with that power there and without our representatives having power to direct some of the money which the Government of India control to beneficial purposes, where will you be? What will be your position? Therefore, the Congress has put forward this scheme, which is very well-considered, very well-balanced. It asks for power not in the provinces, because the provinces will have to deal with many domestic matters, but it asks for power in the Central Government which is like a power house from which power emanates to the other provinces. You see therefore that there is reason behind the scheme. It is not a fanciful picture which we have drawn up. They do us little justice who say that we have put it forward without sufficient deliberation. They do us little justice who say that we have put forward this scheme in the idea that it is a perfect scheme. No scheme is perfect. None can be. It is open to much improvement. Let those, who are sincerely anxious to help, suggest improvements and we shall be grateful to them. Let them not think that the united wisdom of India, such as it is, has put forward this scheme in a light hearted spirit without sufficient deliberation. Now that being so, it is hardly necessary for me to say that until a better scheme, a scheme calculated to serve our needs is put forward, it is our bounden duty to wholeheartedly support this Congress-League scheme. It is also our duty—I need hardly assure our critics and the Government that if they will put forward some other scheme equally capable of doing us good, we shall consider it with the respect and attention which is due to it. But until we have such a scheme we must adhere to the Congress-League Scheme.

Before I close, let me make an appeal to the members of the Government and to our European friends, both in India and outside, that they ought to recognise that the great principle which they have advocated must be applied to India, as well as to other countries. That being so, they ought to take note of the deficiencies and failures of the present system of administration and the pressing and urgent need for removing these defects. Looking at the question in that light and honestly desiring that there should be peace and harmony and good-will between Indians and our British fellow-subjects, let them put forward wholeheartedly a scheme such as we have put forward, which does not ask for complete transference of power from them to us but which only asks that we shall have some power transferred to us in order that we should be able to better serve our people and our country. If they approach the question in that light they will help in the solution of the question. If, on the other hand, they think that by putting forward some miserable proposal they will satisfy our demand, they will find themselves mistaken. We, of course, have not much power, and, being constitutional men, we can only urge and entreat, but when the whole people are united in pressing for reform, that reform cannot be long withheld. It is in this spirit that I ask you to accept this resolution urging that the Government shall be

Twelfth
Resolution
Hon. Pandit
Madan M
Malaviya

Twelfth
Resolution,
Hon. Pundit
Madan M.
Malaviya.

pleased to pass an Act of Parliament laying it down that complete self-government is the aim and object of British Rule in India and providing that the first step towards that responsible government shall be the scheme put forward by the Congress and the Moslem-League. (Cheers).

Mr. Surendranath Banerjee said :

I have not come to make a speech but to introduce this delegate to you. We have spoken of the Namasudra class. Here is a representative of the Namasudras. What is more, he is their leader. He has opened a dispensary and a school and he is a philanthropist in his own way among his countrymen. He has come here to repudiate the attitude of a dozen Namasudras who are assisting the Anglo-Indian community in their fight against Home Rule. He will speak in Bengali and he desires me to tell you that he and his castemen whole-heartedly give their support to Home Rule. The gentleman held Home Rule meetings presided over them and passed Home Rule resolution. (Applause).

The Namasudra gentleman, Bhegai Halder, then spoke a few words in Bengali in support of the resolution.

The resolution was duly carried.

Thirteenth Resolution : Indians in the Colonies.

Thirteenth
Resolution :
Mr. Gandhi

Mr. M. K. Gandhi moved the following Resolution and spoke in Hindi :

This Congress re-expresses its regret that the British Indians of South Africa still labour under disabilities which materially affect their trade and render their residence difficult, and unjustly and unduly restrict their movement to and in these parts of the Empire, and hopes that the local authorities will realise their responsibility to the Indians who have, in spite of disabilities, taken their full share in the war by raising corps and otherwise remove the disabilities complained of, and authorises the President to cable the substance of the resolution to the respective authorities.

Mr.
Paltanwalla.

Mr. Paltanwalla spoke in support of the resolution. He said :

Madam President, ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Gandhi who preceded me has already spoken to you on the resolution which he has moved. I will very shortly place before you certain calamities which befall the lot of our Indian brethren in British East Africa. I do not think I can find a better place or a larger or more representative gathering than what I see before me here to-day. Our countrymen have lived at the Port of East Africa possibly for some centuries under the Sultan of Zanzibar. Our Indian brethren have opened the gates of East Africa for British traders and administrators. They have secured lots of territory and they have developed the country, built railways and have done several other distinguished works, and look at the reward that we get for all this. There is a market called the European market where we cannot exhibit our goods nor can we enter there; we are not admitted into the hotels; we have no hospitals where our sick patients can go and we have to put up along with Africans who are called Janglis. We are not provided with schools and colleges for our children. We are not represented on the Municipal Corporation or on the Legislative Council. We are not made Justices of the Peace or visiting Justices of Prison, nor are we given any position or place in the administration. We are not allowed to buy houses or build or live in the vicinity of Europeans. Is this equality or humanity? This is the treatment that we get after opening up and developing the country. Our population is much greater than theirs and our taxation also

is very much greater At the early outbreak of the war we offered our services not as coolies or dooly bearers but as fighting men and we fought the Germans till the Indian Defence Force arrived in East Africa Moreover, we have subscribed, given donations and gifts and whatever was asked for from time to time We have no prestige after sacrificing our men and giving money and materials We cannot secure lands either for building or for agricultural purposes, while Germans, Americans, Australians and other nations are allowed to buy land and build houses provided they are white I appeal to you very seriously to think over this matter Though we are far away we are with you (Cheers)

The resolution was supported by Sheik Ibrahim in Hindi
Mr Sadhu Ganpat Pantalu in supporting the resolution said

Thirteenth
Resolution
Mr
Paltanwalla

Sk Ibrahim
Mr Ganpat
Pantalu

I may tell you that in the sacred scripture of the Mahomedans they learn that in the beginning of things God placed all his creation before him and offered reason to that creation Who would take the responsibility of acting up to the possession of that reason? Proud man accepted that responsibility Therefore man's privilege of possessing reason and power is also associated with the responsibility of using that reason and power properly, so that he could not be found guilty and punished by the Maker of all beings Great is the responsibility of the people to whom is entrusted the destiny of a people whose civilization is greater than their own and whose history is longer than their own In the year 1857, it pleased Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria to take up the administration of the country into her hands That Providence who committed us to her care also provided that she should treat all the people alike, Indians and Non Indian within the British Empire But madam, you will see that Indians are not treated well in their own lands and even when they go out of it to other lands they are not treated properly they are treated like so many beings of a lower class Is that right? When we ask for this and that, our critics say 'you are unfit for government' I ask them 'are you fit for Government, you who have undertaken to rule over the people entrusted to your care? You have not the power to compel subordinate countries under your power to make rules and regulations so as to make the citizens of the empire fairly equal The people there will not admit the Indians to equal rights and privileges and yet you are going to give them further privileges, viz that of having a voice in the Council of the Empire Madam, this resolution does not appear to me to be sufficiently strong—it seems to me to be of the old spirit It certainly does not appear to be a resolution of New India It is not enough that the President of this Congress should be asked to send a cablegram It is necessary that we should impress upon the Imperial Government that unless they exert themselves in this matter and make England feel that great injustice is being done and unless this is redressed, a great retribution will follow
The resolution was carried

Fourteenth Resolution Indentured Labour

Babu Sasanka Jiban Ray, in moving the next resolution said

Madam President, Ladies and gentlemen, the resolution that I have been called upon to move runs thus

Babu
Sasanka J
Ray

This Congress is of opinion that the report of the Inter departmental Committee which recently sat in London to consider the question of Indentured Labour is not

Fou teenth
Resolution
Babu
Sasanka J
Ray

calculated to deal with the evils of indentured labour. This Congress is further of opinion that nothing short of complete abolition of indentured labour whether described as such or otherwise can effectively meet the evils which have been admitted by all concerned to have done irreparable harm to the labourers and this Congress records its grateful appreciation of the services rendered to the cause by Mr C F Andrews who at considerable risk to health journeyed to the Fiji Isles and is still labouring for the welfare of the Indians residing in those Isles.

The subject matter of this resolution is of supreme importance. But for the question of Home Rule which is now stirring our minds and engrossing the attention of all our countrymen this question of the oppression of our fellow countrymen in the different parts of the British Empire would have engaged far more attention at the present moment. Three years ago the whole country from one end to the other was stirred by stories of oppression that were committed abroad in the colonies of Great Britain upon our brothers and sisters. These stories of oppression are still vivid in our recollection. We know to what extent our sisters and brothers in the distant colonies of England did suffer in those times. Now the government of Lord Hardinge promised that the system of indentured labour would be totally abolished but after the departure of Lord Hardinge and with the advent of a new Viceroy the policy of the Government underwent a thorough change and transformation. Hence it is that we hear that the disabilities of our countrymen abroad have not yet been removed. There was appointed an Inter Departmental Committee which sat in London in order to devise means by which the conditions of Indian labourers both male and female in the British colonies might be ameliorated. But I am sorry to say that the Committee were more solicitous for the interest of the white planters of the Colonies of England than for the interest of the labourers who went there resided there and contributed to their prosperity. The colonial policy of England at the commencement of the growth of the British Empire was this they took away labourers from India under an agreement by which they were bound to serve for a definite period five to ten years in the distant colonies. The prosperity of South Africa and all the other colonies of England has been established by the labours of the indentured labourers who migrated from India. Now that the prosperity of these Colonies has been built up on a sound footing the colonials turn round and try their utmost to kick out the Indians (Shame shame). We had hopes that the Government of Lord Chelmsford would stick to the promise which Lord Hardinge held out to us but the report of the Inter Departmental Committee shows that it was solicitous only for the welfare of the white planters of the Colonies and totally unmindful of the grievances under which our sisters and brothers are suffering there. Now if we had Home Rule all those disabilities would have disappeared. We have a sacred duty to perform. We must arouse the national conscience and a great protest must be made against this policy of the Government. If these disabilities are not removed we must adopt retaliatory measures for retaliation is the only weapon we can wield with success to resist the aggrandising policy of England and her Colonies (Cheers).

The resolution was passed

Fifteenth Resolution The Depressed classes

Fifteenth
Resolution
Mr G A
Natesan

Mr G A Natesan moved the next resolution which runs as follows
That Congress urges upon the people of India the necessity of justice and righteous

ness of removing all disabilities imposed by custom upon the depressed classes the disabilities being of a most vexatious and oppressive character subjecting those classes to considerable hardship and inconvenience

Fifteenth
Resolution -
Mr G A
Natesan

He said

Ladies and Gentlemen, This question has been receiving great attention for years in other platforms, but in view of the unique character of this Congress, the Subjects Committee thought it necessary, after having framed a scheme of self government for India, that we should complete that by asking us to prepare ourselves for the task of self government. The first great duty is to see that all inequalities and injustices are removed. You will see that this resolution specially asks you to remove disabilities of a most vexatious and oppressive character. Having asked for the full rights of British citizenship, we cannot possibly deny the common rights of humanity particularly to our own people. It is disgustingly cruel and inhuman as the late Mr Gokhale said that sixty millions of our people should be subjected to disabilities of the most galling character. Without injuring your religious feelings without giving up all that is best in your religious traditions I think the Congress has a right to ask of you and of me and of others elsewhere that such absurd restrictions as the non admission of these people to schools should be removed. The Congress has also a claim upon all human beings to see that in some portions of the country where these people are refused even the use of the common well these restrictions should disappear. I must ask you to remember that out of this very great community of sixty millions, has sprung up in southern India the saintly Nanda, in the Bombay Presidency Chokamula, and in Northern India Rohidas. You must also remember that the gallant band who fought under the leadership of Mr Gandhi in South Africa belonged to this class. Is it just, is it proper that a class that contains such fine material, such latent abilities such superior character should be subjected to these galling disabilities? I am sure that there will be only one answer and I feel no hesitation in asking you to approve of this resolution and to do your best to carry it into effect. In attempting to elevate ourselves and in trying to remove these galling restrictions we are but elevating Indian manhood, and when Responsible self government is to be given to us we shall be in a position to say that Indians of all classes of all creeds, have the fullest rights the commonest social rights, have free access to all schools, to all institutions so that Indian manhood may develop in all its truest, best and noblest traditions.

Mr B J Desai in supporting the resolution said

Mr B J
Desai

Madam President, Ladies and Gentlemen, I am a Brahmin from Guzrat. I have the privilege of seconding the resolution that has been placed before you. The disabilities under which some of our brethren suffer are a great blow to the equality and brotherhood of man that we preach. From the great height of the resolution that you have passed this morning, with what face will we approach the British Democracy or any other power if we are unable to uplift our own brethren? They will say 'What lies in your own power, the obliteration of the social degradation of a section of your own people, you have been unable to do! We can do it by self help and by self help alone and in this matter we need not approach any other power but ourselves. That proves the necessity of the great forward step that this Congress has taken in allowing this resolution to be moved before you. The necessity of this resolution, if nothing else were needed, was this — Was it not Mr Lloyd George, who, a short time

Fifteenth
Resolution
Mr B J
Desai

ago, told the people of England that labour alone will win the war? I say that it is only social justice that will win for us the Self-Government that we are seeking. Only one word more. I wish to put it on a still higher ground. Was it not our Lord Krishna himself who declared "I shall be found in the heart of every human being?" What right has therefore any human being to deny the common privileges of humanity to a large section, as many as sixty millions of us—what right have they to say that between you and us there is such an undivided, indivisible and unsurpassable difference that you and I do not belong to the pale of the same society. The existence of this great bane is an insult to the name of Hinduism. Therefore, both on the ground of necessity and on the ground of justice, as well as on the ground of righteousness, for the truth that you cherish, how can you deny them what this resolution demands, when the justice lies in your own hands? and if you fail to do that, with what justice, with what face will you demand Self Government? (Cheers)

Mr Rama Iyer in supporting the resolution said

Mr Rama
Iyer

Madam President, ladies and gentlemen, this is an all-round Congress. You have heard the call for political freedom, you have also heard the call for religious freedom—that religion should not entail political disability as in the case of Mr Md Ali and Shaukat Ali. You have also heard in the omnibus resolution the call for educational freedom for lads to grow up along our own national ideals. Thus it is an all-round Congress. I am therefore very glad to support this resolution. This resolution calls for social freedom by which we shall shatter the shackles that bind the lower classes. They are the foot of the nation and if you and I would climb the hill of Home Rule, we must first shatter the shackle on our foot and then and then only will Home Rule come to us. If you cannot have compartmental autonomy, as Mr Lionel Curtis proposes, surely you cannot have compartmental freedom. You cannot be political democrats and at the same time social autocrats. Remember that a man, a social slave, cannot be politically a free man. We all have come here to see the vision of united India, not only politically united but united all along the line. Yesterday we saw Mother India in the three ladies sitting on the platform—In the mother of Md Ali we saw Mother India helpless in her children's internment, in Mrs Naidu we saw the spirit of the old and the sweetness of the new—having shattered all social shackles, though politically not free yet struggling by our side for political freedom, and in the glorious President, we saw the vision of Mother India, who was not only to be politically free, socially free but who was to be free in all directions. I have, therefore, great pleasure in supporting the proposition and as we go, let us take this lesson from our President—she is fighting her own caste people to free you and me. Therefore, let us, those of us who are Brahmans, who belong to the higher castes, go to our villages and shatter the shackles of the low castes, people who are struggling against our own men—the social bureaucrats of our own land.

President. I may tell you, gentlemen, that Mr Rama Iyer is a Malabari Brahmin who practises all that he has said. (Cheers)

Mr Asaf
Ali

Mr M Asaf Ali of Delhi in further supporting the resolution said that the problem of the depressed classes was one of the most difficult of all. They had been crying shame upon the arbitrary and autocratic action of the bureaucratic bunglers, but now it was the turn of the depressed classes—the untouchables to cover them, Indians, with shame. There were many millions of these victims of misfortune who had been plying their degraded trades in

utter muteness for thousands of years never emerging from the abyss of degradation into which the cruel and utterly unjustified customs of the country had hurled them. Whether it was the spring time of hope, or the summer of realisation to others, to these unfortunate creatures it was always the winter of black despair. It seemed a cruel irony of fate that those who were vociferously clamouring for the attainment or preservation of human rights themselves were so little mindful of the legitimate rights of others *under them*. Was it just or fair that a mute section of humanity should be left to suffer the very wrongs for whose redress others were shedding their blood in the battlefield? Why, even the 'untouchables', in spite of all that cruel custom had subjected them to were human beings and children of the soil, in whose veins coursed the self same red blood as in the veins of those who arrogated superiority to themselves. The depressed classes were entitled to the same privileges as their betters in worldly circumstances and could not be debarred from the birthright of man. It was a standing reproach to the Indians that they had any depressed classes at all, and it was for the extinction of this reproach that they prayed.

Fifteenth
Resolution
Mr Asaf
Ali

A Resolution withdrawn

The next resolution which stood in the name of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu ran thus:

This Congress is of opinion that the same tests be applied to women as to men in regard to the franchise and to eligibility for election to all elective bodies concerned with Local Government and Education.

The President said:

As the question has not been discussed in the country Mrs. Naidu desires me to ask your permission to withdraw it so that during the year discussion may take place upon it before it is placed before the next year's Congress.

The permission was granted and the resolution was withdrawn.

Sixteenth Resolution Working of Coercive Legislation

The President then moved the following resolutions from the chair:

That a request be made to Parliament through the Secretary of State for India to appoint a Parliamentary Commission to enquire into the working of the special coercive legislation passed by the Governor in Council and the Supreme of Legislative Council and Local Government restricting freedom of speech, writing, association and meetings, and the use of the Defence of India Act for similar purposes together with the varied working of the laws in different Provinces causing uncertainty and distrust. That the President submit the above to the Secretary of State through H. E. the Viceroy.

Sixteenth
Resolution

Seventeenth Resolution Boy Scouts Movement

This Congress recommends the formation of Indian Boy Scouts Associations in every province under Indian control.

Seventeenth
Resolution

The resolutions were put separately and carried.

Eighteenth Resolution Deputation to England

The Hon. Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar in moving the next resolution said:

We have re-adopted the Self Government resolution with much enthusiasm.

Eighteenth
Resolution
Mr K. V.
Ranga
swamy
Iyengar

E ghteenth
Resolution

and we have done that only to impress on the British Democracy the imperative necessity of our being granted Home Rule or fifteen annas of it as styled by an eminent authority I wish and all of us wish that all our grievances may be remedied and all our demands may be granted by the passing of resolutions But unfortunately it is not so Here is a practical proposition of the Congress which runs thus

That the All India Congress Committee be authorised to send a deputation to England if necessary

Experience has taught us that the demands of our pressing needs are cries in the wilderness and, as Professor Bose humorously put it yesterday, the authorities have developed a sort of deafness and their vision is stunted From the method of appealing to a soulless and deaf bureaucracy, this proposition aims at educating the British democracy There is certainly a great hope in that direction Their vision is not stunted They move with the world knowing the changes in the attitude of the world spirit It may be said whether they are liberal of radical they are all conservatives when the question of India comes But it is really not so, we have been hearing of the grand success of Mr Joseph Baptista's tour in England It is not a question of loving their kith and kin here, it is a question of war against autocracy When they would be wavering between love for some of their kith and kin who would ever like to keep us as we are and the love of justice, there should be a strong deputation to convince them of the justice of our cause Further, all sorts of misrepresentation should be corrected The more they are educated in Indian matters the better for us I would have liked if the Congress had passed a scheme by which Congress Committees could be established throughout the allied world who are fighting for the liberty of smaller nations I may also inform you that the success of the agitation over the internment of our revered president was more due to the influence of the outside world than to our internal demands This is not only my opinion but also that of our revered leader (Cheers)

The resolution was carried

The President then moved the following resolutions which were carried

Nineteenth Resolution Congress and the Labour Party

Nineteenth
Resolution

This Congress requests Mr Joseph Baptista and Mr H S L Polak both now in England to convey to the Labour Party in annual session assembled its cordial welcome of their proffered help in obtaining the passage through Parliament of a statute embodying the grant of responsible government in India This Congress authorises the President to send a cablegram to Sir William Wedderburn Bart Chair man of the British Committee of the National Congress informing him that in response to an invitation from representatives of the Labour Party the Congress is requesting Messrs Baptista and Polak to attend the forthcoming Congress

Twentieth Resolution Formation of New Congress Circles

Twentieth
Resolution

That the Telugu districts in the Madras Presidency Sind in the Bombay Presidency and Delhi with Ajmere Merwara and British Rajputana be constituted into separate Congress circles

Twenty-first Resolution Amendment of the Constitution

Twenty
first
Resolution.

(a) That in Article VI and other Articles of the constitution the word Pro

vince" means and includes any provincial area which is constituted into a Congress circle

Twenty
first
Resolution

(b) That in Article VI the word 'Nine' be omitted

(c) That after the word 'Madras' 'II Andhra' be added, that 'II' be changed into 'III', that after the word 'Bombay' 'IV Sindh' be added, that 'III' be changed into 'V', and 'IV' into 'VI' and that after the words 'United Provinces,' 'VII enclave of Delhi - with Ajmere-Merwara and British Rajputana' be added and that 'V' be changed into 'VIII', 'VI' into 'IX', 'VII' into 'X', 'VIII' into 'XI' and 'IX' into 'XII'.

(d) That in Article XIII for the words beginning with 15 representatives and ending with Burma the following be substituted

14 Representatives for Madras,

11 " " Andhra

20 " " Bombay

5 " " Sindh

25 " " Bengal

25 " " United Provinces

5 " " British Rajputana, Delhi, and Ajmere Merwara

20 " " Punjab including North West Frontier Province

12 " " Central Provinces

20 " " Behar and Orissa

6 " " Berar

5 " " Burma

(e) That in Article XXIV for the words from not more than 15 to Burma a similar change be made as in the above resolution

(f) That the representatives of the newly formed Congress Circles and the additional members for the other circles do take their place on the All India Congress Committee in 1918 as soon as their names are reported to the general Secretaries notwithstanding anything contained in Articles 14 15 and 17 of the Constitution and that this procedure be without detriment to the elections made for 1918 under Article XIV

Twenty-second Resolution: The British Congress Committee.

That this Congress records its sense of high appreciation of the services of Sir William Wedderburn and other members of the British Committee and resolves that the organization of the British Committee and India should be maintained

Twenty
second
Resolution

Twenty-third Resolution General Secretaries

The PRESIDENT said We want to pass a vote of thanks to the retiring Secretaries who have served us so well Mr Subba Rao does not wish to carry on his work as Secretary of the Congress and the Subjects Committee has put in his place the name of Mr Kesava Pillai

Twenty
third
Resolution

(a) That Messrs Kesava Pillai C P Ramaswami Aiyar and the Hon'ble Mr Bhurgu be appointed General Secretaries of the Congress for the next year

(b) That this Congress desires to convey its most grateful thanks to Messrs Subba Rao and Nawab Syed Mahommed general Secretaries of the Congress, and hopes that they will still give the Congress their help and their counsel

The resolution was carried by acclamation

Twenty-fourth Resolution: Next session of the Congress.

Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh, in inviting the Congress to Delhi, said:

Madam President and gentlemen, on behalf of the people of Delhi and as President of the Delhi Congress Committee, I beg to invite the Congress to Delhi (cheers) and I propose that the next session of the Congress be held at Delhi in December next.

Twenty-
fourth
Resolution

The resolution was put and carried.

Mr Subba Rao then read out the names of the members of the All-India Congress Committee for the ensuing year

Thanks to the President

Mr B Chakravarti in moving a vote of thanks to the President said

My beloved countrymen and countrywomen, I bring you a message of joy and congratulation at this late hour. Do not think that I have presented myself at this hour to inflict a long speech upon you. I am certain that I shall not get any thanks from any of you if I attempted to do so. I have the unique honour, privilege and pleasure of asking you to join me in according a vote of thanks to your President. I am certain that I am voicing the opinion of every one here (Cries of all, all) that at this crisis we could not possibly have had a better President than the President of this Congress. Her wisdom, her tact, her cheerfulness, her patience, her many qualities fit her to be a great leader, the leader of a nation at a time when that nation is passing through an exceptional crisis. Gentlemen, it is the lot of India that the Eternal Mother appears in human form when India is in trouble, specially when troubled on account of misrule and misgovernment. Therefore, I say that it is the Divine Mother, the spirit of Mother India, who has incarnated herself in Mrs Besant (Cheers). It is the same Sita, the Mother incarnate of India, who has come back to deliver us from oppression and misrule due to a form of Government in which the people have no share. My friends from Madras will appreciate it when I say that in order to qualify herself Mother India had to go into banishment and exile under beauracratc misgovernment and oppression before she was qualified to be the saviour of our country. It was also in Madras that Mother Sita had to go into exile and submit to the rigours of banishment. Just as after the war in Ceylon good government, *Rām Rājya*, was established in India, so also after the present European war, *Rām Rājya* will be established in India. (Loud Cheers). All controversies will be hushed and our self government resolution will be an accomplished fact if we all with one voice demand it. If that is done, I can assure you we shall not have to wait for ten years or fifteen years or even for two years or one year. There is no power on earth that can resist it. I am sure you are resolved upon it (Cries of 'yes, we are') and our President will be better pleased to know that than to have a vote of thanks, however genuine and enthusiastic. Ladies and gentlemen on my own behalf on behalf of all the delegates, I beg to move a hearty vote of thanks to the President and I am sure of a most cordial and enthusiastic response. (Loud and Prolonged cheers and cries of *Bande Mataram*.)

Thanks to delegates, volunteers and workers

Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur, in thanking all those who had contributed to the success of the Congress, said

I am not going to tire your patience by anything like a speech. I stand here, in the first instance, to offer the sincere thanks of the Reception Committee to our brother delegates. You will be glad to hear that we have had at this year's Congress as many as 4966 delegates (Applause). This is a record number, for

the largest that we have ever had during the last thirty-one years was 2300 at Lucknow. Some of our delegates have come from long distances, at great suffering and inconvenience. I am fully aware of our shortcomings, of the inadequacy of our arrangements (Cries of No', No') You will excuse me for them. When returning home and forgiving us you will have this consolation in mind that you gathered so strong. The Reception Committee offers its sincere thanks to the visitors also. It is for want of space and nothing else that the Reception Committee was unable to issue more tickets—a matter which we all regret. I hope those disappointed visitors, who could not obtain tickets, will forgive the Reception Committee, and those who have been furnished with tickets will excuse us for any inconvenience which they might have felt while sitting in this pandal. Next, on behalf of the Reception Committee, I beg to offer our sincere thanks to our volunteers, who, I am told, numbered over 700. All of them come from the higher classes and many of them are graduates. I have personally ascertained that they have worked in a whole-hearted way and have not hesitated even to do the work ordinarily done by menial servants. Besides this, they fully understood their duties—they were afraid, I believe, of martial law, they stood at their posts and discharged their duties well. On behalf of the Reception Committee, I also offer thanks to the hundred and fifty volunteers who came from Bombay and other distant places. These volunteers who came from Bombay and Madras and the U P are entitled to our special thanks (Applause). That they undertook this journey to help the organisation in a different province is very creditable to them and we are all thankful to them. Now I cannot say too much with regard to our Captain, Babu Bejoy Krishna Bose, who, by his conduct, by his physique, by his tact, is justly entitled to be a Captain not only of the volunteers that we have here but also of the volunteers who have been fighting elsewhere (Cheers and laughter). In this connection I cannot help mentioning the names of some of the workers past and present, viz Messrs I B Sen, Lalit Mohan Das, Satis Chandra Chatterjee, and B K Lahiri, who are all entitled to the special thanks of the Reception Committee. We also take this opportunity of expressing our thanks to the Calcutta Corporation for the use of this land where we are holding this Congress. I also offer our thanks to the railway authorities of the E I R, E B R, and the B N R for having given us facilities for receiving our delegates at their stations. We also offer our thanks to the Government Police Officers who have rendered us help. Last of all, we thank those ladies who treated the whole assembly with their delightful music. Before retiring I offer thanks to the Press who have all attended here and very likely reported our proceedings, sometimes distortedly and sometimes correctly.

Thanks to
Delegates
Volunteers
& workers
Rai
Baikuntha
Nath Sen

President's closing speech

MRS BESANT, in bringing the proceedings of the Congress to a close, said

Fellow delegates and friends, before I say words of farewell, you will allow me to make a few announcements that are necessary. Tomorrow at 8 o'clock in this pandal the Social Conference will meet. At 12 o'clock the Industrial Conference meets also in the pandal. At 12 o'clock also the new All India Congress Committee will meet—but the meeting will be short so that those who want to attend the Industrial Conference can easily do it. On

Mrs. Besant.

Monday the 31st the Home Rule Conference takes place at the house where I am staying, viz in Kaviraj Upendra Nath Sen's, at 116, Lower Circular Road. It is not a public meeting but a business meeting for the arrangement of the work of the coming year. On Monday at 4 o'clock in Beadon Square there is to be an open-air meeting, of which details will be printed tomorrow. That meeting takes place because there is no hall large enough to contain the people who wanted to come. So we meet in the open air. That meeting is chiefly meant for students and young men who could not come to the Congress, but who say that they wanted to see their great men. Many of the leaders will be there in order that their patriotic and rightful desire may be granted to them. Pundit Malavya, Mr Tilak, Mr Gandhi, Mr Surendranath Banerjea and a large number of others will be there, and I, as President of the Congress, will take the chair. (Cheers)

Friends, I do not know what I can say for the over-generous words which fell from the lips of Mr B Chakravarty. I cannot thank you sufficiently for your good thought of me, but I would pray you—do not pitch your hopes too high for then you will expect what none can give—absence of error, perfect accuracy of judgment—I am not an incarnation or anything of the sort but only a servant of that Mighty Mother, the Sakti, who is embodied in no mortal body but in the immortal body of India. I am but a reflection. I am but a poor instrument in hands far mightier than I can imagine, and you should no more praise me than you should praise the chisel in the hands of the sculptor because it cuts the marble into some exquisite figure of beauty. It only carves the marble, it is only a tool. I am only the chisel, and you should praise not the tool but the Artist, for then only will you be safe from disappointment—then only will you look for leadership not to a mortal leader but to God and Mother India alone (cheers), for they alone are worthy of your reverence, they alone are worthy of your trust. For me, I will do my best, but, as my great leader, H P Blavatsky said, I am only the window through which the sun shines. Worship the sun—do not make too much of the glass through which light for the moment happens to be coming.

I have to thank you all, for, what could one person do against 10,000? It is you who have made the Congress a success—it is you who have kept the order of the Congress, you who by your self control, however uncomfortable you were, have made my work so easy. I have been the nominal President sitting there—each of you is the real President, who, by self rule, have made the success of the Congress possible and I thank specially those who, desiring to move amendments showed that they loved their country more than their local interests, and by their self control, by their willingness to submit to what may be the will of the majority, showed that they were inspired by the spirit of true Democracy—not changing their opinion, not varying in their own thoughts, but yielding to the wishes of the majority, because in the voice of the people Democracy is truly expressed.

Then I would add my thanks to the volunteers—I thank them for the self-sacrifice not only of to day and the last few days but of the last two months during which they have been preparing for their work, and I bear testimony to the wonderful good temper and courtesy of their captain Mr Bose, who has had the hardest possible time, whom everybody was wanting and who apparently never lost his temper—perhaps he has no temper to lose (laughter). One suggestion I should like to make. If volunteers want to come from other provinces next year, let them come earlier so that they can drill with the volunteers of the

province itself Let them be entirely under the captain of the Province where the Congress meets, so that the whole arrangements may be easily made and no confusion may arise Delhi will certainly want your help It has been only newly born into a Congress circle and will be glad to have assistance from outside—and you will make it twice as valuable by coming a little beforehand and by placing yourselves at the disposal of the Captain there so that we may have one army and not different regiments out of relation with each other I make this suggestion for the future, for I know Mr Bose has suffered to a certain extent, as he had to make room for outside young men eager to help but not knowing exactly what was wanted from them

Mrs Besant

I should like to endorse Mr Jinnah's proposal that, when the Reform Bill is before the country, there should be a special meeting held of the Congress and the Moslem League together so that they can jointly make up their minds on the attitude they will adopt towards the proposed legislation India should stand united at the critical moment, and I trust the Hon'ble Mr Jinnah's proposal will be taken up by the All-India Congress Committee and the Council of the Moslem League so that it may be carried into effect

There is another point I want to put to you strongly You allowed me this morning to put before you an urgent resolution for a Jain pundit who has been fasting for some thirty five days There are others who are suffering There is Raja Gopal Singh who represents one of the oldest families of Rajputana, and who was sent to jail for breaking an internment rule After he had suffered in jail he was interned again on coming out His whole state and his house were taken over and his son is in difficulties, because his state is being held by the Government He was untried and undefended There was no evidence which the Government dared to put forward and yet he is suffering as though he was an ordinary criminal (cries of 'shame') Mind you, a Rajput prince of one of the oldest families in India sent to the common jail (Cries of 'shame') because he did not obey literally an internment rule made and imposed upon him by an Executive order! But harsh as it may seem, these are not the worst cases We know these and we can speak for these, but what about those nameless ones who are suffering—a thousand of them in Bengal!

Friends, since I came here I began to take some pains to investigate and see people who could tell me of their condition I can say to you in solemn truth that the tortures that are being inflicted on these young men are simply heart rending—some of them are in a state of semi starvation—nay, more than semi-starvation, for one pice worth of fried rice a day is almost total starvation for a young and active man—in the islands near Chittagong In the Alipur jail, you have men put into solitary cells, the worst punishment that could be inflicted on man While according to law, a convicted person may not be kept in solitary confinement for more than a fortnight, some of them have been for months Naturally, the brain becomes confused, in some cases it has failed entirely A brilliant young man has been turned into a lunatic being interned without trial, without evidence, without conviction but only on the conjecture of the Police. In Alipore you have men on hunger strike They only have such liquid food as can be forced down by a tube stuck down into the throat and this poured food is often thrown out again—the body can't bear it— I know something of hunger strikes in England and Ireland They have killed more than one political prisoner by this forcible feeding—arms and legs tied together, head gripped in a vice, two or three strong men holding down the man and the so called Doctor pouring

Mrs Besant

nourishment down the tube into the throat that chokes or sends the liquid up the nose causing exquisite agony. I have seen people who have suffered from forcible feeding. It is a torture more worthy of the Inquisition than of a civilized country. What are we going to do? We can protest for Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali, we can protest for Arjun Sethi, we can protest for Raja Gopal Singh, but those whom no one knows have suffered as bitterly as any one of them. How they think we have forsaken them, we are indifferent to them—how they imagine they are left helpless to their enemies! Oh! could we not send through some friend—if we cannot do it by letter—that will give them more trouble—can we not send our love, our sympathy and our loving thought to those who have dared to suffer! They would not be there without trial if the Government were able to convict them on any evidence worthy of the name—confessions forged and put into their mouths, no evidence, no cross examination, nothing to help the helpless ones—condemned out of their own mouth without trial, but by confessions that are wrung from them in the way that the Police Commission showed you some years ago. In this way your own sons and brothers are condemned to prison. One lady came to me—five of her sons were arrested and two of them were afterwards set free and three are still held in bondage. Let us make up our minds that we will work and work for these men till they are freed. They must not stay there—they must not remain in the misery that they are in to day. These suffering young men, brilliant men, shut out for ever from any career of usefulness, will ever be in a state of imprisonment until you win Home Rule when they will be saved. If I wanted one argument for Home Rule, if I wanted to show how it is necessary to change the Government, I should point to those who are suffering, those who are starving, those who have committed suicide, those who have gone mad, all being condemned without trial, without sworn evidence, without any chance of defence. I say that so long as these things continue, no other argument is wanted for Home Rule except the condition of our interned brethren in their misery.

I propose not merely to talk again—that may be useless—but I propose to bring this before His Excellency the Viceroy, and I am asking for a personal interview in which to do it. I propose, if it cannot go to the Secretary of State for India, at the present moment, to send it off to him when he goes to England. I propose, unless justice is done and these young men are set free, to flood the English press with the knowledge of what is being done in their name in India (Cheers)

Our success is a dead certainty, if we work on. May I mention one old man who has set a splendid example,—our lion hearted Sir Subramanya Iyer. He is seventy-five years old, but he has still the courage of a brave boy as well as the trained intellect of the man. Take him for your example—look at him in his weak old age, toiling, suffering, facing danger, facing insult and dishonour for the sake of the country, and then you, who are younger, you will not allow yourselves to fall behind. You should follow that old man for India's sake and realise that it would be cowardice for the young to shrink from that which that veteran is prepared to face.

Now, what must we do to win our freedom? Clearly we must carry out to-day's resolutions. We must raise the submerged classes to our own level. You must treat them as brothers and not as out-castes. You must educate the whole people of the country. Now this is being done to some extent. At Mr. Tilak's suggestion, on this Congress Day, I sent out a Presidential message

which had been translated into all the chief vernaculars of the country, and 20,000 copies in English—and these were distributed through our Home Rule Leagues. I have received telegrams from many places. I am not going to read them to you. One of them says that nearly every village in the Bombay Presidency has listened to the message of Home Rule. I should like you to keep Congress Day for the future. It is the first time this was done and its keeping was at the suggestion of Pundit Malaviya and Mr. Gandhi. It was they who originated the idea and we must keep it up. The Presidential address has been read in all the large towns and the shorter message has been read in the villages. Let us keep it up, that we may all together on next Congress Day feel that we are working with one heart and one mind. Another thing is Mr. Gandhi's monster petition. In the possession of the Secretary of State are nine boxes full of books of signatures from Madras which were sent to Mr. Montagu at Delhi—nine boxes full of almost a million signatures which were gathered in the Presidency of Madras, asking for Home Rule for India. They were not gathered without the men, who were signing, knowing what they were doing. Many volunteers gave their service for this work and they went from house to house, and they explained what Home Rule meant. They talked to the villagers about the difference it would make and the result was this magnificent list of signatures of which we have a duplicate list, so that we can defend it if any one chances to attack it. In these and other ways the villagers must be educated. You are not going to savages. You are not going to men without brains. You are not going to men without hearts, but you are going to men who have been fed from their childhood on the Puranas, those ancient books, their stories, their doctrines. Does not the Sadhu preach to them? Does not the wandering Sannyasi speak to the villagers? Do they not think? Do they not understand? These men, as was truly said, have a culture of their own. You have only to put the thing in words they can understand. Home Rule has become a sort of mantra that they themselves repeat. They know what Swaraj means—they know it means ruling in one's own household. We must have them with us, we must have them behind us with the strength of their numbers, and who shall dare to keep India in chains when the masses of her people echo the demand of her educated men and women? There is plenty of work to do and it is every man's duty to do some of it. Do not look at your neighbour and say, Go and do it. Turn inwards and say, 'My body, my tongue, my brains, my mind I consecrate them to the Mother', and go and serve her among her masses. We were told truly that none can resist the demand of a united nation. You must be united and you must speak not in prayers for boons and concessions, not in requests that England will give you this or the other. You are the judges of what India should have and you are the men to say what India demands—not another nation—not even England, but yourselves—your own nation. Away with the talk of boons. You have a right to freedom. A man's right cannot be given to him by somebody else as a boon.

So, friends, we come to the end of our work—days of work in which we have learnt the strength of a common purpose and common hope—hope is a weak word—I must say a common certainty. For this I know, that never yet has a nation determined to be free and that nation has remained in bondage under any other people. Do not forget the eloquent words of Mrs. Sarojini Devi who addressed you, when she spoke to you of your power, when she exhorted you to use it. The gift of freedom comes only from God. He alone has a

Mrs Besant

right to give it, but no nation can give it to another. You must win your own freedom. You must make the temple of Liberty to be the glory of the Indian Nation. You were so mighty in the past, you were mighty in the days of your comparative degradation, and you assimilated those who came as conquerors. Your conquerors have been food for Mother India. She has swallowed them all, assimilated them all to make her own flesh and her own blood. We know no difference now. The Moslem is our brother, the Parsi, the Jew, the Christian are all the sons of Hindusthan. They are all our brethren and we are all common worshippers in the temple of the Mother, and, like the temple of Jagannath at Puri, that temple should know no division among her children, as the Mother knows no division among the children of her own heart and her own womb.

Then, friends, let us leave this sacred place, sacred because it is the temple of liberty, let us carry Mother India in our hearts, India on our lips, India in our brains, and when we meet again a year hence, we should have gone far on the road to freedom, a freedom of which a nation is worthy, when a nation demands it, when a nation takes it, a freedom which shall elevate you to a height that even ancient India was never able to touch, for you are greater, fuller, stronger even than ancient India, and the measure of the greatness of your past is not even the measure of the height of your future glory. (Loud and enthusiastic cheers)

I declare this Congress closed

(Owing to an oversight the names of the delegates have not been printed as under the different provinces from which they came But the list given below will show as to how many delegates came from each province)

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APPENDIX A.

ELECTION RETURN OF DELEGATES

WHO ATTENDED THE

Thirty-Second Indian National Congress.

Held at Calcutta, on the 26th, 28th, 29th and 30th December, 1917

PROVINCE-BENGAL

Serial No.	Electorate	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions	Caste, creed or race	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full	How and when elected
1	Mymensingh Assn	Babu Manomohan Niyogi	Hindu Baidya	Pleader and Talukdar Mymensingh	At a meeting of the Assn held on the 16 12 17
2	Dinajpur C O and Assn.	" Lalit Chandra Sen, B L	"	" President, Pleader & Association, President Dinajpur Association, Secretary, H E School Dinajpur 2, Hanspukur Lane, Calcutta	" on 13 12 17
3	Legal Provincial Congress Com	D D Khandelwal	Vaishya	Service 193 1/2, Harrison Road, Calcutta	At a meeting of the Council on 21 12 17
4	" Parganas Dist Assn	Niraman Lal Sukul	Brabmin	Zemindar 103, Sitaram Ghosh's Street	" " on 16 12 17.
5	" "	Satyendra Narayan Mukerji	"	Editor, "Nayak," Journalist, 13, Dass Lane, Bowbazar	" " "
6	" "	Panchowari Banerji, B A	Brabmin, Sakhi worshiper Tachtrik Kaystha	Vakil and Zemindar, 56, Puddopukur, Bhownagur	" " "
7	Par Assn.	Kalidas Ray Chaudhuri, B L	"	Zemindar, 56, Puddopukur, Bhownagur	" on 14 12 17
8	" "	Taradas Ray Chaudhuri	Brabmin	Vakil, High Court, 157, Harish Mukerjee's Road	" on 16 12 17
9	" "	Bijay Kumar Chatterji, M A, B L	"	Zemindar, 80, Tollygunge, Road, Calcutta	" " "
10	" "	Upendra Krishna- Mandal	Maheshya	Vakil, High Court and Landholder	" on 21 12 17
11	Indan Assn	Sasanka Jivan Ray, M A, B L	Kaystha	Pleader 22, Cantopher Lane, Calcutta	" on 14 12 17
12	Bar Assn.	Nagendra Nath Chatterji, B L	Brabmin	"	" " "
13	Manb'oom	Sachindra Mohan Ghosh	Kaystha	"	" on 14 12 17.
14	Bengal P Con ference C	Mr Hari Bullabha Das	Patidar	Merchaunt, 14, Portuguese Church Street	" on 21 12 17

15	"	Vaghaye Gubab Chaud Mehta	Jamun Bania	Merchant, 27, Pollock Street, Calcutta.	"	
16	Bengal P Con	" Meyhnee Ratanjee	Brahmin	" 27, Amratola St, Calcutta.	"	
17	Bengal P Con	" Prafulla Nath Tagore	Hindia Rohitagi	Zemindar, 1 Darponarayan Tagore Street, Calcutta	"	
18	Behar & Orissa C C	Babu Lakshmi Narain Rahotgi	"	Service, Lalla Babu s Kucha, Patna	"	on 21 12 17
19	Brahm Assn	" Jaykrishna Rohitagi	"	Banker and Zemindar, Dhawipura, Patna City	"	
20	Bengal P Con	" Jitendra Lal Banerjee, M A, B L	Brahmin	Vakil, High Court, 84, Sitaram Ghose St, Calcutta	"	on 17 12 17
21	Bengal P Con	Jagannath Prasad Chaturvady	"	Broker, 103 Mukhtaram Babu Street, Cal	"	on 21 12 17
22	"	Braj Bhukhan Das	Vasbya	Merchant c/o Bharat Mittre, 103, Mukhtaram Babu Street Calcutta	"	
23	"	" Behari Das	"	" c/o Bharat Mittre, 103, Mukhtaram Babu Street, Calcutta	"	
24	Indian Assn	Mr Lalit Mohan Das	Brahma Khettry	Teaching 82/1, Harrison Road	"	
25	Bengal P C C	" Damodar Das Khanna	"	Piece goods Broker and Merchant, 17, Baranoshi Ghose Street	"	
26	Myemasingh Assn	Akhil Bandhu Guha	Kayestha	Vakeel, High Court	"	
27	Myemasingh Assn	Amarbandhu Guha	"	By the Assn	"	on 20 12 17
28	Bengal P C C	Debedra Nath Basu	"	Bar-at Law, 2/1, Bettok Road, Kalighat	"	on 20 12 17
29	"	Basanta Kumar Bose	"	Bar at Law, 38/1, Kailash Bose s Lane, Howrah	"	on 21 12 17.
30	Rajshahye D. O	Gurja Mohon Sanyal, M A, B L	Brahmin	Vakeel, High Court, Kanshanpara Road, Bhowanipur	"	on 16 12 17
31	24 Perga. Dist. Assn.	Barada Prasad Roy Chowdhuri	Hindu Kshetrya	Pleader, Naogaon, Rayshahye	"	
32	Bengal P Con	Mr P Roy	Brahmin	Zemindar 8, Russa Road, North, Bhowanipur	"	
33	Bengal P Con	" Nalini Nath Set	Hindu	Asst Secretary, U I A, Merchantman, 6 Lucas Lane	"	on 21 12 17
34	Hughli Howrah Dist Assn	Byomkesh Set	"	Zemindar and Bar at law, 3, Banshtola St, Calcutta	"	
35	24 Pergua Dist Assn	Hon ble Rai Mohendra Ch Mitra Bahadur, M A, B L	Kayestha	Zemindar 4, Banshtola Street, Calcutta	"	on 17 12 17
36	"	Mr S N Halder	Brahmo	Vakil, High Court, Hughli	"	on 16 12 17
37	Bengal P C C	" Ram Chandra Jhavar	Vasbya	Bar-at-Law, 20, Mullen Street, Ballygunge	"	
38	Indian Assn	" Nazimuddin Ahmed	Mohamedan	Merchant 194 Cross Street	"	on 21 12 17
39	"	" J Chaudhuri, B A (Oxon), M A (Calcutta)	Brahmin	Retd Deputy Magistrate 3 Maraden Street Bar at-Law, Editor, "Calcutta Weekly Notes, 3 Hastings Street and 34, Ballygunge Circular Road	"	on 27 12 17
40	"	Mr Majbar Rahman	Musalman	Editor, The "Musalmam," 4, Elliot Lane	"	on 21 12 17
41	"	Nibaran Chandra Roy	Brahmo	Educationalist, 43 Pataldanga Street	"	"
42	24 Pergua Dist Assn	Mr B M Chatterjee	Brahmin	Bar at Law, 35/6/3, Puddopukur Rd	By the Association	on 18 12 17.

Serial No	Electorate	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions	Caste, creed or race	Profession, call, occupation and address in full	How and when elected
43	Indian Assn	Suresh Chandra Basu, B L	Kayastha	Vakil High Court, 6, Old Post Office St, Calcutta.	By the Association on 21 12 17
44	24 Pergua Dist Assn	Mr J N Roy	Baidya	Bar at Law, 2, Alipore Lane	" on 10 12 17
45	Bengal P Conference C	Hari Charan Halwasa	Hindu Marwari	Merchant, 76, Cotton Street	" on 21 12 17
46	24 Pergua Dist Assn	Debeswar Mukherjee B A	Brahmin	Attorney at Law, 36/4, Nikashipara Lane Shyambazar	" on 16 12 17
47	"	Suresh Chandra Mukherjee M A	"	Attorney at Law, 2, Srinath Dass Lane, Bowbazar	" on 16 12 17
48	"	Chandra Sekhar Shanne	Baidya	Barrister at Law, 24/1/1, Karbala Tank Lane Calcutta	" on 16 12 17
49	"	Mr S C Mukherjee	Brahmin	Bar at Law, 6, Ballygunge, Circular Road	" on 21 12 17
50	Bengal P Conference C and the Dist Assn, Jessore	Mr Byomkesh Chakrabartty M A	"	Bar at Law and Zemindar, 237, Lower Circular Road	By the Indian Assn and by the Jessore Dist Assn on 7 12 17.
51	Bengal P Conference C	S N Chowdhary, M R C S, L R C P (Lond)	"	Medicine, 1, Bright Street, Ballygunge Cal	on 21 12 17
52	"	Amiya Nath Chowdhary B A, LL B	"	Bar at Law 42, Jhantolia Road	"
53	"	Rajendra Lal Roy	Baidya	Advocate High Court, 24/2, Girish Mukherjee's Road Bhowanipur	" on 19 12 17
54	Kolkata P O C	Ram Narayan Khatri	Khatri	Broker, 4, Hanumanji Lane	on 16 12 17
55	24 Pergua Dist Assn and Indian Assn	I B Sen, M A, B L	Baidya	Bar at Law, 57/1, Harish Mukherjee's St Bhowanipur	By the Assn and Indian Assn, on 21 12 17
56	Indian Assn	Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur	"	Vakil and Zemindar, Berhampore, Murshidabad	on 17 10 17
57	Murshidabad Dist C C	Tarak Mohon Sen B L	"	Zemindar, Berhampore, Murshidabad	" on 21 12 17
58	Indian Assn	Mr Nirmal Chandra Chandra M A, B L	Kayastha	Vakil and Solicitor, 23 Wellington Street	" on 14 12 17
59	Mitapur Assn	" B N Sasmal	"	Bar at Law, 73, Harish Mukherjee's Road, Calcutta	In a P M held on 14 12 17
60	Bengal P Conference C	S P Roy	"	Bar at Law, 7, Ukur Dutt Lane	At a meeting of the O held on 2 12 17.
61	"	Rai Nalinaksha Bose Bahadur	"	Vakil, Nalin Villa, Burdwan	" on 21 12 17
62	"	Mr J M Lahiri	Brahmin	Bar at Law 32 Elgin Road, Bhowanipur	" on 21 12 17
63	Indian Assn and 24 Pergua Dist Assn	" Provash Chandra Mitra, M A, B L	Hindu	Legal Practitioner, 34/1, Elgin Road, Cal	on 16 12 17 and on 21 12 17
64	Indian Assn	Sir K G Gupta	Brahmo	Retired I C S 6/1, Store Road, Cal	on 21 12 17
65	"	Babu Surendra Nath Banerji	Brahmin	Journalist, 126, Bowbazar Street	"

Sl. No.	District	Candidate	Religion	Address	By whom	Date
67	Bengal P. C. C.	Sudhendra Nath Sen Kavraj	Badya	Landholder and Physician, 31, Prasanna Kumar Tagore Street, Pathuriaghata Kavarai Bati	"	on 23-12-17.
68	Calcutta Dist. Assn.	Babu Radhanath Dutt	Kayastha	Zemindar, 20, Kashi Dutt Street, Nimtolla	"	on 23-12-17.
69	Noakhali Dist. Court Bar Assn.	Rajani Kanto Bose	"	Pleader, Noakhali	"	on 17-12-17.
70	Purnea Dist. C. C., Dehar C. C., Chittagong Assn.	Sashi Bhushan Konor, B. L.	Sodgore (Hindu)	Pleader and Secretary, Bar Assn., Purnea	"	on 14-12-17.
71	Annanda Charan Dutt, M. A., B. L.	Hindu	Vakil, Bandel Rd., Chittagong	"	on 17-12-17.	
72	Birendra Kumar Dey, M. A., B. L.	Kayastha	Vakil, High Court, 2, Musalmanpara Lane	"	on 16-12-17.	
73	Anath Nath Roy	Baidya	Kavarai, Wellington Street, Calcutta	"	on 21-12-17.	
74	Dr. J. N. Mitra, M. B.	Brahmin	Medical Practitioner, 68/A, Beadon Street	"	"	
75	Mr. K. M. Abdul Ghaffar, B. A.	Moham	Journalist, 71/1, Colootola Street, Cal	"	on 16-12-17.	
76	Sontosh Kumar Basu, M. A., B. L.	Hindu	Vakil, High Court, 10, Gopal K. Ghose Lane, Kidderpore	"	on 14-12-17.	
77	Mr. B. Mukherji, B. Sc., B. E.	Brahmin	Merchant, Navadwip and 12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.	"	on 21-12-17.	
78	A. K. Ghose, Esq.	Kayastha	Bar at-law, Temple Chambers, 6, Old Post Office Street	"	on 16-12-17.	
79	Debprasad Dutt	Brahmo	Landholder, 20/1, Sukea Street, Calcutta	"	on 14-12-17.	
80	Saroda Charan Maiti, B. L.	Koran Hindu	Vakil, High Court, 75/1, Kanaharipara Rd., Howrah	"	on 31-12-17.	
81	Jasannath Prasad, Esq.	Vaidya	Merchant, 23, Pollock Street, Calcutta	"	"	
82	Gopal P. C. C.	Brahmin	Landholder, Behala	By the G. M. of the Assn.	on 16-12-17.	
83	Uttara Charan Bose, M. A., B. L.	"	Vakil, Behala, 21 Pergannas	"	"	
84	Krishna Kumar Mitra, B. A.	Brahmo	Printing Business, 6, College Square	"	on 21-12-17.	
85	Rajeshu Gopal Chandra Acharya Choudhury	Brahmin	Editor, "Samjibani," 6, College Square	"	"	
86	Sundari Mohon Das, M. B.	Vaidya	Zemindar, Muktagacha, Nymensauigh	"	"	
87	Kumar Arun Chandra Singha Bahadur Ramjoo Chakravarty	Hindu Bengalee	Medical Profession, 28, Raja Nava Krishna Street.	At a M. of the C. of 24 Pergna.	on 23-12-17.	
88	Prasanna Das Datta	Agorwalla Vaidya	Zemindar, 1, Harrington Street	"	on 21-12-17.	
89	Prasanna Das Datta	"	Secretary, Marwari Assn., 177, Harrison Rd	"	"	
90	Kastur Chand Riaz	"	401/7A, Upper Chitpur Road	"	"	
91	Lal Lohia, Esq.	Agarwalla	Merchant	At a Meeting held	on 21-12-17.	

Serial No.	Electorate.	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions.	Caste, creed or race	Profession calling occupation and address in full	How and when elected
94	Bengal P C C	Maitra Muli Chowdhuri Esq	Vaidya Bania	Broker, 22, Mechua Bazar Street	At a Meeting held on 21 12 17
95	24 Pergas Dist Assn	Mr Hemendra Prasad Ghose, B A	Kayastha	Editor, Basumati, 106/2, Shamabazar Street, Calcutta	" on 16 12 17.
96	Khulna Dist C	Asok Datta B A.	Bengali	Bar at Law, 8, Raja Gurudas Street	" on 19 12 17
97	Chittagong Assn	Tipura Charan Chowdhuri, Esq	Bengali Hindu	Merchant, Secretary, Chittagong Assn and Comr of the Municipality, Khatungunge, Chittagong	" on 17 12 17
98	"	Kamun Kanto Sen	"	Zemindar, 40, Benaspukur Lane, Calcutta	on 17 12 17
99	Fardpur Dist Assn	Haridas Chatterji	Brahmin	Zemindar, Kaneshwar, Faridpur	on 18 12 17
100	Calcutta Dist Assn	Kaviraj Upendra Nath Sen	Hindu	Medicine, 110, Lower Circular Road	on 23 12 17.
101	Bengal P C C	Bisweswar Nath Misser	"	Transferred from B (2)	on 24 12 17.
102	Indian Assn and Calcutta Dist Assn	Padmini Mohan Neogi	Bengali Hindu	Landholder, Bogra	on 21 12 17.
103	Dist Assn	Nahni Ranjan Sarker, Esq	Kayastha	Asst Secretary, Hindusthan Co operative, 8, Corporation Street Calcutta	By the Association on 16 12 17
104	Myrmungb Dist Assn	Surendra Madhab Malik Esq	Baidya	Vakil, High Court, P, Boloram Bose, 1st Lane Bhowanipur	"
105	Indian Assn, Bengal P C C, 24 Pergas Dist Assn and 24 Pergas Dist Bar Assn	Banbu Bhoj Krishna Bose, Esq, B L	Kayastha	Vakil, Asst Secretary, Indian Assn, Secretary, 24 Perganas Dist Assn, 28 Hazra Lane Kalighat	" on 21-12-17 and on 16 12 17 on 14 12 17
106	Calcutta Dist Assn	Giri Dihar Das	Hindu	Merchant, 43, Strand Road	By 24 Pergas Assn on 23 12 17
107	"	Nurung Das	"	"	By Bar Association on 23 12 17
108	Assam Dist C C	Hon ble Mr Kamini Kumar Chanda, M A B L	"	Vakil and Member of Imperial Council	" " in 1917
109	Rajshahye Dist C	Raman Kant Roy B A	Brahmin	Zemindar 44/2, Landsdowne Rd, Bhowanipur	By Rajshahye Dist C C on 18 12 17
110	Bengal P C C, Indian Assn	Dr J N Ghose M D	Brahmo	Medicine, 65/1, Beadon Street	At a M of the P C C on 21 12 17
111	Bengal P C C, Nadia Dist. Assn	B K Lahiri Esq	Brahmin	Bar at Law Hony Secretary, Bengal Provincial Conference C, President, Nadia District Association	" on 21 12 17 and on 14 12 17
112	Indian Assn	P Chaudhuri Esq, M A	Baidya	Bar at Law, High Court	on 21 12 17
113	Povar Hazari bagh Dist C C	Surendra Nath Roy, B L	"	Pleader, Hazaribagh	on 16 12 17
114	Bengal P C C	H D Bose Esq, B A (Oxford)	Kayastha	Bar at Law, 64, Garabata Rd, Ballygunge	By the P C C " on 21 12 17

Serial No	Electorate	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions	Caste, creed or race.	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full	How and when elected.
112	Tippurah Peop'er Assn.	Mr A C Sen	Baidya	Landholder and Chief Agent, Empire Life Assurance Office, 113, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta	At a Meeting of the Assn on 14 12 17
113	Bengal P C C	N S T Chatter, Esq	Brahmin	Merchant, 6, Mangoe Lane	on 13 12 17
114	Resubahye Standing C	Hon ble Babu Kishori Mohon Chowdhuri, M A, B L	Brahmin	Member, Legislative Council, Lawyer and Zemindar of Bengal, Ghoramara, Rajshahye	on 16 12 17
115	Bengal P C C	Suresh Chandra Das	Hindu	Vakil 110, Russa Road, North	on 21 12 17
116	Assn and Khairat Dist Conference	Bankim Chandra Sen M A, B L	Baidya	Vakil, High Court, 20, Shankarpara Road	on 16 12 17 and on 24 12 17
117	"	B K Ghose Esq, M A	Kayastha	Bar at Law, 30, Brundabon Mullick's Lane	on 21 12 17
118	"	H K Mitter, Esq	"	Zemindar, 1, Jhamanpur Lane	"
119	Tippurah Peop on Assn	Hon ble Babu Akhil Chandra Datta, B L	"	Vakil Lawyer, Comilla	on 14 12 17
120	Cal Dist Assn	Rai Benode Behari Bose Bahadur	Hindu Marwari	Landholder	on 23 12 17
121	Bengal P C C	Gobordhan Deora Esq	Hindu	Merchant, 46, Strand Road, Calcutta	on 24 12 17
122	Indian Assn	Lal Meghra	Bhatia	Merchant, 9, Mullick Street	on 21 12 17
123	Jan Assn	I Akshmi Das Prempu	Bhatia	Merchant Pollock Street	"
124	Cal Dist Assn	Debi Prasad Khanan	Baidya	Solicitor, 125, Harrison Road	By the Jan Assn
125	Urmensing Assn	Birendra Narain Acharyya Choudhuri	Brahmin	Zemindar, Muktagacha Mymensingh	on 17 12 17
126	24 Perna Assn	Sanat Kumar Chowdhuri	Hindu Bengali	Attorney, 90A, Bakul Bagan Road	on 16 12 17
127	Bengal P C C	Bhupendra Nath Banerji	Brahmin	Julie Broker, 8/1, Hazra Road	on 16 12 17
128	"	Bherudhan Kothari	Jan	Merchant 2 Synagogue Street	on 21 12 17
129	"	Jashodanandan Akhvari	Kayastha	Service, 103, Mukhtar Babu s Street, Cal	"
130	French Indian Assn, Jalpaiguri	Tarun Prasad Roy, B L	"	Pleader, Jalpaiguri	on 20 12 17
131	24 Perna Dist Assn	Prakash Chandra Mazumdar, M A B L	Baidya	Vakil, High Court - 16, Chandra Nath Chatterji s Street, Bhowanipur	on 16 12 17
132	Bengal P C C	C R Das B A B L	Baidya Brahmo	Bar at Law, Russa Road, Kalighat	on 21 12 17
133	"	S C Roy, M A B L	"	Bar at Law, High Court	"
134	"	Peari Mohon Ghose	"	Pleader	"
135	Behar and Orissa P C C	Mr P R Das	"	"	on 2 12 17.
136	Nadia Dist Assn and Indian Assn	Mr A C Banerji	Brahmin	Bar at Law, 29, Phulbagan Road, Entally	on 14 12 17 and on 21 12 17
137	Nadia Dist Assn	Nanda Gopal Bhaduri	"	Zemindar, Majdia, Krishnagunge, Nadia	on 14 12 17
138	Indian Assn	Pandit Girpati Kayastha	Bengali	Journalist, 1/1, Kedar Nath Bose s Lane, Bhowanipur	on 21 12 17
139	Jessore Dist Assn and Indian Assn	Sachundra Prasad Bose	Brahmo	Journalist, "Sanjibam" Office, 6, College Square	on 7 12 17 and on 21 12 17

Serial No	Electorate	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions	Caste, creed or race	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full	How and when elected
195	B P. C. O	S C Bose, Esq	Kayestha	Bar at Law, 38/2, Elgin Road	on 21 12 17.
196	"	P N Bose, Esq., L. M. S.	"	Doctor, 50, Goalokh Road	"
197	Indian Assn	Rev Mr B. A. Nag	Bengali Christian	2/A, College Square	"
198	B P. C. O	Kanti Chandra Mukherji	Brahmin	Solicitor, 8/1, Sikdarbagan Street	"
199	Indian Assn	Dr S. A. Malik M. S., M. D.	Hindu	Physician, 46, Beadon Street	on 14 12 17
200	Typperah	Hara Dayal Nag, Esq	Kayestha	Pleaser and Vice Chairman, Chandpur Municipality, Typperah	"
201	Peopla Assn	Satyrananda Bose, M. A., B. L.	Hindu	Landholder, 78, Dhurumtolla Street	on 21 12 17
202	Indian Assn	Hon ble Mr A. K. Fazlul Huq, M. A., B. L.	Mohamedan	Vakil, High Court, Member, Bengal Legislative Council, 22 Turner Street	on 18 12 17
203	Backergunge Dist Assn	Hon ble Babu Bhabendra Chandra Roy	Kayestha	Zemindar, 1, Outram Street, Calcutta	on 21 12 17.
204	Indian Assn	Repun Chandra Basu	Hindu	Lawyer, 21/1 Kancharipara Road	"
205	24 Pargana Dist Assn.	B. C. Ghose, Esq	"	Bar at Law, 25, Harish Mukerjee's Road	on 16 12 17
206	Barrabhal Dist Assn	Nitish Chandra Ghosh, Esq	Kayestha	Bar at Law 25, Harish Mukerji Road	"
207	Sylhet Dist. C. O.	Chowdhuri Mahammad Iqbal	Mohamedan	Zemindar Ex Member, Bengal Legislative Council, Barishal	on 18 12 17
208	24 Pargana Dist Assn	Hon ble Ramani Mohon Das	Hindu	Merchant and Tea Planter and Land holder, haungunge, Sylhet	on 10 12 17
209	"	Rakhal Chandra Das, B. A.	Baidya	Service, 14, Mullick Lane, Bhowampur	on 16 12 17
210	Indian Assn	Kumar Krishna Mitter	Hindu	Merchant and Landholder, 14, Abeeritola Street	on 21-12 17
211	Bengal P. C. O	Prithvi Chandra Roy	Kayestha	Journalist, 30, Creek Row	on 20 12 17
212	Indian Assn	P. Banerji Esq	Brahmo	Bar at Law, 3, Ray Street	on 21 12 17
213	Manickgonj Assn	Khatish Chandra Neogi, M. A., B. L.	Baidya	Vakil, High Court, 84/1, Amherst Street, Calcutta	on 15 12 17
214	Cal Dist Assn	Kumar Narendra Nath Mitter	Kayestha	Zemindar, 1, Jhamapukur Lane	on 23 12 17
215	Indian Assn	Khatish Chandra Mitra, M. A., B. L.	Bengali Hindu	Vakil High Court, 10, Nabun Kundu Lane	on 21 12 17
216	Faridpur Dist. Assn	Purna Chandra Maitre, B. L.	Brahmin	Pleaser	on 18 12 17
217	Chittagong Assn	Chandra Sekhara Sen, M. A., B. L.	Hindu	Vakil, High Court, 8/1, Baithakhana 1st Lane	on 17 12 17.
218	U. P.	Lala Matlal Japoria	Vaisya	Commission Agent, Shyalgorth, Agra	on 18 12 17.
219	Bengal P. C. O	J. M. Sen Gupta, B. A., LL. B.	Brahmo	Bar at Law, 1, Wellesley Mansion, Cal	on 21 12 17
220	Indian Assn	Dr Promotho Nath Banerji M. A., D. S. C.	Brahmin	University Professor, 284, Upper Circular Road	"
221	"	B. C. Chatterjee, B. A.	Bengali Hindu	Bar at Law, 25 Lansdowne Road, Bally gunge Post Office	"
222	"	Girindra Nath Basu	H. d.	Lawyer, 14, Balaram Ghose Street	"
223	"	Amulya Kumar Bose, Esq	Kayestha	117, Akshoy Bose's Lane, Shambazar, Cal	"
224	"	Saileya Nath Ray Choudhuri	"	"	"

Serial No.	Pectorate.	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or academic distinctions.	Caste, creed or race.	Profession, calling occupation and address in full.	How and when elected
290	Pengal P. C. C.	Babu Monohar Das	Hindu	Merchant, 183/2, Harrison Road	At a M of the Committee on 21 12 17
291	"	Bejavam Sharma	Brahmin	General Order Supplier, 30 Machua Bazar, Calcutta.	"
292	"	Chandra Shekhar Pathak	"	Bookseller and Publisher, 33 Mukhtaram Babu's Street.	"
293	Dinepur G. C. and Dinepur Assn	Nalini Kanto Adhikary, B. L.	"	Pleader, Balughat Dinaipur	At a meeting of the D. C. O and Dinepur Assn on 13 12 17
294	D. C. Bar Assn	Nrithya Gopal Roy Choudhuri	Kayastha	Lawyer, 8, Kalidas Patitundys Lane, Kali ghata.	At a M of the Bar Assn on 14 12 17
295	At Pur 24 Pergas. D. C. Assn	Kumod Behari Bose	"	Merchant Chhota Jaguha, 24 Perganas	on 16 12 17
296	"	Depunbehari Bose	"	Colliery Proprietor, Chhota Jaguha, 24 Perganas	"
297	Pengal P. C. C.	Babu Moheth Prosad	Hindu	Zemindar and Merchant 51, Police Hospital Road	At a M of the Committee on 21 12 17
298	Dist. Assn, 24 Pergas.	Monumohan Mukherji	Brahmin	Pleader, P. O Bhatparah 24 Perganas	By the Dist Association on 16 12 17
299	D. C. Bar Assn	B Akshay Kumar Dey	Kayastha	Pleader, 13, College Square, Calcutta	At a General Meeting of the Dist. Bar Association on 14 12 17
300	24 Pergas.	Abinash Chander Dey (Solicitor)	"	13, College Square	At a meeting of the Committee on 21 12 17.
301	Neokhalli Dist. Bar Assn	Subhamoy Dutt, M. A., B. L.	"	Pleader, Noakhali	By the Dist. Bar Association
302	Mymensing Assn	Kedar Nath Sen	Vaidya	Zemindar, Sakraul, Tangail	At a meeting of the Assn on 16 12 17
303	Pengal P. C. C.	Sheo Balak Tewari	Kayastha	Trade, 183/2, Harrison Road	At a meeting of the Committee on 21 12 17
304	"	Samadutt Bajpai	Brahmin	Zemindar and Broker, 3, Chasradhopapara Lane	"
305	Indan Assn	Kabiraj Rakhal Ch Sen L. M. B.	Hindu	Aurvedic Physician 216 Cornwallis St., Cal	At a meeting on 19 12 17
306	Mymensing Assn	Nalini Chandra Paul B. L. Vakil	Surama Banik Kayastha	Vakil, 47/1, Sukea Street	At a meeting of the Mymensingh Dist. Association on 19 12 17
307	"	Hemendra Nath Basu, M. A. B. L.	"	Vakil Lodge Mymensingh	At a meeting on 17 12 17
308	Bogra	Suendras Nath Dutta, B. L.	"	Pleader, Bogra	At a meeting on 21 12 17
309	Indan Assn	Kali Nath Dutt	"	Zemindar Kanchanpur, Champapur Bogra	"
310	"	Dr D. N. Nasir M. B.	Brahmin of the Brahmo Samaj	Medical (Surgeon), Mayo Hospital, Cal	At a meeting of the Assn on 21 12 17
311	Hogul Howrah Dist. Assn	Bhagawan Chandra Goswami	"	Law, Serampur, Hoogly	At a meeting of the Assn on 21 12 17
312	24 Pergas Dist. Assn.	Kabiraj Satish Chandra Sen	Brahmin	Medical Practitioner, 47/1, Chakraborty Road (South)	At a meeting on 16 12 10

Serial No	Electorate.	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions	Caste, creed or race	Profession calling, occupation and address in full	How and when elected
312	Dist Con, Khulna	Hem Nath Banerjee	Brahmin	Pleader and Talukdar, Director, Central Co operative Bank, Khulna	At a Conference on 24 11 17.
313	Bengal P C C	Monoranjan Ghosh, B A	Kayastha	38/4, Baniatola Lane, Calcutta	At a meeting of the Council on 21 12 17.
314	"	Tej karam Chatterjee	Brahmin	O/o Jogannath Modun Gopal, 194, Cross Street	"
315	"	N K Bose, B Sc M D	Hindu	Physician, 1/A, Samavaya Mansion	"
316	"	Rupin Behari Das	"	84, Sitaram Ghose Street, Calcutta	"
317	"	Satyendra Nath Das, B A	"	2, Karbala Tank Lane	"
318	"	Parash Lal Sengupta, M A, B L	"	Vakil, High Court, Calcutta	"
319	"	Nakuleswar Mukherjee, M A, B L	"	"	"
320	"	Bhubdra Halder, B L	"	"	"
321	Indian Assn	N C Dass Esq	"	Vakil High Court 75 Sitaram Ghose St	"
322	U India Assn	Kanji Mulp, Esq	"	Bar at Law, 40, Samavaya Mansion	"
323	"	Haridas Trinomurdas	Kayastha	Merchant, Piece goods 2, Lucas Lane, Armenian Street, Jaittha Moolji & Co	At a meeting of the Indian Association, on 21 12 17
324	Bengal P C C	S N Roy	Hindu	Medical Practice 49, Chakrabarna Road North Calcutta	At a meeting of the C. on 16 12 17.
325	24 Pargna Dist	Sripada Chaudhary	Brahmin	Zemindar, 5, Mahesh Chandra Chaudhuri Lane	At a General Meeting on 21 2 17
326	Bengal P C C	Jatindra Nath Banerjee	Brahmin	Head Asst, Marwari Association, 14 Jorahpur Lane	At a meeting of the C. on 18 12 17
327	Bakerganj Bar Assn	Nibaran Chandra Das Gupta, M A, B L	Vaiya	Pleader, Barisal	"
328	"	Lalit Mohan Mukherjee, B L	Brahmin	"	"
329	"	Akshaya Kumar Sen B L	Vaidya	"	"
330	"	Niranjan Banerjee	Brahmin	"	"
331	Pargal P C C	Durga Prosad Sukla	K'try	Trade, 381, Upper Chitpur Road, Cal	At a meeting of the C. on 21 12 17
332	"	Ganesh Das Varman	Brahmin	Trade, 43 Bartala Street	At a meeting of the C. on 19 12 17
333	Peoples Assn. Dacca	Ganga Prosad Sarma	"	Muktear, Dacca	At a P A on 21 12 17
334	"	Sitannath Dey Sirkar	"	Merchant, 183, Harrison Road	At a meeting of the C. on 14 12 17.
335	Bengal P C C	Pt Sundar Lal Misur	Saraswat Brahmin	Transferred to R C	By the Dt Assn on 16 12 17
336	"	Pt Bishweswar Nath Misur	"	Lawyer, 19, Sasitola Road, Kidderpur	"
337	Dist 24 Pargna	Satish Chandra Ghosh, B A, B L	Kayastha	Pleader, Bhatipara 24 Perganas	By a special resolution
338	Dist Assn, 24 Pargna	Amar Nath Bhattacharjee	Brahmin	Pleader and Banker, Rangguni	"
339	Mymensingh	Ramesh Chandra Chowdhary, B A, B L	"	Merchant and Banker, Rangguni	"
340	Baranagor Marwari Assn	Jagannath Marwari	Marwari	"	"

341	Dhola Public Meeting	Dakshina Ranjan Banerjee	Hindu	Pleader, P O Dhola, Bakerganj	At a public meeting	on 21 12 17
342	Rejshah D B C C	Trailakha Nath Das	Kayastha	Muktear, Naogaon, Rajshahye	At a special meeting	on 16 12 17
343	Indra Assn	Sachindra Nath Mukherjee, B L	Brahmin	Pleader, 14, Indian Mirror Street, Cal	At a meeting	on 21 12 17
344	Bengal P. C. C	Chasram Goenka	Agarwala	Broker, 5, Basak Street	At a meeting of the O	on 21 12 17
345	Cal Dist Assn	Jai Chand Lal Nohata	Vaishya	Merchant, 177, Harrison Road, Calcutta	"	on 23 12 17
346	Brindaban Das	Brindaban Das	"	Merchant, 5, Shambhu Nath, Millik Lane	"	on 23 12 17
347	Deogol P C C	Rameswar Shroff	Agarwala	Merchant, 13, Sibn Thakur Lane	"	on 21 12 17
348	"	Narsing Das Goenka	"	Merchant, 5, Basak Street	"	on 21 12 17
349	"	Sewdoot Sarangi	Jan	Merchant, 201, Harrison Road	"	"
350	"	Rumgopal Khemka	Agarwala	Merchant, 3, Basak Street	"	"
351	"	B N Misra, Bar at Law	Brahmin	Bar at Law, 8 Creek Lane	"	"
352	"	Kabittish Chandra Mitra	Kayastha	Merchant 6, Bancharam Akoor Lane, Bow bazar Post Office	"	"
353	Assam	Debendra Nath Bez Barua, B A, B L	Brahmin	Pleader, Jorhat, Assam	By the C of the Assam Assn	on 24 0 17
354	Bengal P. C. C	Sushil Kumar Bosu	Kayastha	Pleader, 35 Goabagan Lane	"	on 24 12 17
355	Bakerganj D. C	Nagendra Behari Sen Gupta, M A, B L	Vaishya	Pleader, Patunkhali	At a meeting of the Bakher gauj Dt Assn.	on 18 12 17
356	Raktesonj Dist Assn	Romesh Chandra De, Muktear	Kayastha	Muktear, Patual hali	"	"
357	24 Pargons Dist Assn	Upendra Nath Sarcar	Hindu Vaishya	Rice Mill Owner, &c	At a meeting	on 16 12 17
358	"	Krishna Kali Ray	Vaishya	Proprietor, 2, Gobinda Addy Road	"	"
359	24 Pargons Dist Assn, Pargal	Babu Bejoy Krishna Das	Hindu Mahaya	Rice Mill Owner, 2 Moresh Ch Dutt Lane, Cheda	"	on 16 12 17
360	Alipur Dist Assn	Surendra Nath Mullick	Hindu Kayastha	Vakil & Chandra Nath Chatterjee & Street Calcutta	At a meeting of the Bar Assn	on 14 12 17
361	Burdwan Dist Assn	Syam Sundar Ghose	Hindu Sadgopa	Burdwan, Pleader District Court, Katwa P O, Burdwan	At a meeting of the Dt Assn held	on 15 12 17
362	Sylhet Dist C C	Kunja Kishore Chandra	Kayastha	Merchant, Silchar	At a public meeting held	on 10 12 17
363	Indian Assn	Aghore Nath Chakravarty	Brahmin	8 Champatola 1st Bye-Lane	At a meeting held	on 9 12 17
364	Alipur Bar Assn	Sudhir Ranjan Roy Choudhury, B L	Hindu, Baidya	Pleader, 99/1, Grey Street, Calcutta	At a General Meeting on the	14 12 17.
365	24 Pargons Dist Assn	Devyendra Mohan Mukherjee, B L	Brahmin	Vakil 262, Bowbazar Street	"	"
366	Murshidabad Dist C C	Asutosh Bose, B L	Kayastha	Pleader Sadabad, Bhagra Post Office Murshidabad	At a special meeting held at Barhamptore	on 17 10 17
367	Tippura Peoples' Assn	Abani Mohan Ghose, B L	"	Lawyer Comilla	At a meeting	on 14 12 17
368	1st Assn, Jessore	Sarut Chandra Bhownik B L	"	Muktear, Jessore	"	"
369	"	Syam Lal Dinerjee, Muktear	Brahmin	"	At a meeting of the Dt Assn, Jessore	on 20 12 17.
370	Mytens nigh Assn, Murshidabad	Jatindra Mohan Choudhury, B L	Kayastha	Vakil High Court, 10, Antonu Bagan Lane, Calcutta	At a meeting of the Assn	on 16 12 17
371	Murshidabad Dist. C. C.	Gnanendra Narayan Choudhury	"	Zemindar, Nimtala, Murshidabad	At a meeting of the Barhamptore	on 17 12 17

Serial No	Inspector	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honours or scholarly distinctions	Caste, creed or race	Profession, calling occupation and address in full	How and when elected
372	Indian Assn	Babu Dey, Prasad Dutta, B L	Kayastha	High Court Vakil, 17, Karbala Tank Lane	At a meeting held
373	D at Congress C	" Radhanath Sarma, B L	Brahmin	Pleader, Sylhet	At a meeting of the Sylhet D C C on 10 12 17
374	"	" Kashvish Chandra Das B L	Kayastha	"	"
375	"	" Harindra Mohan Majumdar, B L	Hind Bengali	"	"
376	Backerganj Dist Assn	" Mohendra Nath Chakravarty, B L	Hindu Brahmin	Pleader, Patuakhali (Barisal)	At a M of the Assn held on 19 12 17
377	"	" Surendra Nath Mukherjee	Brahmin Hindu	Service, P O Garuna (Barisal)	At a meeting held
378	Indian Assn	" Satish Chandra Ghose	Kayastha	University Lecturer, 94, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	on 21 12 17
379	Bengal P C C	" Lalit Mohan Roy, B L	"	Pleader and Landholder, Dacca	"
380	Maldah Assn	" Krishnar Kumar Deva Sarma	Brahmin	Commission Agent, Nimsara Post Office, Malda	At a M of the Maldah Assn on 20 12 17
381	"	" Satish Chandra Agarwal	Agarwala	Lawyer, Nimsara Post Office, Malda	"
382	"	" Wagesh Ch. Agarwala	"	Medical Practitioner, Nimsara Post Office, Malda	"
383	"	" Mohini M Agarwala	"	Commission Agent, Nimsara Post Office, Malda	"
384	Murshidabad C C Committee	" Dharmannarayan Agarwala	"	Merchant, Nimsara Post Office, Malda	"
385	Bidwan Dist Assn	" Sudhartha Krishna Majumdar	Baidya	Zemindar, Islampore, Murshidabad	At a Special M held at Berhampore on 17 12 17.
386	Assam Assn	" Kshetra Nath Choudhury	Hindu Ugra	Pleader, Burdwan	At a M of the Dist Assn, on 15 12 17
387	Chittagong Assn	" Gopal Chandra Dutta	Kashatriya Koch	Assam Association Manager Barasati Tea Estate, Samkhata Post Office, Assam	By Assam Assn on 16 9 17
388	"	" Pulin Chandra Das	Kayastha	Pleader, Chittagong living here at 52, Beadon Street, Calcutta.	At a General M of the Chittagong Association on Monday the 17 12 17.
389	Rajshahi Dist Assn	" Pramatha Nath Roy	Baidya	Brother and Zemindar, Naogaon Rajshahi	At a Special Meeting held on the 16 12 17
390	"	" Jatindra Nath Ghose	Kayastha	Pleader, Dinaypur	By D C C on 13 12 17
391	"	" B Bose, Birat Law	"	Barrister, 101, Bocul Bagun Road, Bhowanipur, Calcutta.	At a meeting on the 21 12 17.
392	"	" Satindra M Roy Choudhury	Bengal Hindu	Landholder, 17/3, Jhanapukur Lane	At a Committee M held on 21 12 17
393	"	" Surendra Prasad Lahiri	Hindu Brahmin	Zemindar, Gouripur, Nymensingh	At a M of the Assn on 16 12 17
394	"	" Manmatha Nath Banerjee	Hindu Zemindar	Nawabganj, Rangpur	At a M of the Assn on 23 12 17
395	"	" Ghanshyamas Agarwal	Agarwala Benia	Broker, 22 Mechua Bazar Street, Cal	At a M of the C held on 21 12 17
396	"	" Dwarkadas Khenani	"	Merchant 201, Harrison Road	"
397	"	" Babulal Fatehpuria	"	Broker, 29, Mechua Bazar Street	"

394	Matadin Agarwala		Merchant, 150, Cotton Street	"	"
395	Ram Chandra Neotia	"	Broker, 63, Banstolla Street, Calcutta	"	"
400	Ganjal Agarwala	"	Merchant, 22, Mechua Bazar Street	"	"
401	Bhagatram Agarwala	"	Broker,	"	"
402	Murlihar Agarwala	"	"	"	"
403	Kanhaiya Sharma	"	Nokri, 65 Banstolla Street	"	"
404	Bib Prasad Verda	"	Nokri, 22, Mechua Bazar Street	"	"
405	Mannalal Kedia	"	Merchant, 65 Banstolla Street	"	"
406	Bhaskar Lal Newatia	"	Merchant, 71, Banstolla Street	"	"
407	Madhu Prasad Jalan	"	Merchant, 22, Mechua Bazar Street, Cal	"	"
408	Madhanlal Jhunjhunwall	"	Broker, 22, Mechua Bazar Street	"	"
409	Nathur Mall Jhunjhunwall	"	Merchant, 8, Narumall Lohen Street	At a M of the Com.	on 21 12 17.
410	Hiralal Tebrwala	"	Zemundar, Rajshahiye	"	"
411	Satyapriya Banerjee, M A	Agarwala Benia		At a special M held	on 10 12 17.
412	Babu Umesh Ch Maitra	Bengaloe Brahmin			
413	Dr Romesh Ch Sarcar	" Kayastha	Atankela, Rajshahiye	Natore People's Assn	on 23 12 17.
414	Babu Hariprada Mukherjee	Hindu Brahmin	Medical Practitioner, Natore Rajshahiye	By Boganda P O Hittakery	
415	Gokuldas Kantari	Hindu Marwari	Zemundary Baganda, Dingabaty, Hughly	Shava on 23 12 17	
416	Vennalal Nathani	"	Merchant and Zemundar, 100, Cross St	At a M of the C held	on 21 12 17
417	Achiram Nathani	"	Zemundar and Merchant, 100, Cross Street	"	"
418	Jayada Prasanna Dutta	Hindu Bengalee	Broker and Zemundar, 100, Cross Street	By the Noakhali Bar Assn	on 17 12 17
419	Pranhati Gohs	"	Pleader, Noakhali Town	By Surhid Samoulani Shava	in a Meeting on 15 12 17
420	Narabara Chakravarty	"	Taluqdar, Sandwip, Noakhali	"	"
421	Sarada Kanta Banerjee	"	"	"	"
422	Jagesh Ch Banerjee	"	Pleader and Landlord, Sandwip, Noakhali	In a M of the Dist Assn Fabsa	"
423	Sitanath Adhikari	Brahmin	Pleader, Fabsa Town	Elect on 25 12 17 by the	"
424	Kiran Chandra Rai	"	Jute Merchant Shersajunge Fabsa	Secretary, Fabsa District	"
			"	Assn in the exercise of	"
				the powers, vested in him	"
				by the meeting of the Dist	"
				Assn held	on 16 12 17
425	Latit Mohan Pal	Kayastha	Merchant Shersajunge Bazar	"	"
426	Prasad Ch Dutta	Sarens Bank	Jeweller 27 Doctor Lane Taltolla Cal	At a Committee M.	on 21-12 17
427	Dugendra N Bhattacharjee	Brahmin	Kaviraji, Shersajunge, Fabsa	Elect on 25th Dec. by	"
				the secretary, Fabsa Dist.	"
				Assn at M of the Dist	"
				Assn	on 15 12 17
428	Khagendra N Mitra	Kayastha	Vakil, Kheorat, Howrah	At a M of the Assn, held	on 17 12 17
429	Devendra N Ghose	"	Coal Merchant, Madhusudhon Pal Lane, North Bantra, Howrah	"	"

460	Babu Bhagabati Prasad	Sharma	Master, 2 Royal Exchange Place	"	"
461	Pundit Bredhi Chand Vaidya	Brahmo	Master, 3 1/2 Pollock Street	"	"
462	Babu Bishwari Sen	Hindu	Assistant Secretary to the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, 33, Mohan Bagan Row, Calcutta	"	"
463	Sarat Chandra Dewan	Hindu	Zemindar, 32, Badoor Bagan 2nd Lane	At a M. of the Executive Committee of Dinepur Assn on 20 12 17.	
464	Manik Chand R	Bauis	Cloth Merchant, 17, Paganpatty Street	By Upper India Assn.	
465	Pranathanath Mukherjee	Brahmo	Medical Practitioner, Chatra, Serampore	At a M. of the Assn held on 21 12 17	
466	Bechoo Singh	Sikh	Merchant, Cloth Merchant, D 20, 27, Municipal Market	"	"
467	Sree Charan Sen	Hindu Vaidya	Pleader, Barisal	"	"
468	Anukul Ch Chakravarty	Brahmo	Director, Lakshi Bank Ltd and Proprietor of Rajshahye, B Academy and Lawyer, Ghoramara, Rajshahye	At a M. of the above Assn on 18 12 17.	
469	Durgesh Ch Sanyal	"	Assistant Managing Director, Rajshahye, Lakshi Bank Ltd, Ghoramara, Rajshahye	"	"
470	Sulurshan Chakravarty	"	Vakil, High Court, Director, Lakshi Bank Ltd and Proprietor of Rajshahye Bholi	"	"
471	Subhud Ch Sanyal	"	nath Academy, Ghoramara	"	"
472	Debendra N Sen	Hindu Baidya	Banker and Director of Rajshahye Bank	At a M. of the Council on 23 12 17	
473	Dr K N Ghose M B	Brahmo	ing and Trading Co operative Ltd, Gornara, Rajshahye	At a M of the D Assn on 18 12 17	
474	Nibrann Ch Ghose	Kayestha	Business Russia Road	At a M of the C held on 21 12 17.	
475	Kishori Mohan Gupta, M A	Vaidya	Medical Practitioner, Russa Road		
476	Ananda Churan Mukherjee	Brahmo	Pleader, Bhanga, Faridpur		
477	Inlu Bhuvan Chakravarty	Brahmo	Late Principal, Hindu Academy, Daulatpur, Ayurvedic Practitioner 74/1, Hari Ghose's Street Calcutta		
478	Jannarman Palpuria	"	Muktear, Patuakhali, Barishal	At a M. of the above Assn, held on 18 12 17	
479	Gourishanker Patipuin	Agarwala	72 Russa Road, Bhowanipur	At a Meeting of the on 18 1 17	
480	Sarad Churan Sen	Vaidya	Merchant, 39, Muktaran Babu Street	At a M of the Committee on 21 12 17	
481	Abasi Nuth Ghosh M A, B L	Kayestha	Pleader, Barishal	At a M of the above Assn held on 18 12 17	
482	Baranda Kant Bose	"	"	"	"
483	S K Doctor	Puroes	"	At a Meeting held on 21 12 17	
484	C J Doctor	"	"	"	"

Serial No	Electorate.	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions	Caste, creed or race	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full	How and when elected.
445	Bengal P. Cou. Bagerhat People's Assn	Miss I. H. Petep	Parsce	Proprietor, Palluchitra, Confractory and Shopkeeping, Bagerhat Post Office, Khulna District	At a meeting held on 21 12 17
446	Bagerhat People's Assn	Sarat Chandra Mitra	Brahmo	Zemindar, Muktagacha, Mymensingh Private Service, Muktagacha, Mymensingh	By the Bagerhat People's Assn on 22 12 17
447	Muktagacha Assn	Sudhir Chandra Acharyya Chowdhury	Brahm n	Pleader, 10, Khetia Mittar Lane, Sulkea, Howrah	In a Meeting held on 21 12 17
448	"	Surindra Nath Das Gupta, B. A.	Baidya	Commissioner, Faridpur Municipality, Director, Faridpur Loan Office and Asst. Secretary, Dt. Association, Pleader, Judge's Court, Faridpur	"
449	Howrah People's Assn	Tripura Charan Roy, M. A., B. L.	Saigopo	Merchant, 6, Lucas Lane	In a Meeting of the Assn on 17 12 17
450	Faridpur D. Assn	Jogesh Chandra Chakravarty, B. L.	Brahmin	Banker, 6, Shib Thakur Lane, Calcutta Service,	At a M. of the Assn held on 18 12 17
451	Upper India Assn	Kishun Dass Khanna	Kashatryia	Vakil, 18, Modhu Roy's Lane, Calcutta	At a M. of the U. I. Assn. on 21 12 17
452	Bengal P. C. C.	Gokul Das Burman	Brahmo	Contractor, 74, Narakuldanga North Rd	At a M. of the Committee on 21 12 17
453	"	Manik Lal	"	Zemindar, 69 Ballinghata Main Rd, al	"
454	"	Shyam Dayal	"	"	"
455	"	Shew Vihajak	"	"	"
456	24 Pargana Dist Assn	Banka Vohari Mullick Chowdhury	Kayastha	Zemindar, "3, Harish Mukerjee's Road	At a Meeting held on 16 12 17
457	"	Lalit Mohan Roy Chowdhury	"	Taluqdar, Netrokona, Mymensingh	"
458	"	Bidhu Bhushan Sarker	"	"	"
459	"	Ganapati Sarker	"	"	"
460	"	Surendra Nath Sarker	"	"	"
461	Bengal P. C. C.	Jogendra Nath Sashmal	Brahmo	"	"
462	I. dist. Assn	Surendra Nath Sen, B. A.	Baidya	"	"
463	Netrokona	Jogendra Kumar De, B. L.	Kayastha	"	"
464	Hunda People's Assn	Kishun Lal Bhatter	Vasbha	"	"
465	Upper India Assn	Sasi Kishore Chandra, B. A., B. L.	Brahmin	At a meeting held on D. C.	"
466	Rajshahi D. C. C.	Surya Kumar Soma	Kayastha	Honorary Magistrate, Naogaon, Pleader, Rajshahi	At a meeting held on the 16th Dec 1917
467	Mymensingh Assn	Mathura Nath Mitra, B. L.	Brahmo	Pleader Mymensingh	"
468	Faridpur D. Assn	Satish Chandra Roy Chowdhury	Kayastha	Chaudman, Faridpur Municipality, and Pleader	By the D. Assn. on 18 12 17
469	Mymensingh Assn	Nalini Kanta Sen B. L.	Kayastha	Pleader and Taluqdar Mymensingh	By the Assn on 18 12 17
470	Faridpur D. Assn	Bipin Behari Ubattacharya	Vaidya	Asst. Secretary, Ishan School, Pleader	At a meeting of the executive C. of U. Assn. on 18 12 17
471	"	"	Brahmin	Pleader, Phanga 1 aridpur	"

511	Memorandum	Kumari Bandhu Chakravarty	Bahya	Professor, Mymensingh	At a meeting of the Mymensingh Assn	on 16 12 17.
512	Murshidabad	Brady Bhushan Gupta, B L	Brahmin	Vakil, Berhampur, Murshidabad	At a Special Meeting held	on 17 10 17.
513	24 Parganas	Hari Charan Bhattacharjee, B A	"	Pleader, Bhatpara P O, 24 Parganas	By the 24 Parganas Assn.	on 16 12 17
514	Howrah	Rama Paty Roy	Kayastha	Pleader, 51/4, Rajballya Shaha Lane, Howrah	At a meeting of the Assn	on 17 12 17
515	Durgam Chaudhary	Aakutosh Guha	Brahmin	Pleader, Dinajpur	By the D Assn	on 13 12 17
516	Durgam Chaudhary	Amulya Deb Pattnaik	Kayastha	Pleader, Dinajpur	By the D Assn	on 13 12 17
517	Durgam Chaudhary	Strinath Hore	"	Legal Practice, Jalpaiguri	By the C Committee and Assn	on 13 12 17
518	Durgam Chaudhary	Purna Chandra Mitra	Bengal	Legal Practice, Jalpaiguri	At a meeting of the Branch Indian Assn	on 26 12 17
519	Durgam Chaudhary	Moula Khatun Ahmed	Bengal	Legal Practice, Jalpaiguri	At a meeting of the Branch Indian Assn	on 26 12 17
520	Durgam Chaudhary	Lal Behar Banerjee B L	Brahmin	Pleader, Narail	At a meeting of the Assn	on 20 12 17
521	Durgam Chaudhary	(Chandra) Chandra	"	Tea Planter Jorhat Assam	By Resolution No II of the meeting of the Assn	on 15 12 17
522	Tripura	Surentra Nath Roy	Kayastha	Journalist Imphal, Tipperah	By the Assn	on 4 12 17
523	Tripura	(Chandra) Chandra	Brahmin	Pleader Bhola Banerjee	At a meeting of the Assn	on 21 12 17
524	Tripura	(Chandra) Chandra	"	Zemindar's Service 5 Sankaristolla Lane, Calcutta	At a meeting of the Committee held	on 21 12 17
525	Tripura	Durgam Chaudhary	Kayastha	Pleader, Bhatpara	On the Committee Meeting	on 23 12 17
526	Tripura	(Chandra) Chandra	Hindu Bengali	Clerk, H. Corporation Place	By the Assn	on 7 12 17
527	Tripura	Ananta Mohan Choudhury	Jain	Editor and Proprietor of the Newspaper	At a meeting of the Assn	on 17 12 17
528	Tripura	Ranrik Lal Shukla	"	Stock and Shareholder 2 Royal Exchange Place	At a meeting of the Assn	on 17 12 17
529	Tripura	Daljitram Chakravarty	Agarwala, Vaidya	Landholder and Merchant 137, Harrison Road	At a meeting of the Assn	on 17 12 17
530	Tripura	Sanku Bhajan Mukherjee	Brahmin	Landholder Howrah	At a meeting of the Assn	on 23 12 17
531	Tripura	Durgam Chaudhary	"	Service Howrah	At a meeting of the Assn	on 23 12 17
532	Tripura	(Chandra) Chandra	"	Pleader, M. Banerjee	At a meeting of the Assn	on 23 12 17
533	Tripura	Hirentra Nath Dutt M. A. D. L.	Hindu Bengali	Solicitor 100, Cornwallis Street	At a meeting of the Assn	on 21 12 17
534	Tripura	Durgam Chaudhary	Kayastha	Pleader and Talukdar, Belga, Mymensingh	At a meeting of the Assn	on 21 12 17
535	Tripura	(Chandra) Chandra	"	Lawyer Gumbha District Ranchi	At a meeting of the Assn	on 21 12 17
536	Tripura	Kanahua Lal Sarma	Brahmin	Merchant 2, Munchi Sadaruddin Lane	At a meeting of the Assn	on 21 12 17

Serial No.	Electorate.	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions.	Caste, creed or race.	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full.	How and when elected.
537	Mohair Jain Samiti.	Pandit Jadunandan ..	Brahmin	Merchant, 100, Harrison Road ...	Proposed by Kestur Chand Makhom Lal on 19-12-17.
538	"	Benarsi Persad Kunodia ...	Vaisya	Merchant, 100, Harrison Road ...	Proposed by Kestur Chand and seconded by Makhom Lal.
539	"	Sogabax Dudwania ...	"	Merchant, 160, Harrison Road ...	Proposed by J. Das, Makhom Lal.
540	"	Bridhi Chand ...	"	Merchant, 10, Goyenka Lane ...	Proposed by Makhom Lal and seconded by Ramballav.
541	"	Shoproshad ...	Hindu Jain	Merchant, 77, Burtolla Street ...	Proposed by Makhom Lal, Chota Lal on 19-12-17.
542	"	Srinivas ...	Jain	Merchant, 82, Lower Chitpur Road ...	Proposed by Ram Kumar, seconded by Ramnarain on 19-12-17.
543	"	Matilal Chaudhuri ...	"	Merchant, 102, Harrison Road ...	Proposed by Makhom Lal, Ram Kumar on 19-12-17.
544	Nadia Dist. Assn.	Tulsiram ...	Kayastha	Merchant, 83, Lower Chitpur Road	At a M. of the Nadia D. Assn. held on 14-12-17.
545	Rajshahye Dist. C. C.	Charu Chandra Basu ...	Brahmin	Pleader, Judge's Court, Krishnagore, Nadia	At a Special M. held on 16-12-17.
546	Mohair Jain Samiti.	Upendra Chandra Banerjee, B. A., B. L.	Brahmin	Pleader, Naogada, Rajshahye ...	By a M. of the Samiti on 19-12-17.
547	Alipur Bar Assn.	Purun Mull ...	Hindu Jain	Brokerage, 94/7, Lower Chitpur Rd., Cal	By the Bar. Assn., Alipur, 24-Pergana, on 14-12-17.
548	"	Kedar Nath Ash ...	Hindu	Pleader, Navadighi Road, South Comilla	At a meeting held on 14-12-17.
549	Tipperah Peoples' Assn	Kunja Behari Dass, B. L.	Kayastha	Vakil, Madhusudhon	At a meeting of the Alipur Bar Assn. on 21-12-17.
550	Alipur Bar Assn	Susal Chandra Chatterjee ...	Brahmin	Pleader, Dinaipur	At a meeting held on 13-12-17.
551	Duajpur C. C. and do. Assn.	Kali Bilash Bagchi ...	"	Pleader, Dinaipur	"
552	Sylhet Dist. Assn	Satish Chandra Roy ...	Hindu Vaidya	Pleader, Dinaipur	"
553	Deugal P. Conference C.	D. B. Nandi ...	Hindu Patel	Tea Merchant, 71, Pataldanga Street	At a meeting of the Com-mittee held on 21-12-17.
554	Indian Assn.	Mamali B. Patel ...	"	Merchant, Armenian Street	"
555	Fardpur D. Assn	Dr. Charu Chandra Sanyal, M. B.	Brahmin Vaidya	Medical Practitioner, 26/9, Harrison Rd. ...	"
556	24-Pergana D. Assn.	Sarat Chandra Das Gupta, B. L.	"	Pleader, Faridpur ...	At a meeting on 18-12-17.
557	Noakhali D. Assn	Ritish Chandra Bose ...	Kayastha	Landholder, 23, Iswar Mitter's Lane, Cal	"
558	Bengal P. C. C.	Kaswar Guha Roy ...	Hindu	Zemindar, 24, Ananda Gopal Palit Rd. ...	At a public meeting.
559	"	Aswini Kumar Ghosh, M. A., B. L.	Kayastha	Vakil, High Court, 48, Broja Nath Dutt Lane, Calcutta.	At a meeting held on 21-12-17.
560	Tipperah Peoples' Assn.	Ananda Chandra Mazumder ...	"	Private Service, Comilla	At a meeting of the Assn. on 14-12-17.
561	Noakhali Bar Assn.	Ananda Charan Roy ...	"	Taluqdar and Pleader, Noakhali Town	At a meeting of the Assn. held on 17-12-17.
562	"	Sarat Chandra Mandal ...	"	"	"

223	Jessore D Asm.	Jatindra Nath Ghosh	Hindu	Pleader, 18/2, Jorabagan Street, Calcutta	At a meeting of the D Asm. on 7 12 17
224	Tippurh Peoples Asm.	S. Bhattacharyee	"	Merchant, Bitpur, Tipperah	At a public meeting
225	Bakergunge D Asm.	Jamini Kanta Guha	Kayastha	Trade Jhalakati, Barishal	At a meeting of the Asm. on 18 12 17.
226	"	Bara la Kanta Banerjee	Brahmin	Pleader, Barishal	"
227	Calcutta D Asm.	Babu Siddhigopal	"	67/23, Strand Road	At a meeting of the Asm on 23 12 17
228	"	Rai Bahadur Setti Narunguraj Khatun	Agarwala Vaisya	Superintendent of Jails, Jaipur	At a meeting of the Asm held on 17 12 17.
229	"	Ra ha Krishna Bogaria	"	Merchant, 25/1/A, Mechua Bazar St.	By the Secy., Fabna D Asm
230	"	Abani Nath Lahuri	"	Pleaded Fabna	on 15-12 17
231	Bakergunge D Asm.	Durga Mohan Sen	Vaidya	Editor, Barishal Hitaushu	By the D Asm on 18 12 17
232	"	Akhil Chandra Dutta	Kayastha	Member D Board, Honorary Magistrate, Zemindar, Barishal	"
233	"	Suresh Chandra Bose	"	Taluqdar, Barishal, c/o Babu Akhil Ch Dutta	"
234	Calcutta D Commitee	Godadhor Bagaria	"	Merchant, 22, Zakaria Street	At a meeting held on 17 12 17
235	R P C U	Charu Sankar Ray	Vaidya	Charu Sankar Ray, 11, European Asylum Lane Calcutta	At a meeting of the C held on 21 12 17.
236	Widajur C. and 1-4 Asm	Ramesh Chandra Neogy	Kayastha	Pleader, Dinajpur	At a meeting on 13 12 17
237	Mymensingh Asm	Pranath Nath Bose	"	Pleader, Mymensingh	on 18 12 17
238	"	Akboj Kumar Ghatak	Brahmin	Muktear, Jamalpur, Mymensingh	"
239	"	Mohendra Chandra Chaki	Kayastha	Muktear, Jamalpur, Mymensingh	"
240	"	Kamini Kanta Bhattacharyee	Brahmin	Pleader, Jamalpur, Mymensingh	"
241	"	Iwarka Nath Sen	Hindu	Pleader, Jamalpur, Mymensingh	"
242	Bakergunge D Asm.	Sukha Nath Ghosh	Kayastha	Pleader, Pimpur (Barishal)	At a meeting of the Asm on 18 12 17
243	Bengal P. C. U	Traiktha Nath Mukherjee	Brahmin	Merchant, 27 Wellington Street	At a meeting held on 21 12 17
244	"	Narentra Nath Chatterjee	"	Merchant 42 Wellington Square	"
245	"	Dr Harid Haran Mukherjee	Brahmin	Medical Practitioner, 83, Harrison Rd	"
246	"	Dr Haran Das Mukherjee	"	Medical Practitioner, 48, Wellington Street	"
247	"	Ramas Chandra Banerjee	"	Merchant, 45/2 Wellington Street	"
248	"	Ra ha Mohan Chattervedi	"	Brokery 31 Raja-Ka-hatra	"
249	"	Rajendra Nath Sukhla	"	Broker Bharot Mitra Office	"
250	"	Gopal Malhi	Vaisya	Merchant Bharot Mitra Office	"
251	"	Shiva Bewak Lal Khunna	Khatun	Merchant Bharot Mitra Office	"
252	"	Hukum Chandra Infrji	Bauya	Merchant Bharot Mitra Office	"
253	Bengal P C U	Pt Ram Chandra Sharmar	Brahmin	Broker, Bharot Mitra Office	At a meeting of the Com mittee held on 21 12 17
254	"	Pt Dilaray Lalji Shukla	"	Broker,	"
255	"	Kali Prashad	Vaisya	Merchant	"
256	"	Pt Shiva Duttan D kabit	Brahmin	"	"
257	"	Pt Sri Narayanji Misra	"	"	"
258	"	Pt Bhagwati Persha Ji Dawidi	"	"	"

Serial No.	Representative	Names in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions.	Caste, creed or race	Profession calling occupation and address in full	How and when elected
599	Pargal P. C. C.	Pt. Jugat Kishoreji Dewidi	Brahmin	Broker Ebarot Mitra Office	At a meeting of the Committee held on 21 12 17.
600	"	Pt. Dinesh Preshad Pandey	"	"	"
601	"	Pt. Kunj Bihari Chaturvedi	"	"	"
602	"	Pt. Kunj Bihari Trivedi	"	"	"
603	"	Pt. Deva Shankari Mura	"	"	"
604	"	Pt. Ram Dyalji Pandey	"	"	"
605	"	Kailas Chowdhury	"	"	"
606	Hingl Hwarah	Swish Chandra Chatterjee	Arya	"	"
607	"	"	Brahmin	"	"
608	"	"	Hindu Brahmin	"	"
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677	Khulna Dist Conference	Nagendra Nath Sen	Mohamed	Pleader, Khulna	on 24 12 17
678	24 Pergas Dist Assn	Golam Hossein Ismail		Merchant 67 Canning Street	on 10 12 17
679		Daud Solaman		Trade 67 Canning Street	"
680		Daud M Lakhal		Merchant 66, Canning Street	"
681		Ahmed D Mohala		Merchant 67 Canning Street	"
682		Hashem G A Mustafa		Merchant, 67 Canning Street	"
683	Basrhat Peoples Assn	Dr Jitendra Nath Ghoshal	Brahmin	Medical Practitioner Basrhat (Bengal)	At a meeting of the Basrhat Peoples Assn on 17 12 17
684	Bengal P C C	Swami Brahmanand	Sanyasi	Sonepur Pleader	At a meeting held on 21 12 17
685	Backerganga Dist Assn	Bankim Behari Guha	Kayastha		
686	Khulna Dist Conference	Sri Chandra Das	Kayastha	Medical Practitioner Bagerhat, Khulna	By Khulna Dist Assn on 24 12 17
687		Nagendra Nath Bhattacharye	Brahmin	Medical Practitioner Bagerhat (Khulna)	
688	Rajshahi Dist Conf. Assoc	Surendra Mohan Maitra	Hindu	Lawyer Ghoramara Rajshahi	At a Special Meeting of the Rajshahi Dist Conf. Assn on 16 12 17
689	Madras Dist Assn	Jnanendra Nath Choudhary	Kayastha	Pleaser Mhapur Library R I Midnapur	In a P M held by the Dist Assn on 14 12 17
690	Burdwan Dist Assn	Gurendra Nath Mukherjee	Brahmin	Medical Practitioner Katwa P O Burdwan	on 15 12 17
691	Backerganga Dist Assn	Pureswar Sen	Kayastha	Talukdar Buxthal	By the Dist Assn on 16 12 17
692	Faridpur Dist Assn	Bireswar Lahiri	Brahmin	Mukteer Rajbari I O L B R Faridpur	By Faridpur Dist Assn on 7 12 17
693	Basrhat Dist Assn	Dinesh Chandra Sen	Kayastha	Pleader Faridpur	At a meeting of the Assn on 7 12 17
694		Onukul Mohan Roy Choudhury	Kayastha	Pleader Basrhat 21 Perganwa	At a meeting held on 21 12 17
695		Mohit Krishna Kundu	Hindu	Zemindar Hony Magistrate Basrhat	At a meeting held on 21 12 17
696	Bogra Dist Assn	Hiranya Mohan Das Gupta	Kayastha	Taki 24 Perganwas	At a meeting held on 21 12 17
697	Bogra Dist Assn	Md Rofi Barry	Muslim	Pleader Bogra	At a meeting held on 21 12 17
698	Faridpur Dist Assn	Chaita Haran Mukherji	Brahmin	Merchant 6/A Kanan Seal Street	At a meeting held on 18 12 17
699	Khulna Dist Assn	Sri Chandra Gupta	Kayastha	Pleader Faridpur	By the Dist Assn on 19 12 17
700	Burdwan Dist Assn	Manmatha Nath Ghosh	Hindu	Merchant 19/3 Harrison Road	At a meeting held on 19 12 17
701		Prakash Chandra Chatterjee	Brahmin	98 Talukda Lane Calcutta home address	"
702	Loose Jute Assn	Pranath Poddar	Brahmin	Rampurhat, P O Burdwan	"
703	Indian Assn 24 Pergas	Bhagyadhar Milk Dug	Bengali	244 Bowbazar Street home address	"
704		Basanta Kumar Gupta	Bengali	Alumipur P O Burdwan	"
705	Faridpur Dist Assn	Haridas Mukherjee	Bengali	Jute Merchant 13 Kripa Nath Lane	At a meeting held on 24 12 17
706	Faridpur Dist Assn	Haridas Mukherjee	Bengali	Merchant 8/1 Bagbazar Street Calcutta	At a meeting held on 24 12 17
707	Faridpur Dist Assn	Haridas Mukherjee	Bengali	Vakil High Court 164/1/1 Russa Road	At a General Meeting held on 16 12 17
708	Faridpur Dist Assn	Haridas Mukherjee	Bengali	Calcutta South Bhowanipur	By the Dist Assn on 16 12 17

Serial No	Electorate	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions	Caste, creed or race	Profession, calling occupation and address in full	How and when elected
656	24 Pergas D Assam	Naba Gopal Ghosh	Zemindar	10, Prāmātha Pandit Street	At a Public Meeting held on 16 12 17
657	Bergal P C C	Nalini Kishore Roy	Bengali Hindu	Student, 28, Chaulpati Lane, Bhowanipur	At a meeting of the Council held on 21 12 17
658	Cal Dist Assam	Girish Chandra Roy	Kayastha	Landholder, 7, Butakhana 1st Lane, Cal	At a M of the Assn held on 23 12 17
659	Sorthid Sarran Jani Sabha	Sisu Bhuvan Ghosh	Bengali Hindu	Talukdar, Noakhali (Chowmuhery)	At a meeting on 15 12 17
660	Abpur Bar Assn	Harabibash Sicker	Kayastha	Pleader, Alipore, 54/A, Goaltohi Road, Bhowanipur	At a M of the Bar Assn on 22 11 17
661	Upper Ind + Assn	Mayn Das Khunneh	Vaishya	Trade, 6, Lucas Lane	On 21 12 17
662		Dea Rai Shastri	Brahmin	Merchant, 6, Lucas Lane	"
663		Shyam Narayan Musra	"	Trade, 6, Lucas Lane	"
664	Becker's go D Assn	Sita Nath Ganguly	"	Muktear, P O Gara, Barisal	At a meeting of the Assn on 15 12 17
665	Bergal P C C	Sasi Sekher Datta	Hindu	Merchant and Contractor, 47/A, Singopal Mullick Lane	At a meeting held on 21 12 17
666	Beckergange D Assn	Jitendra Nath Bose	Kayastha	Talukdar (Barisal), Barisal	At a meeting of the Assn on 18 12 17
667		Deva Prasad Ghosh	"	Professor, Barisal	"
668		Jitendra Nath Guha	"	Pleader, 79, Patalidanga Street, Cal	"
669		Repon Vohari Guha	"	Pleader, Barisal	"
670		Hara Lal Ghosh	"	Pleader, Nilphamari	"
671	Natore	Purna Chandra Bhattacharya, B L	Brahmin	Pleader, Natore, Rajshahy	By the Assn on 10 12 17.
672	Peop as Assn	Aswini Kumar Acharya	"	Pleader, Bogra	At a P M on 15 12 17
673	Bergal P C C	S C Choudhury	Hindu Bengalee	Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 23, Badur Bagan Lane	At a meeting on 21 12 17
674	M dinapore D Assn	Mohini Mohan Dase	Kayastha	Pleader, Midnapur	At a meeting held on 14 12 17
675	Calcutta Dist Assn	Nalini Kumar Bose	Hindu	Landholder, 73, Dhurumtolla Street	At a M of the Assn held on 23 12 17
676	Khulna D C C	Surendra K Sen	Vaishya	Pleader, Senhati, Khulna	By the D C C on 22 12 17.
677	Fardpur D Assn	Rasaranjan Sen	"	Landholder, 2/1, Karfarma Lane, Cal	Under authority of C, M on 18 12 17
678	Khulna D Con	Jagendra N Dutta Chaudhry	Kayastha	Pleader, Khulna	At a Sess n of the D C on 24 11 17
679	Beckergange D Assn	Behari Lal Sen	Hindu Vaishya	Muktear, Patuakhali	At a meeting on 19 12 17
680	Chittagong Assn	Hari M Nath	Bengalee Hindu	Muktear, 107, Enat Bazar, Chittagong	By the Assn on 17 12 17.
681	Beckergange D Assn	Kailas Ch Das Gupta	Hindu Vaishya	Pleader, Pirojpur, Barisal	At a meeting held on 18-12 17
682	"	Kalibar Dutta	"	Pleader, Judge's Court, Chittagong	"
683	Chittagong Assn	Bipin Ch Guha	Bengalee Hindu	Andarbhalla,	At a meeting of the Assn on 17 12 17

684	Peel Peoples Assn.	Krishna K. Dutta	Hindu Kayastha	Pleaser, Landholder (Talukdar), Feni, Noakhali	At a Special Meeting of the Assn.	on 17 12 17.
685		Chandra K. Dutta		Pleaser, Landholder (Talukdar), Feni, Noakhali	"	"
686	Khulna D. C. Conference	Rajani K. Mitra	Bengali Kayastha	Landholder, Raipur P. O., Khulna	By the D. Conference	on 24 12 17.
687	Faridpur Dist. Assn.	Trailakhyo N. Shahs	Hindu Shaha	Merchant and Money lender, Doctor and Landholder	By the D. Assn.	on 16 12 17.
688	"	Agoro Nath Roy	Kayastha	Pleaser	"	"
689	"	Biraj M. Jaoridar	"	Money lender	"	"
690	"	Jagnewar Roy	Bahabya	Pleaser, Bhanga, Faridpur	"	"
691	Khulna D. C. C.	Kanti Ch. Roy Choudhury	Hindu	Talukdar, Malghor, Khulna	By the Khulna D. C. C.	on 22 12 17.
692	By gal P. C. C.	Gurudas Maitra		Landholder	At a meeting of the Com mittee	on 16 12 17
693	gt Pergana Dist. Assn	Sushil K. Ghose	Hindu	Landholder, 18 Uckoor Dutt's Lane, Cal	In a meeting held in December 1917	
694	Saran D. C. C.	Shiv Sanhar Prasad Mal	Rajput Hindu	Zemundar, c/o B. Madhava Singha, Vakil, Chapra	At a Session of the Khulna D. Conference	on 24 11 17
695	Khulna D. C. Conference	Chandri Ch. Rai Choudhury	Brahmin	Landholder Barmpara Khulna	At a meeting held	on 21 12 17
696	Indian Assn	R. C. Das, M. A.	Christian Bengali	Missionary, O. M. S., and Professor, St Paul's College, 33/1, Amberst Street, Cal	By the D. Assn	on 17 12 17
697	Chittagong Assn	Bilesh Chandra Ghose	Bengali Hindu	Pleaser, Judge's Court, Andarkilla, Chittagong	By the D. Assn	on 17 12 17
698	Dacca Peoples Assn	Mondranjoy Gupta	Ba dya	Merchant and Talukdar Tanti Bazar Rd., Dacca	By the Dacca Assn	on 19 2 17
699	(al) Dist. Assn	Rash Behari Ghose	Hindu	Landlord of Sankaritol's First Lane	By the D. Assn	on 23 12 17
700	Nadia Dist. Assn	Debendra N. Bagchi	Brahmin	Vakil Navadwip Nadia	"	on 14 12 17
701	"	Tara Prasanna Bagchi	"	Zemundar and Contractor and Banker, Navadwip Hony Magistrate, and Secy., Navadwip-Nadia Hindu School	"	"
702	"	Purna Ch. Mukherjee	"	Landholder Navadwip, Nadia	"	"
703	"	Biswanwar Chakravarty	"	Chairman Navadwip Municipality and President and Secy Navadwip Hindoo School	"	"
704	Jalpaiguri Branch, Telegul P. Assn	Annada Charan Sen	Kayastha	Pleaser and the Director of the Telegul Con cerns, Jalpaiguri	By the Assn	on 26 12 17
705	Telegul P. Conference	Raj Bahadur Rohtagi	Hindu Rohtagi	Merchant and Commission Agent, 103, Muktarum Babu Street	At a M. of the C. held	on 21 12 17
706	Telegul P. Conference	Mohan Lal Rohtagi	"	Merchant and Commission Agent 106 Muktarum Babu Street	"	"
707	"	Gopal Das Rohtagi	"	Koylash Shah Lane, Calcutta	"	"
708	Pengal P. Conf. Green C.	Preo Nath Dose	Hindu	Muktear	"	"
709	Sylhet Conf. Green C.	Satis Ch. Chandra	Kayastha	71, Pataidanga Street	At a P. M. held	on 10 12 17

Serial No.	Floctorate	Names in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions	Caste, creed or race.	Profession, calling occupation and address in full	How and when elected
710	Sylhet Congress, C	Hannandan Roy	Bhumbar Brahmin	Merchant, Badarpurghat, Sylhet	At a P M held on 10 12 17
711	"	Radha Priya Kar	Kayastha	Contractor, Badarpurghat, Sylhet	"
712	Bengal P Con	Banmali Dhar	"	Badarpurghat, Sylhet	At a M of the Committee held on 21 12 17
713	green C.	Ramesh Ch Choudhury	"	Merchant, 50, Patuatola Lane, Calcutta	By the D C C on 10 12 17
714	Sylhet D C C	Ashetra Mohan Syam	"	Muktear and Landowner, Kastagar (Sylhet)	"
715	Rajshahi D C C	Syama Ch Malia	Brahmin	Zemindar and Pleader Rambaraj Rajshahi	By the P C C on 16 12 17
716	"	Ashutosh Mitra	"	Service, Kashimpur, Rajshahi	"
717	Tipperah Peoples' Assn	Suresh Ch Chakravarty	Hindu	Pleader, Kamalasagar P O, Tipperah	By the Committee, Peoples Assn on 14 12 17
718	The 1st and 2nd Dist. Assn	Jnanoda Charan Guha	Kayastha Brahmin	Pleader Chandpur, Tipperah	"
719	Mymensingh Assn	Taruk Chandrá Chatterjee	"	Pleader, Faridpur	By the D Assn on 18 12 17
720	"	A. C. Nag B. A	Kayastha	Barrister at Law and Zemindar, Mymensingh	By the P Assn on 16 12 17
721	Kalna Assn.	Purna Ch Roy	Hindu	Pleader Kalna P O (Burdwan)	By the Assn on 19 12 17
722	Tipperah Peoples' Assn	N C Roy	Brahmin	Talukdar, Khandirpar Comilla	"
723	Bengal P Con	Abnash Ch Mukherjee	"	Contractor 110A Harrison Road Calcutta	At a M held on 21 12 17
724	Kalna Bar Assn	N N Sen	Baidya	Trader and Kaviary, Kalna (Burdwan)	At a P M held on 19 12 17
725	Dacca Peoples' Assn	Jagesh Chandra Gupta	Vaidya	Lawyer, "0, Municipal Office St, Dacca	"
726	D Assn, Barisal	Jagesh Ch Ghose	Kayastha	Talukdar, c/o Haranath Ghose, Barisal	By the Barisal Dist Assn on 18 12 17
727	Dacca Peoples' Assn	Surjia Kanta Banerjee B L	Hindu	Pleader, Dacca, Tantabazar, Dacca	By the Peoples' Assn on 19 12 17
728	Peoples Assn, Dacca	Sukumar Guha, B L	"	Pleader, Wari, Dacca	"
729	Backergang D Assn	Satyendra K Ghose	Kayastha	Colliery Proprietor, Barakor (E I R.)	By the D Assn on 18 12 17
730	"	"	"	"	"
731	Alipur D Assn 24 Parganas	Rakhal Ch Bose	Hindu	Pleader 5, Chaulipati Road, Bhowampur	"
732	Bengal P Con	Nagendra Nath Mitter	"	Vakil High Court, 8, Nabim Sarear Lane, Bagbazar	By the Bar Assn on 14 12 17
733	Peoples Assn, Dacca	Mukundan Lal	Agarwal	Banking, 6, Shih Thakur Lane	At a M held on 21-12 17
734	The Abulbas D C	Narendra Nath Gossain	Bengali Hindu Brahmin	Kavray Ayurvedic Practitioner, 41, Manick tolla Street, Calcutta	By the D C C on 22 12 17
735	Nadia D Assn	Kavira Garmendra Nath Sen	Hindu Vaidya	Santipur	By the Nadia Dist Assn on 14 12 17
736	Dacca Peoples' Assn	Harendra Chandra Ghose	Hindu	Merchant, 39/1, Beadon Row, Calcutta	By the Peoples' Assn, on 10 12 17

735	Jessore D Asso	Radhika Prasad Bose	Hindu Bengali	Pleader, Judge's Court, Jessore	At a M. of the Jessore D. Asso	on 7 12 17
737	24 Pargua Dist. Asso	Lalit Mohan Sarker	Mahabysa Hindu Bengali	Legal Practitioner, 15, Myrcpore Road, Chetla, Calcutta	At a O Meeting	on 16 12 17
739	Vadia Dist Asso	Panchanan Mukherjee	Brabm Kayastha	Landholder, Nawadwip, Krishnagore	By the D. at Asso	on 14 12 17
739	Tippurah	Upendra Nath Ghose	Brabm Kayastha	Lawyer, Chandpur, Tipperah	By the Peoples' Asso	on 14 12 17
740	Peoples' Asso	Mukunda Lal Burman	Khatree	Trade, B L Burman & Co, 371, Upper Chitpur Road	At a meeting held	on 21 12 17.
741	"	Jagannath Prasad Bhaks	"	Jewellery, Moghatah, Dacca	"	"
742	Indian Asso	Mr S C Latiff, B A (Ox)	Mohamedan Hindu	Merchant 14, Royd Street, Calcutta	At a meeting of the Asso	on 16 12 17
743	Mymensingh Asso	Jadab Chandra Basak	"	Merchant, Nawabpur, Dacca	"	"
744	Peoples' Asso	Parash Ch Das Gupta	Baidya Hindu	Talukdari and Business, 6, Hathkolia Rd, Dacca, P O Romna	At a O M. of the Peoples' Asso	on 19 12 17
745	Dacca	Bhowani Gobinda Choudhury	Peegah Brabm	Pleader, Rajshahyee, Ghoramara	At a G M of the C held	on 16 12 17
746	Rajshahyee C Mymensingh	Gnanendra Mohan Mitra	Hindu Kayastha	Talukdar, Tangail, Mymensingh	"	"
747	Maldas Asso	Kailas Nath Roy	Brabm	Zemindary Manager, Harish Chandrapur P O, Malda	At a meeting	on 20 12 17.
748	Netrokona Hindu Peoples' Asso	Rup Chand Saha	Basbysa Shiba	Pleader, Talukdar, Merchant, Netrokona, Mymensingh	"	on 16 12 17
749	"	Rhuban M Roy	"	Pleader and Talukdar, Netrokona, Mymensingh	"	on 16 12 17
750	Mymensingh Asso	Omresh Ch Roy	Hindu Brabm	Talukdar, Puthujana, Mymensingh	"	on 16 12-17
751	24 Pargua Dist. Bar Asso	Kamaksha Pada Chakravorty	Brabm	Vakil, Alipore, 79/1, Hurrish Chatterjee's Street, Bhowanipore	"	on 21 12 17
752	Bengal P C C	Ram Narain Kanja	Agarwala -	Merchant, 3, Jogo Mohan Mullick Lane	At a M. of the C held	on 21 12 17
753	"	Javala Prasad Kanja	"	"	At a G M	on 18 12 17
754	"	Ganputrai Kanja	Kayastha	Muktear, Patuakhali, Barishal	"	"
755	Dachergunge D Asso	Durga Prasanna Guba	Hindu Namasaundra	Howladar, Barishal	"	"
756	"	Harubhusan Halder	"	Bar at Law, 1, Mullen Street	At a meeting	on 16 12 17
757	24 Pargua Dist Asso	Manu Subedar, B A, B Sc	Hindu	Hony Magistrate, Diamond Harbour	By the D Asso	on 18 12 17
758	"	Kedarnath Chakravorty	Brabm	Head Master, Barhaungunge H E School, Faridpur	"	"
759	Faridpur Dist. Asso.	Rejoy Chandra Banerjee	"	Merchant, 53, Munshi Sadaruddin's Lane, Calcutta	At a M of the C.	on 21 12 17
761	Bengal P C C	Jubondas Agarwala	Vaidya	Muktear, 363, Upper Chitpur Road	By the Bar Asso	"
762	"	Purna Ch Mallick	Kayastha	Muktear, Chuadanga, Nadia	By the Dist. Asso	on 18 12-17
763	Chuadanga Bar Asso	Kanuja Lal Chaudhury	"	Pleader and Merchant	"	"
764	Faridpur Dist. Asso.	Hemanta K Mukherjee	Brabm	"	"	"

Serial No.	Electorate	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions	Caste, creed or race	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full	How and when elected
765	Calcutta D. st. Assn	Sarajendra Kumar Dutta	Hindu Kayastha	Solicitor, 78/1, Nimitlaghat Street	At a meeting of the Assn on 23 12 17
766	Dacca Peoples Assn	Harendra Chandra Ganguly, B. L.	Brahmin	Pleader, 37, Ekramapore, Dacca	" on 19 12 17
767	Mymensingh Assn	Jagath Ch Biswas	Kayastha	Service, Tangal, Mymensingh	" on 16 12 17
768	Narayanginge Peoples Assn.	Satyendra M Das	Hindu	Talukdar, Ukulpura Narayangunge	By the Peoples Assn in Dec. 1917
769	Noakhali Subind Sabha	Bharut Ch Nath	Hindu Jogi	Pleader, Lakshipur Munsifs Court, P. O. Bauchhanagor (Noakhali)	At a Public Meeting of the Sammilini on 17 12 17
770	Noakhali Bar Assn	Kali Ch Nath	"	Pleader, Kalitara Noakhali	" "
771	Tipperah Peoples Assn	Joy Mangal Saha	Vanabya Shaha	Lawyer, Ujan Char P. O., Tipperah	By the Peoples' Assn, Tipperah, on 14 12 17.
772	Rajshahye Standing C. C. Sybilat Peoples Assn	Moheswar Bhattacharjee	Brahmin	Lawyer Ghoramara Rajshahye	At a Special Meeting of the Committee on 16 12 17
773	24 Pargana Dist Assn	A K Dutta	Hindu	Merchant	
774	24 Pargana Dist Assn	Jadu Lal Chakravarty	Brahmin	Service 164/2, Russa Road South, Bhowanipur	At a meeting on 16 12 17.
775	Natore Peoples' Assn	Chandra Nath Chaudhury	"	Dewan Natore Estate Zemindary Service 77 Lansdowne Road Calcutta	By the Natore Peoples Assn on 23 12 17
776	Calcutta Dist Assn	Mr Akhoy Kumar Roy	Baidya	Independent Landholder, 2, Kartic Bose s Lane	By Calcutta Dist Assn,
777	Hugh and Howrah Dist Assn	Lalit Mohan Mitra	Kayastha	Vakil, High Court, Chinsurah	" on 17 12 17
778	Bengal P Conference Committee.	Satis Chandra	Vanabya	Zemindar	
779	High Howrah D. st. Assn	Kailas Chandra	Kayastha	Vakil, High Court Chinsurah	At a meeting held on 17 12 17
780	Howrah Peoples Assn	Amulya Ch Dutta, B. L.	"	Pleader, Howrah	" "
781	Dacca Peoples Assn	Basant K Dutta B. L.	"	Pleader, 13 Nava Roy s Lane, Dacca	At a meeting of the Dacca Peoples Assn on 19 12 17
782	High Howrah Dist Assn	Sajani Kumar Roy	Brahmin	Vakil, High Court, Ray Bazar Hugh	By the Assn on 17 12 17.
783	24 Pargana Dist Assn	Nanda Gopal Banerjee	"	Merchant, 28/1, Akhul Mistri Lane	At a meeting held on 16 12 17
784	Calcutta Dist Assn	Sachinandan Mukherjee	Bengali Hindu	Landholder, 18 Utkoor Dutt s Lane Cal	" "
785		Juanendra Nath Ghosh			

Serial No.	Fracture	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions	Caste, creed or race	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full.	How and when elected.
810	Pengal P. Con ference Com mittee	Dena Shankerjee Misra	Brahman	Merchant, Bharot Mitra Office	At a meeting of the Com mittee held on 21 11 17
811	Pengal Bar Assn	Suresh Chandra Ghose	Kayastha	Contractor, Naogun (Rajshahye)	on 21 12 17
812	Indian Assn	Tarapada Majumdar, Esq	"	Pleader, Kushtia, E. B. Ry	on 21-12 17
813	Dacca Peoples' Assn	Benod Behari Pal	Hindu	Merchant, Narayungunge	on 19 12 17
814	"	Amulya Kumar Sen B. A	"	Pleader, 38 Sutrapur, Dacca	on 16 12 17
815	P. C. C.	Nanda Lal Bose	Kayastha	Artist, Banpur P. O. Sankrail (Howrah)	on 20 12 17
816	"	Surendra Nath Kar	"	Artist 2, Raja Bagan Street Calcutta	on 20 12 17
817	Sylhet D. C. C.	A Rahum Chaudhuri	Mohamedan	Zemindary, Goherpur P. O., Sutanpur Vd., Sylhet	on 20 12 17
818	Indian Assn	Mudbar Huanan Chaudhuri P. A. N. Sen	Christian	Mirashdar, P. O. Enathungunge, Mastafapur	on 26 12 17.
819	"	Mahendira Nath Das	Hindu	Missionary, C. M. S., 33/1, Amherst St., Calcutta	on 21 12 17
820	Malda Assn.	Satyendra Nath Ray, M. A., B. L.	Brahman	Com. Agent, Mathurapur, Malda	on 22 12 17
821	Nadia Dist. Assn	Jogindra Nath Ghosh	"	Pleader, Krishnagore, Nadia	At a meeting of the Nadia Dist. Assn on 14 12 17.
822	Pabna D. Assn	Kunja Lal Saha	Hindu	Medicine Dogachi Pabna	On 15 12 17.
823	Nadia Dist. Assn	Jogindra Nath Sirkar M. A., B. L.	Kayastha	Pleader, Krishnagore, Nadia	On 14 12 17.
824	Pengal P. C. C.	Jnanendra Nath Ghosh	"	Trader and Landholder, 23/3 Roy Street, Bhowanipour	
825	Jnanendra Nath Ghose	Jnanendra Nath Ghose	Brahman	Pleader, Bhangra, Faridpur	By the Dist. Assn on 18 12 17
826	Nadia D. Assn	Jipendra Nath Chatterjee	"	Pleader, Krishnagore, Nadia	At a M. of the Dist. Assn on 14 12 17
827	Sakrail Hill school Assn., Tangail.	Alhoy Kumar Bhattacharjee	"	Service, 53, Sukea Street, Calcutta	By the Sakrail H. Assn.
828	Mymensingh	Surendra N. Roy	Badya	Service 62 Amherst Street, Calcutta	
829	Pengal P. C. C.	Nazimuddin, Esq	Mohamedan	Shiraj Buildings Chittpore Road	At a meeting of the Assn on 21 12 17
830	Backergunge Dist. Assn	Suresh Ch. Ghose	Kayastha	Merchant, Barishal National Agency	By the Assn on 18 12 17
831	24 Persoa. Dist. Assn	Krishna Lal Benetjee, M. A., B. L.	Brahman	Vakil, High Court, 18 19, Hazra Road, Cal	At a meeting held on 16 12 17
832	Dacca Peoples' Assn	Jnan Chandra Mukerji	Hindu	Pleader, Lakshi Bazar, Dacca	Elected at a G. M. of the Peoples' Assn, Dacca, on 19 12 17
833	Burdwan D. Assn	Bhupendra N. Ghosal, B. A., B. L.	Brahman	Pleader, Dist. Court	At a M. of the Dist. Assn. on 15 12 17
834	Dacca Peoples' Assn	Ananda Charan Chaudhuri	"	Talukdar, Kedarpur, Mulfatgunge P. O., Faridpur	By the Peoples' Assn on 19 12 17
835	Backergunge Dist. Assn	Jnanendra Kumar Roy Chaudhuri	Hindu Shaha	Pleader and Zemindar and Merchabt, Bari	By the Assn on 18 12 17
836	24 Persoa. Dist. Assn.	Jyotirindra N. Benetjee, B. L.	Brahman	Pleader, 18, Sashitola Road, Kidderpore	At a M. of the Assn held on 16 12 17

			Medical Practitioner, 96, Musjidbari St		Exercise of the power given to him at the election of the meeting of the Assn
837	Pabna D Assn	Nalinakshya Lahuri, M B	Lawyer		On 16 12 17.
838	Rasabaha Land ng C C Pabna Dist.	Bireswar Bagchi M A, B L	Merchant, Serajunge, Bahargola, Pabna		On 15 12 17.
839	Tipperah People's Assn.	Dhirendra N Banerji	Money lenders, Shyamgram, Tipperah		On 14 12 17
840	Bengal P Con ference C	Rhupen Mohan Chakravarty	Merchant, 43, Armenian Street, Calcutta	At a M held	on 21 12 17
841	Paidyabati Assn	Lakshmi Chand M A, M Sc, etc	Trade, Paidyabati, Hughly	By P M	On 24 12 17.
842	Bengal P C C	Saileendra N Gupta	Landholder, 21, Chakrabortia Lane	By the Association	on 17 12 17
843	Howrah P Assn	Subrid Mohan Sanyal	Pleader	At a M of the C	on 21 12 17
844	Bengal P Assn	Jatindra Nath Basu B L	2, Mitter's Lane	By the G M of the Assn	on 17 12 17
845	Bengal P Con ference C	Biswas Lal Jhoomhoonwala	Coal Merchant, 1/1, Roy Lane	At a M	21 12 17
846	Chittagong Assn	Kamini Kumar Das	Pleader Purnea	"	"
847	Bengal P Con ference C	Nibaran Chandra Chatterji	Broker, Bharat Mitra Office	By the Association	on 17 12 17
848	"	Lalit Mohan Ghose	Member of the Local Board, Howrah	At a M held	on 21 12 17
849	Howrah P Assn	Shiva Shanker Marra	Pleader Howrah Court	"	"
850	"	Jogendra N Sinha	Broker, 191, Cross Street, Calcutta.	By the Dist Assn	on 21 12 17
851	Lengal P Con ference C	Har Gopal Rohtagi	Zemindar	At a M held	on 21 12 17
852	Indian Assn	Byron Bichary Samual	Student Howrah	"	"
853	"	Dhirendra K Das	Zemindar, Barisal	By the Dist Assn	on 21 12 17
854	Backergunge D Assn	Mohim K Dutt	Attorney, 71, Pathumichattia Street	At a M held	on 21 12 17
855	Indian Assn.	A M Bose	Professor, 8, Keder Nath Dutt Lane	"	"
856	Bengal P C C	Surjanarayan Sen	Zemindary, 103/2, Harrison Road	By the Dist Assn	on 21 12 17
857	"	Hira Lal Dikshit	Vakil 77 Lansdowne Road	At a M held	on 20 12 17
858	Jellyport French Indian Assn	Rama K Bhattacharyu	Pleader and Municipal Commissioner, Director of Tea Concern Jalpaiguri	"	"
859	Myneoloch Assn.	Nagen Ira Nath Mahalanobis	Pleader and Talukdar, Mymensingh	At a M held	on 16 12 17
860	Indian Assn	Savudhar Ghosh B L	Pleader Contai Maimapur	"	on 21 12 17.
861	Pabna Dist Assn	Baranasi Banerjee	Pleader, Serajunge	By the Association	on 15 12 17.
862	Indian Assn.	Pranoch Chan Ira Sen	Merchant, Dacca c/o Basu Mitra & Co	At a M held	on 21 12 17
863	Baridpur Dist Assn.	Alant V Bose	Secretary Bar Association and Pleader	"	on 18 12 17
864	Jejeeva Dist. Assn.	Surendra Nath Sen B L	Fardpur	"	on 7 12 17
865	Jejeeva Dist. Assn.	Keshab Lal Ray	Practice as a Pleader, Judges Court	"	on 21 12 17
866	Indian Assn.	Jyotish Ch Ray, B L.	Jejeeva Pleader	"	"

Serial No	Flectorate.	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions.	Caste, creed or race.	Profession, calling occupation and address in full	How and when elected
867	Indian Assn. Calcutta Dist. Association	Sas Rhusan Ray	Kayastha	Pleader, Mymensingh	At a M. held on 21 12 17
868	Indian Assn.	Ram Ch Tikmani	Kayastha	Merchant, 173, Dhurumtolla Street	"
869	Indian Assn.	Ribhatosh Mitra	Kayastha	Broker, 402, Upper Chitpur Road	"
870	" D C C	Blagwandas	Brahmin	/emindar, Sathkira (Khalna)	By the Dist U C on 22 12 17.
871	Khalna D C C	Jitendra N Rai Chaudhury	Kayastha	Talukdar, Kishoregunge	on 10 12 17
872	Mymensingh Association	Jogen Ira Kishore Ray	Brahmin	Pleader, Kishoregunge, Mymensingh	"
873	"	Horia Ch Bhattacharjee	Mohamedan	Talukdar, Lata, Barrisnial	On 18 12 17
874	Packergunge Dist Assn	Khatilur Rahman	Brahmin	Lawyer, Ghoramara, Rajshahye	On 16 12 17.
875	Ra shahye Stand ing U. C.	Jyotish Chandra Chakraborti	Hindu	Banker and Zemindar	On 21 12 17.
876	Dengul P U. C.	Sourindra Mohon Sinha	Baidya	Calcutta	On 18 12 17
877	"	A C Sen	Brahmin	Zemindar, 157 Cornwallis Street, (P O Goari, Dist Rajshahye)	"
878	Ra shahye	Babu Sules Nath Bis, B A	"	Pleader, 2/1 A, Hars Kumar Tagore Square, Calcutta	At a meeting
879	"	Suresh Ch Goswami B L	Hindu Kayastha	Service, Nabadhab, Nadia	"
880	Nadia	Satyendra Ch Guha, M Sc	Brahmin	Physician, 1/2, Sitaram Ghosh Street, Cal	At a meeting of the N D A. on 14 12 17
881	Burdwan	Banku B Choudhuri, L M S	Brahmin	Publisher, Literary Adviser, Chatra, Serampur	At a meeting of the Burdwan Institution on 20-12-17.
882	Hugh Howrah	Haran Ch Chatterjee, B A	Brahmin	Landholder, P O Parbatpur, Vil Nemu chada	At a meeting of the Assn on 21 12 17.
883	Indian Assn	Moulavi Abdullah	Islam	Pleader and Landholder, P O Maulavi Bazar (Dist Sylhet)	"
884	Sylhet D C C	Babu Pyari Lal Shome	Hindu Kayastha	Zemindary, 2/1, Beltola Road	At a meeting of the District on 10 12 17
885	Mymensing Assn	Charu Chandra Ray, B A	"	Sub Editor, the "Bengalee," 198A, Bow bazar Street private address, 17/3, Jhamapukur Lane, Calcutta	At a meeting of the Assn on 20 12 17
886	Dengul P U. C	Birendra Nath Roy Chaudhury	"	Landlord, 17/3, Jhamapukur Lane, Cal	At a meeting of the U / on 21 12 17
887	"	Narendra Nath Ray	Brahmin	Broker, 30, Chasadhabanparah Street, Cal	"
888	"	Pandit Shankardutta Vaypayi	Hindu	Service, 22 Bartola Street, Calcutta, c/o Messrs Brojendra Mohan Rajaram	"
889	"	Babu Bihari Lal	Hindu	Secretary M L Seal, Zemindar, 32/1, Upper Circular Road	"
890	"	" Hari Das Mozumdar, B A	Hindu Kayastha	Solicitor, 125, Harrison Road	"
891	"	Durga Prosal Khastria, M A, B L	Vaishya Agarwala	Vakil, Calcutta High Court, 66, Lansdowne Road	At a M of the Rangpur Peoples' Assn
892	Rampur P Assn.	Babu Atul Ch Gupta, M A, B L	Vaidya	Vakil, High Court 68B Beadon Street Cal	on 10-12 17
893	Natore P Assn.	" Phanindra Lal Montia	Brahmin		

894	Mymensingh Assn.	"	Kailash Ch Nag	"	Hindu Kayestha	Taluqdar, Sherepur, Mymensingh	At a M. of the Assn.	on 16 12 17.
895	P. A., Dacca	"	Jogendra Nath Guha Thakurta	"	"	Pleader, Dacca	At a G. M. of the P. Assn	on 19-12-17.
896	Bengal P. O C	"	Bhupendra Kumar Bose	"	"	37, Shikdar Bagan Street, Bagbazar P. O	At a meeting of the C.	on 21 12-17.
897	"	"	Harendra K Bose	"	"	Electrical Engineer	"	"
898	Backerganj Dist. Assn.	"	Abani Mohun Banerjee, B L	"	Brabman	Pleader, Bansal	At a M of the Dt Assn	on 18 12 17
899	Sylhet D. C. O	"	Ramesh R Dass	"	Kayestha	Pleader, Sylhet	At a meeting of the C.	on 10 12 17.
900	Bengal P. O C	"	R N Kapur	"	Khetri	Electrical Business, 108, Harrison Rd, Cal	At a M of the Dt. Assn.	on 21 12 17.
901	Backerganj D A	"	Babu Monoranjan Mukerjee, B L	"	Brabman	Pleader, Bansal	At a M of the Dt. Assn.	on 11-12 17.
902	Bengal P O C	"	Jay Doyal Kasaria	"	Agarwala	Merchant, 68, Cotton Street, Calcutta	At a M of the Ben P. M	on 23 12 17
903	"	"	Jay Doyal Kasaria	"	Sikh	Broker, 10, Shaha's Lane	"	"
904	"	"	H D Singh	"	Vaidya	Kaviraj, 115, Cotton Street, Calcutta	At a meeting of the Ben.	"
905	"	"	Satish R Sen Gupta	"	Agarwala	Merchant, 68, Cotton Street	P C O.	on 23 12-17.
906	Cal Dist Assn	"	Mr Upendra Nath Sen, M A, B L	"	Vaidya	Pleader, Gauhati, Assam	At a M of the Dt. Assn	on 23 12 17.
907	24 Pargana Dist Assn	"	Babu Charu Ch Mozumdar	"	Hindu Kayestha	Landholder and Zemindar, 154, Harish	At a General Meeting	on 16 12 17.
908	Burdwan Dist Assn	"	Haragobinda Ray	"	Ugrakhatra	Mukherjee's Road, Bhowanipur	At a M of the Bar Assn	on 24 12 17.
909	24 Pargana Dist Assn	"	"	"	Hindu	Vakil, 23, Nemoo Gossain Lane, Calcutta	At a M of the Assn.	on 14 12 17.
910	Bar Assn	"	Amrita Lal Chandra, M A, B L	"	Subarnacharya.	Pleader, Shib Bazar	In a Public Meeting	on 14-12 17.
911	Midnapur Dineajpur O. C	"	"	"	Brabman	Pleader, Dineajpur	At a M of the Dineajpur Assn	on 13 12 17.
912	Bengal P O C.	"	Sital Ch Mukerjee, B L	"	Vaidya	Share Broker, 22, Machua Bazar Street	At a meeting of the C	on 21 12 17
913	"	"	Surendra K Sen, M A, B L	"	Agarwala Panla	Broker, Harrison Road, Seenduraputty	"	"
914	"	"	"	"	Brabman	Merchant, c/o Nath Mull Sreenivash, 71, Bartala Street	"	"
915	"	"	Bhagatram Maskara	"	Agarwala Bania	Piece goods Broker and Merchant, 14, Halliday Street	"	"
916	"	"	Raghu Nath Surnia	"	"	Piece goods Merchant, 22, Machuabazar Street	"	"
917	"	"	Srinivash Marwari	"	Agarwala Bania	Piece goods Broker, 22, Mechuabazar St	"	"
918	"	"	Matty Lal Frohodka	"	Marwari Agarwala	Share Broker, Bari Para, Noonshi Chhritta	"	"
919	"	"	"	"	Hindu	Merchant 3, Jagmohan Mallik Lane	"	"
920	24 Pargana Dist Assn	"	"	"	Brabman	Pleader, Diamond Harbour	At a General Meeting of the Association	on 16 12 17.
921	Br Indian Assn, Jalpaiguri	"	Ganesh Ch Sanayal	"	Kayestha	Muktear, Jalpaiguri, Sanyalbari	At a meeting of the Indian Association, Jalpaiguri	on 20 12 17.
922	24 Pargana Dist Assn	"	Nirmal Kumar Sen, B L	"	Hindu	Pleader, Diamond Harbour, 24 Perganas	At a General Meeting	on 16 12 17.
923	Hugh Howrah	"	Sarba Gunokar Mitter	"	Kayestha.	Civil Engineer, Vil Japur, Thannah Haripal	At a meeting of the Assn	on 21 12 17
924	B P. C Committee	"	Babu Madan Lal Shroff	"	Agarwala	Broker, 21, Rayendra Mallick Street	At a meeting of the C.	"

Serial No	Electorate.	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions.	Caste, creed or race	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full	How and when elected.
925	B P O Cong mitee.	Babu Shyam Lal Daga	Maheswari	Merchant, 178, Harrison Road	At a meeting of the C on 21 12 17
926	"	Shree Lal Gorkha	Agarwala	Merchant, 201, Harrison Road	"
927	"	Vithal Das Dharama	Bhatia	Service, 37, Armenian Street	"
928	"	Basant Lal Sarawaji	Jain	Merchant, 4, Kalakár Street	"
929	"	Ram Pratap Lohia	Agarwala	Merchant, 201, Harrison Road	"
930	"	Hira Lal Choudhury	"	Broker, 20 1/2, Armenian Street	"
931	"	Baldeo Das Sarawaji	Jain	Merchant, 201, Harrison Road	"
932	"	Ramratan Bikarnia	Maheswari	Merchant, 178, Harrison Road	"
933	"	Durgaridas Choudhury	Agarwala	Merchant, 45, Cotton Street	"
934	"	Rajnarath Dhamaka	"	Service, 180, Harrison Road	"
935	"	Ganga Prosad Modi	"	Merchant, 180, Harrison Road	"
936	"	Haribux Singhania	"	Merchant, 1, Goenka Lane	"
937	"	Rangopal Saraf	Brahmin	Broker, 13, Sibur Thakur Lane	"
938	Backergunj Dist. Assn.	Mukunda Kishore Chakrabattiy, M A, B L	Brahmin	Pleader, Barisal	At a meeting of the Dt Assn, Backergunj, on 15 12 17
939	Khalong Dist Cong Com	Dwijendra Nath Sen, M A	Vaidya	Talukdar, Mulghae, Khulna	At a meeting of the Dt Assn, Khulna, on 27 12 17
940	Bar Ldy, Sitchar	Radharajyan Sircar	Hindu	Journalist Sitchar, Cachar, Assam	By the Dt. Conference on 22 12 17
941	Sylhet D Cg C	Vibendra Nath Chowdhury	Hindu Kayastha	Talukdar, 17, Bechu Chatterjee's Lane Cal	At a M of the Bar Assn, Sitchar, on 24 12 17
942	P Assn, Dacca	Woomesh Ch Biswas	Kayastha	Service, 18, Brajanath Maitri's Lane, Cal	At a M of the Committee on 11 11 17
943	Backergunj D Assn	Purna Chandra Shaha	Hindu Brahmin	Pleader, 12, Naigola, Dacca	At a General Meeting on 19 12 17
944	Backergunj Dist Cong C	Purna Chandra Shaha	"	Muktear, Barisal, Pirajpur	At a meeting of the Dist Assn, Backergunj, on 18 12 17
945	Backergunj Dist Cong C	Kumar Rajis Kanto Ray	"	Zemindar 44/2, Lansdowne Rd, Bhowani pur	By the Rajshaye Dt Congra. on 16 12 17
946	Sylhet D' Cg. O	Sharashu Mohun Sircar	Kayastha	Service, Naogaon Rajshaye	At a Special Meeting on 16 12 17
947	"	Ambika Prosad Tripathy	Brahmin	Merchant and Broker, Kazir Bazar, Sylhet	At a meeting of the Dist Congress, Sylhet, on 19 12 17
948	"	Kshirode Ch Dutt Choudhury, B A, B L	Kalinakuba	Pleader Landholder, Ruchi, Habingunge, Sylhet	At a M of the D Congra on 10 12 17
949	"	The Hon ble Babu Radhabinod Das	Hindu	Pleader and Zemindar, Sylhet	"
950	Malda Assn	Lal Behari Moudumdar Kavira	Vaidya	Kavraj English Bazar, Malda	At a M of the Malda Assn on 22 12 17,
951	Sylhet D. Cg C.	Gurindra Nath Ghose	Hindu Kayastha	Zemindar, P O Karapur, Dist Sylhet	At a M of the Dt Congra., Sylhet, on 10 12 17
952	B P (C Cong), 14 Page 15 Assn, Sylhet D. Cg O	Bepun Chandra Pal	"	Journalist 55/B, Sankariparah Rd, Cal	At a M of the Dist. C on 21 12 17.
953	Chittagong Assn	S L Khastagir, Fiq	Brahmo	Advocate, Rahamatgunj, Chittagong	At a General Meeting of the Chittagong Association on 17 12 17
954	Assam Assn	Sriyat Dhabani Prosad Barua	Kayastha	Tea Garden Manager, Sibsaiger, Assam	At a General Meeting of the Assam Assn on 16 9 17.

955	Naniganj Pleas Assn High Howrah List Assn	Kedar Nath Ghose	"	Landholder, Banajur, Vl Manikganj, Dacca.	At a meeting	on 15 12 17
956	Prokash Chandra Mitter, B L	Hindu Hayeshta	"	Pleader, Hugly	At a meeting of the Assn.	on 17 12 17
957	Nritya Gopal Bosu	"	"	Zemendar, Khanope Dist Howrah Pleader, Sylhet	"	"
958	Sylhet Dist Congress Assn and Ind Assn	Hindu	"	Merchant 7, Abboy Charan Muktar s St	At a meeting of the Dist Congress, Sylhet,	on 10-12 17.
959	and Ind Assn	"	"	Merchant 7, Abboy Charan Muktar s St	At a Committee Meeting	on 21 12 17
960	and Ind Assn	"	"	Merchant 12, Kripanath Lane	At a meeting	on 24 12 17.
961	Pengal P Cg C	"	"	Merchant 47, Balaran Majumdar's Street	"	"
962	Sylhet Dist Con	Mahamedan	"	Merchant 47, Armenian Street	At a meeting of the Com	on 21 12 17.
963	Gress Com	Brahmin	"	Merchant 17, Armatola Street	"	"
964	Peoples Assn,	Hindu	"	Pleader and Merchant Sylhet	At a meeting of the Dist Congress, Sylhet,	on 10 12 17
965	Dacca	"	"	Pleader, 35 Sattrupur, Dacca	At a General Meeting	on 19 12 17
966	Mymensingh	Vaidya	"	Pleader and Talukdar Mymensingh	At a meeting of the Assn	on 16 12-17
967	Peoples Assn	"	"	Pleader 51, Rajen Bose s Lane Dacca	At a General Meeting	on 19 12 17
968	Dacca	"	"	Pleader Judge s Court, Bankura	At a meeting of the Dt Assn, Bankura,	on 27 12 17
969	Bankura Dt Assn	Hindu Hayeshta	"	Lawyer, Judge's Court Bankura	"	"
970	Bankura Dt Assn	Brahmin	"	Pleader, 9/1B Srinath Dass Lane	At a meeting of the C	on 21 12 17
971	Bankura Dt Assn	Vaidya	"	Merchant, 25 Balaran Bose's Street	"	"
972	Bankura Dt Assn	Kyreshta	"	Pleader 180A Muktaran Bose Street	At a meeting of the Assn	on 23 12 17
973	Bankura Dt Assn	Vaidya	"	Merchant, 52, Bartala Street	At a meeting of the C	on 21 12 17
974	Bankura Dt Assn	Brahmin	"	Merchant, 180 Harrison Road	"	"
975	Bankura Dt Assn	Sopt (Agarwala)	"	Merchant 4, Jagomohan Malik s Lane	"	"
976	Bankura Dt Assn	Agarwala	"	Merchant 4, Jagomohan Malik s Lane	"	"
977	Bankura Dt Assn	"	"	"	"	"
978	Bankura Dt Assn	"	"	"	"	"
979	Bankura Dt Assn	"	"	"	"	"
980	Bankura Dt Assn	"	"	"	"	"
981	Bankura Dt Assn	"	"	"	"	"
982	Bankura Dt Assn	"	"	"	"	"
983	Bankura Dt Assn	"	"	"	"	"
984	Bankura Dt Assn	"	"	"	"	"
985	Bankura Dt Assn	"	"	"	"	"
986	Bankura Dt Assn	"	"	"	"	"
987	Bankura Dt Assn	"	"	"	"	"
988	Bankura Dt Assn	"	"	"	"	"
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994	Bankura Dt Assn	"	"	"	"	"
995	Bankura Dt Assn	"	"	"	"	"
996	Bankura Dt Assn	"	"	"	"	"
997	Bankura Dt Assn	"	"	"	"	"
998	Bankura Dt Assn	"	"	"	"	"
999	Bankura Dt Assn	"	"	"	"	"
1000	Bankura Dt Assn	"	"	"	"	"

Serial No.	Electorate.	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions	Caste, creed or race.	Profession, calling occupation and address in full	How and when elected.
992	B P Conference Committee.	Swami Mathaji	Brahmin	Pleader, 402 Upper Chitpur Road	At a meeting of the C on 21 12 17
993	"	Anandjee Mawjee	Lubane Khatriya	Merchant 14 Armenian Street	"
994	"	Rhuthnal Maheswary	Va dyas	Broker, 37, Armenian Street	"
995	"	Meghjee Bhimjee Kelha	Lubane Khatriya	Mining Service, 37 Armenian Street Cal	"
996	"	Jethabha Jura	Kayestha	Merchant, 14 Armenian Street, Cal	"
997	"	Nanjee Khengarjee Padhuar	"	Gauhath, Assam "	"
998	Assam Assn., Peoples Assn., Dacca, B O C & C.	Srijut Nalin Ch Bardoloi B A, B L.	Brahmin	"	At a Committee of the Assam Assn on 24 12 17
999	Disajpur Cong	Kumar Narmada Sankar Ray	Vadya	Zemindar of Teotia, (Dacca) 44 European Asylum Lane, Calcutta	on 20 12 17
1000	grews Committee	Miss Regina Guha	Jew	Educational, 9 Marquis Street	on 20 12 17
1001	B P Conference Committee.	J Jackab	"	Merchant 293 Bowbazar Street	At a meeting of P C Com mittee on 21 12 17.
1002	"	Miss Hena Guha	"	Educational 9 Marquis Street	At a Session of the Dist Cou mittee on 24 11 17
1003	Khulna Dist. Conference	Babu Jatindra Nath Ghose, B L	Kayestha	Pleader Khulna	At a meeting of the Dist Congress Sylhet, on 10 12 17
1004	D at Congress Com., Sylhet.	Jaundra Mohun Singh Chowdhury	Hindu Kayestha	Zemindar P O Indeswar (Sylhet Dist)	By the Dist. Congress Com mittee on 22 12 17
1005	Khulna Dist Con	Dr Fulm Behari Sen L M S	Va dyas	Medical Practitioner Payogram Khulna	At a General Meeting Chitta gong on 17 12 17
1006	Grews Committee Chittagong Assn	Rabur Vagendra Lal Choudhury	Hindu	Zemindar and Merchant Khatanganj Chittagong	"
1007	"	Jogendra Lal Chowdhury	"	"	"
1008	"	Saroda Priya Lala	"	"	"
1009	Sylhet Dist. Con gress Committee	Vagendra Ch Choudhury	Brahmin	Merchant Habiganj Sylhet	At a meeting of the Sylhet Congress Committee on 19 12 17.
1010	"	Bisay K Roy	Hindu	Zemindar Habiganj Sylhet	At a meeting of the Dist Congress Committee on 10 12 17
1011	"	Dr Baikanta K Nandy, L M S	"	Medical Practitioner, Sylhet Town Co, 16 Asst Secy, National Insurance	At a meeting on 21 12 17
1012	Indian Assn	S N Banerjee, B Sc	Brahmin	Raja Bagan Junction Lane Calcutta	"
1013	"	A C Chatterjee B A, O E	"	Engineer, 153, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta	on 30-12 17
1014	Maldas Assn	Ramesh Ch Bagchi B L	"	Legal Profession Nawanganj P O Chapai Maldas	By Upper Indian Assn on 23 12 17
1015	Upper India Assn	Radamsee T Rajada	Bhat a	Yarn and Cloth Merchant 2 Lucas Lane Armenian Street	"

1016	Assam Assn Bar Ly Aliput	Babu Batenswar Das Gupta	Ambashta Hindu Brahm n	Legal Practitioner Mongaldai, Assam Lawyer 30 Halseipara Road (Kalighat) Lawyer, 2 Monsharupkur Road Lawyer 87 Beltola Road Bhowanipur	At a M of the Maida Assn on 16 9 17 At a M of the Bar Assn on 14 12 17 At a G M
1017	24 Pergas Dt. Assn & Aliput	Dr Surendra Nath Mukerjee, L M S	Kayestha	Physician Baranagar Calcutta	At a Committee / on 23 12 17
1018	Bar Assn Committee.	Santon Ch Biswas	Brahm n	Zemindar, Hara, Brahmanparah P O, Hugly	At a M of the Assn on 17 12 17
1019	Hughli Howrah Dt. Assn	Sadhan Ch Roy, B Sc, M E Nripendra Narayan Roy, M A S C Mozumdar, Esq.	Hindu	Engineer, 36 Wellington Street 16 Banamali Sarkar Lane Bar at Law Wari Dacca	At a meeting on 21 12 17
1020	Ind an Assn Dt. Assn	Probodh K Das B L Jotindra Nath Maitra B L	Bengalee Hindu Toti Vaidya Brahm n Vaidya	Vakil 123 Maniktola Street Lawyer 1 abna Town	At a Peoples Assn, Dacca on 19 12 17
1021	Dacca Peoples Assn	Mohini Mohan Shaha Herendra K Shaha	Brahm n	Zemindar and Merchant	At a M of the Committee on 21 12 17 At a M of the Dt Assn on 16 12 17
1022	B P Conf Com Dt Assn Pabna	Amrita Lal Chowdhury	Hindu	Pleader 3 Nayabazar Dacca	At a M of the Dt Assn on 16 12 17
1023	Pabna Dt Cong Conf	Mr H N Ghose Dr S K Bosu L M S	Brahm n	Bar at Law 65/1 Beadon Street Medical Practitioner, 10 Gopal Krahna Ghosh Lane Khuderpur Professor Korbagan Howrah	At a Peoples Meeting on 19 12 17 At a M of the Congress on 21 12 17
1024	Peoples Assn Dacca	Gangadhar Mukerjee M A, B L	Brahm n	Pleader District Bar, Sylhet	At a M. of the Assn on 17 12 17
1025	B P Conf Com Indian Assn	Abdul Hamid B A, B L	Mahomedan	Talukdar and Merchant Sherpur Town	At a M of the Sylhet Cong Committee on 10 12 17 At a M of the Assn on 16 12 17
1026	Howrah Peoples Assn	Babu Joges Ch Nag	Hindu Kayestha	Engineer and Contractor 5 Hastings St Legal 15, Raja Naba Krishna Street Cal Law 25 Boloram Bose Ghat Road	At a meeting on 21 12 17.
1027	Mymensingh P. Assn	Aban K Surcar Protap Nath Sen, M A Amabada Sen	Hindu	Tea Garden Manager P O Sonari (Assam) (Shibagar)	At a meeting on 16 12 17
1028	Ind an Assn	Styut Bistu Prosad Chaliha	Ambashta Hindu	Clerk Wariari (Jorhat) Assam Pers oner, 8 Boloram Ghosh Ghat Road Bhowanipur	At a meeting on 16 12 17
1029	24 Pergas Dt Assn	Hem Ch Barooah Surendra Nath Mukerjee	Kayestha	Vakil 12 Pataldanga Street Vakil 1784 Muktarani Babu s Street	At a M of the Dt Congress Assn Birkhum on 21 12 17
1030	Assam Assn	Babu Nagendra K Bose, B L Sajani Kanto S ngba B A B L	Hind Kayestha	Piende Saktami Chittagong	At a meeting of the Chit tagong Assn on 14 12 17
1031	24 Pergas Dt Assn	Nutan Ch Nandy	Hind Kayestha	Pleader Patuakhali Barisal	At a meeting of the Assn on 17 12 17 At a meeting of the Assn on 16 12 17
1032	Backerganj Dt Assn	Dupondra Sankar Das Gupta B L	Vaidya		

Serial No.	Flectorate.	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions.	Caste, creed or race.	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full.	How and when elected
1015	Dt. Assn., Alipir	Babu Jitendra Sankar Das Gupta, B L.	Vaidya	Vakil, 5, Chaulpatti Lane, Bhowanpur	By the Dt Bar Assn.
1046	Pengal P. C. C.	" Giridhar Gopal Bhatia	Kayestha	Teacher, 1, Jogomohan Ghosh Lane, Cal	At a meeting of the Com
1047	M Inspector	" Gurish Chandra Das, B L.	Maharaja	Pleader, Shujaganj, Midnapur	on 14-12-17
1048	Tamil & Peoples Assn.	Abhaya Ch. Sircar	Sodgope	Vakil, Tandali, Midnapur	on 10-12-17
1049	B. Chergunj Dt. Assn.	I Ala Suriya Prosanna Bajpai	Brahmin	Zemindar, Parerhat, Barisal	At a meeting of the Dt.
1060	Khulna Dt. Cg. Com.	Babu Bidhu Bh Chakraborty, B L.	"	Pleader, Khulna	Assn, Backergunj, on 18-12-17.
1061	Cal Dt. Assn.	Chunta Haran Banerjee, M A	"	Teachership 10 Lansdowne Road, Cal	By the Khulna Dt. Assn. on 22-12-17.
1062	Pengal P C C	Sitaram Sekaria	4 garwala Hindu	Merchant, 39, Muktsaram Babu Street	At a meeting of the Assn
1063	Mymensingh Peoples Assn	Binode Behari Dhar, B A, B E	"	Engineer and Contractor, 55, Canning St	on 21-12-17.
1064	"	Babu Basanta K Ghose	Hindu Kayestha	Merchant, Kanchantala, Murshidabad	At a meeting of the Assn
1065	34 Pergas.	Sasi Bh Singha, M A, B L.	Tambuli Hindu	Merchant, 1/1, Raja's Lane, Calcutta	At a M. of the Murshida
1066	"	Rames Ch Ghose, M A, B L	Kayestha	Pleader, Nawabganj, Malda	bad Assn
1067	Rajshahi Dt. Cg Committee	Satish Ch Goswami	Brahmin	Muktear, Naogaon, Rajshahiye	At a meeting
1068	"	Satish Ch. Basak	Bengali Basak	Merchant and Zemindar Naogaon, Rajshahiye	on 16-12-17.
1069	"	Kamada Prosanna Choudhury	Kayestha	Zemindar and Muktear, Naogaon, Rajshahiye	At a Special Meeting
1090	Dinapur Cg Committee	Suresh Chandra Das Gupta	Vaidya	Broker, Naogaon, Rajshahiye	"
1091	Maldas Assn	Prosanna K Raha B L	Hindu Kayestha	Pleader, Dinajpur	At a meeting of the Dinaj
1092	"	Suresh Ch Guba	"	Pleader, Malda	pur Assn.
1093	Mymensingh Peoples Assn	Harinar Bhattacharjee	Brahmin	Talukdar, Mymensingh	By the Maldas Assn
1094	"	Dakshina Prosad Bose	Hindu Kayestha	Pleader, P O Bhatparah, 24-Perganas	on 13-12-17.
1095	Mymensingh Peoples Assn	Brajendra Kumar Bosu, B L	Kayestha	Service, Hossainpur, Mymensingh	on 22-12-17.
1096	Murshidabad Congress Committee	Babu Tarakeswar Chakraborty, L M S	Brahmin	Zemindar, Berhampur, Murshidabad Dist	At a meeting of the Assn.
1097	Dinajpur Congress Committee	Sasi M Pal	Hindu	Medical Practitioner	on 16-12-17
1098	Tipperah Peoples Assn.	Satyendra Nath Banerjee	Brahmin	Tejara Comilla, Kapariputhi (Tipperah)	By the Dt. Assn
1099	Cal Dt. Assn.	Jogendra Nath Mukerjee	"	Zemindar, 19 Lansdowne Road	At a meeting of the Assn
1070	B P. Congress Committee.	Matiram Mehta	"	Service, Dolorem Day Street	on 16-12-17.
1071	"	"	"	"	At a meeting of the Assn
1072	"	"	"	"	At a meeting of the Assn
1073	"	"	"	"	At a meeting of the Assn
1074	"	"	"	"	At a meeting of the Assn
1075	"	"	"	"	At a meeting of the Assn
1076	"	"	"	"	At a meeting of the Assn
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1078	"	"	"	"	At a meeting of the Assn
1079	"	"	"	"	At a meeting of the Assn
1080	"	"	"	"	At a meeting of the Assn
1081	"	"	"	"	At a meeting of the Assn
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1101	"	"	"	"	At a meeting of the Assn
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1103	"	"	"	"	At a meeting of the Assn
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1109	"	"	"	"	At a meeting of the Assn
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1115	"	"	"	"	At a meeting of the Assn
1116	"	"	"	"	At a meeting of the Assn
1117	"	"	"	"	At a meeting of the Assn
1118	"	"	"	"	At a meeting of the Assn
1119	"	"	"	"	At a meeting of the Assn
1120	"	"	"	"	At a meeting of the Assn
1121	"	"	"	"	At a meeting of the Assn
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1123	"	"	"	"	At a meeting of the Assn
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1125	"	"	"	"	At a meeting of the Assn
1126	"	"	"	"	At a meeting of the Assn
1127	"	"	"	"	At a meeting of the Assn
1128	"	"	"	"	At a meeting of the Assn
1129	"	"	"	"	At a meeting of the Assn
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1135	"	"	"	"	At a meeting of the Assn
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1137	"	"	"	"	At a meeting of the Assn
1138	"	"	"	"	At a meeting of the Assn
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1152	"	"	"	"	At a meeting of the Assn
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1156	"	"	"	"	At a meeting of the Assn
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1168	"	"	"	"	At a meeting of the Assn
1169	"	"	"	"	At a meeting of the Assn
1170	"	"	"	"	At a meeting of the Assn
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1072	Mt's Court Bar Assn	Charu Ch Bose	Hindu Kayastha	Legal Practitioner, 10, Ramchand Ghosh Lane, Beadon Square, Post Office	At a meeting of the Bar Assn	on 17 12 17.
1073	Rajabhye D Con Specs Committee	Babu Naresb Ch Sanyal	Brahmin	Zemindar, Puthia, Rajabhye	Rajabhye Dist. Congress Committee	on 16 12 17
1074	"	" Manindra Nath Ray, M A, B L	"	Vakil, 36, Chakrabartia Road, North, Bhowanipur	By Rajabhye Dist. Assn	on 16 12 17
1075	Cal. Dist. Assn	Dr Gurja Bh Sarkar, L M, S	Hindu Kayastha	Medical Practitioner, 189, Sibpur Road, Howrah	At a meeting of the Assn	on 23 12 17
1076	Howrah Peoples Assn	Tulsi Das Roy, B A, B L Satyazaran Mitter, L M S	Kayastha Hindu Kayastha	Pleader, 100, Khurut Road, Howrah	"	on 17 12 17
1078	Sakla Peoples Union	Khutra Kah Ghose	Hindu	Medical Practitioner, 4, Grand Trunk Rd., Howrah	"	on 17 12 17
1079	Manikgunj Assn	Guruprasad Roy	Kayastha	Merchant, Saldia, Jaypur P O, (Bankura)	At a meeting of the Peoples' Assn.	on 22 12 17
1080	B P Conference Committee	Radha Krishna Newtea	Marwari Vaisya	Merchant, c/o Ramprasad Soornial, 8, Narayan Prasad Lane	At a meeting of the Com mittee	on 15-12 17.
1081	"	Premsekh Das Agarwal	"	Narayan Prasad Lane	"	on 21-12 17
1082	"	Krishna Dutt Jivadya	Brahmin	Narayan Prasad Lane	"	"
1083	"	Gopi Krishna Nowatea	Marwari Vaisya	Vaidyaka, 5, Narayan Prasad Lane	"	"
1084	Khulna Dist Congress C.	Babu Hemendra Nath Rai Choudhury	Brahmin	Merchant 5, Narayan Prasad Lane	At a Dist Meeting, Khulna, on 22 12 17	on 22 12 17
1085	Burdwan Dist. Assn	Hussien Abdeenbhoj Peerbhoy	Mohamedan	Zemindar, Bakthura, Khulna	At a Committee Meeting	on 14 12 17
1086	"	Moulavi Mahamed Esm	"	Merchant, 97, Olive Street, Calcutta	"	"
1087	Assam Assn.	Sriput Sadaondo Dowera, B L	Hindu Kayastha	Pleader, Burdwan	At an Extraordinary General Meeting	on 16 12 17
1088	Burdwan Dist. Assn	Noor Mahamed Esmal	Mohamedan	Merchant, 10, Pollock Street	At a meeting	on 14 12 17
1089	24 Pergas. D Assn	B Mozumdar, B L	Hindu	Pleader, 5, Mohesh Ch Chaudhuri Lane	At a meeting of the Assn	on 16 12 17
1090	Burdwan Dist Assn	Moosa S Mall	Mohamedan	Merchant, 66, Canning Street	At a meeting	on 14 12 17
1091	Assam Assn	Sriput Kanak Chandra Sarma C B V C	Brahmin	Veterinary Practitioner, Rehabar (Dibru Garh), Assam	At a G. M. of the Assam Assn	on 16 9 17.
1093	Presal P O O	Bru Chandra Das	Bethal	Merchant Dibrugarh Assam	"	on 21 12 17
1094	Calcutta D Assn	Ramesh Chandra De M A, B L	Hindu	Vakil, 16/1, Akur Dutt Lane	At a meeting of the Assn	on 23 12 17
1095	Myzmenagb Assn	Upendra Nath Mookery S O Bose	Brahmin Hindu Kayastha	Mill Owner, 49 Strand Road Barrieter, Myzmenagb	At a M of the Myzmenagb Assn	on 16 12 17
1097	Khulna Dt. Conf Calcutta Dt. Assn	Babu Nani Gopal Roy, M A B L Deendra Nath Mitra, B Sc (Lond)	Brahmin Kayastha	Pleader, Khulna.	At a Session of the D C	on 24 11 17
1098	Rajabhye Dt. Cg C.	Babu Krishna Kamal Maizra, M A, B L	Brahmin	Zemindar and Vakil, 90, Hazra Road Bhowanipur	At a meeting	on 16 12 17

Ser. al No	Electorate	Name n foll of Delegates w th all t ties, honorary or scholast c d nct ons	Caste creed or race	Profess on call ng occupat on and address in full	How and when elected
1099	Peoples Assn Howrah	Babu Nr pendra Nath Roy B L	Kayestha	Vakil Andul Post Office Village Andul mouri (Howrah)	At a meet ng on 23 12 17
1100	Natore Peoples Assn	Sr sh Ch Chakroborty B L	Hindu	Pleader Natore Labbazar	At a Peoples Assn on 10 12 17
1101	Dt Assn	Babu Sachu Nath Saha	Saha	Merchant Chalkbazar Barisal	On 18 12 17
1102		Ramesh Ch Das	Kayestha	Merchant Barisal	
1103	24 Pergana Assn	Sarat Ch Biswas B L	Hindu Kayestha	Pleader Barisal Post Office	At a M of the Assn Barisal on 7 12 17
1104	Assam Assn	Sj Chandra Kamal Beborooa	Brahm n	Tea Planter Jorhat Assam	At a G M of the Assam Assn on 16-9-17
1105	R P C C	Babu Radhanath Dutt	Hindu Kayestha	Zemndar 78 1/2, Nimtala Street	At a meet ng on 20 12 17
1106	Bharm Dt Cg	Suresh Ch Saha M A	Hindu	Kurenggram V I and P O Ramporehat	
1107	Dt Assn 24 Pergas	Promotha Nath Chatterjee M A	Brahm n	Bar at-Law 7 Ray Street off Landedowne Road	At a M of the Dt Assn on 16 12 17
1108	R P Cg C	R tendra Nath Tagore	Hindu	Zemndar 6 Dwarka Nath Tagore Street	At a M of the Comm ttee.
1109	Assam Assn	Woomesh Ch Dasa	Mohamedan	Merchant and Broker Harpeta, Assam	At a M of the Assam Assn on 24 6 17
1110	Brbhm Dt Assn	Maz mad D Husayan	Kayestha	Trade 12/1 Serang Lane Calcutta	At a meet ng on 20-11 17
1111	Assam Assn	Bacha Lal Borrah	Brahm n	Zemndar P O Lahoal (D brugar) Assam	At a G M of the Assam Assn on 16 9 17
1112	Bengal P C C	Dr Ben Madhab Bose	Kayestha	Med cal Pract t oner Kal ghat	At a M of the Comm ttee on 21 12 17
1113		Monomohan Banerj B L	Brahm n	Pleader, 24 Perganas 8 Pat danda a Lane Kal ghat	"
1114	Burdwan Dt Assn	Behari Lal Dutt	Kayestha	Mukhtar 8 Kal das Pat danda a Lane	At a M of the Dt Assn on 15 12 17
1115	Sylhet Cg G.	Kali Das Nandy B A B L	Hindu Kayestha	Pleader D atr ct Court Burdwan	At a meet ng of the Dt
1116		Navakumar Das	Hindu	Zemndar Merchant and Tea Planter P O Kar ngung Sylhet	Long Com- Sylhet on 10-12 17
1117	Khulna Dt. Conf	Babu S rish Ch Chatterjee	Brahm n	Sheba t of Jessorewar P O Nak par VI Iswaripur Khulna	At a meet ng of the Khulna Assn on 24 11 17
1118	Howrah Hggl Assn.	Ashutosh Bosu	Hindu Kayestha	Zemndar Khowripore Howrah	At a meet ng of the Assn. on 17 12 17
1119	Backergunge D Assn	Daksh na R Choudhury	Kayestha	Mukhtar P rypur Barisal	At a meet ng on 18 12 17
1120	M dypore Peoples' Assn	Upendra Nath Manna	Mah aya Kayestha	Pleader Chhurnaraban	At a Publ c Meet ng on 14 12 17
1121	Dacca	S tanath Dey	Kayestha	Pleader Dacca	At a General Meeting of the Peoples Assn. on 19 12 17
1122	Bengal P Cg C	K an Lal Saraf	Agarwala	Merchant 63 Cotton Street	At a meeting of the Com on 21 12 17
1123	Backergunge D Assn	Babu Lal Mohun Sen B L	W a dya	Pleader Barisal	At a meet ng of the D Assn. on 18 12 17
1124	Rajshahye Dt Cg C	Ramesh Ch Chakrobartty	Brahm n	Mukhtar Naogaon Rajshahye	At a Spec al Meeting on 16 12 17
1125	Pabna D Assn.	Jogesh Prasanna Bhader	"	Zemndar Parjara P O (Pabna)	At a meeting of the D Assn on 16 12 17
1126	Backergunge D Assn	Kah rode Behar Mukerjee V L M S	"	Med cal Pract t oner Barisal	At a meet ng of the Assn. on 18 12 17

1137	24 Pergas D An.	Babu Prasanna Ch Chowdhury	Mahabha Hindu	Zemindar, 18/3, Corporation Street	"	on 16 12 17
1138	Dinajpur O C	Chintabaran Mukerjee, B A	Brahmin	Pleader, Balurghat, Dinajpur	At a meeting of the Dinajpur Assn	on 13-12 17
1139	Dinajpur	Shurendra Chandra Bagchi	"	"	"	"
1140	Howrah Peoples' Assn	Prodead Chandra Maitra, LL B	Kayastha	Pleader, 67, Harrugunj Road, Salkhe, Howrah	At a meeting of the Assn	on 17 12 17
1141	Dacca Peoples' Assn	Ramoni Mohon Singha Ray	Vaidya	Landholder, 44, European Asylum Lane	At a General Meeting of the P Assn.	on 14 12 17
1142	Pabna Dist. Assn.	kumar Mansankar Ray	Brahmin	Talukdar, Seraiganj Pabna	At a meeting of the Dt Assn	on 16 12 17
1143	Jessore D Assn.	Promotha Nath Banerjee	Hindu	Pleader, Jessore	"	on 7 12 17.
1144	Sylhet D Assn	Babu kalidas Mitra	"	Pleader, Habiganj Town	At a meeting of the Sylhet Dt. O	on 19 12 17
1145	Faridpur Dist Assn	Bepun Behari Das	Brahmin	Zemindar	At a meeting of the Dt. Assn, Faridpur.	on 18 12 17
1146	Chittagong Assn	Manendra Kumar Mazumder	"	Pleader Bandel, Chittagong	At a General Meeting of the Chittagong Assn	on 17 12 17
1147	Tippurah Peoples' Assn.	Durga Kumar Bhattacharjee	"	Trader, Comilla	At a meeting of the Assn	on 14 12 17
1148	"	Ashutosh Mitra	"	"	"	"
1149	"	Babu Santosh K Mitra M A	Hindu	Service Comilla	At a M of the Assn	on 16 12 17
1150	Mymensingh Assn	Abinash Ch. Mitra	Brahmin	Pleader Mymensingh	"	"
1151	Jessore P Assn	Rai Mohun Mukerjee B A B L	"	Talukdar 18 Ramnohan Mukherjee's Lane	At a M of the Committee	on 21 12 17
1152	Bengal P. Con	Profulla Kumar Ghose	Brahmin	Trade 61, Cross Street	At a M of the Dinajpur A.	on 13 12 17.
1153	Faridpur Cg C	Pandit Siva Narayan Dwivedi	"	Pleader, Balurhat Dinajpur	At a meeting	on 21 12 17.
1154	Dinajpur Assn	Babu Jadu Nath Ray B L	Vaidya	Medical Practitioner, 37, Dr Durga Ch Banerjee Road	"	"
1155	"	Kaviraj Sarveswar Sen Gupta	"	Teaching, 37, Dr Durga Charan Banerjee Road	At a meeting	on 23 12 17
1156	Senhati Peoples' Assn	Jagat Chandras Sarkar M A	"	Pleader	At a meeting of the Assn	on 16 12 17
1157	Mymensingh Assn	Sriyut Surendra K Sen, B L	Kayastha	Legal Practitioner Mymensingh	At a Public Meeting	on 10 12 17
1158	Sylhet Dt. Cg C	Aswani Kumar Ghose	Hindu	Pleader 71 Pataldanga Street	At a Peoples Assn	on 14 12 17
1159	Tippurah Peoples' Assn.	Rama Nath Datta	"	Merchant Shibulung	At a meeting of the Assn	on 10-12 17
1160	"	Babu Krishna Lal Chowdhury	Hindu Kayastha	Pleader Tangail Mymensingh	"	on 17 12 17
1161	Noakhali Bar Assn	Moulovi Mahamed Abdul Goforan, B L	Mohammaden	Pleader, Noakhali	"	on 10 12 17
1162	Mymensingh Assn	Rab: Abinash Ch Banerji	Brahmin	Pleader, Mymensingh	By the D C	on 22 12 17
1163	Abinaha Dt Cg C	Babu Surendra Narayan Pal B A	Hindu	Teacher, Hiliachia Kishongani, Mymensingh	At a meeting of the Assn	on 16 12 17.
1164	Bacteriunga D Assn	Nepal Ch Ray B A	Kayastha	Teacher, Malghan Khulna	"	"
1165	"	Keshab Lal Roy Chowdhury	"	Pleader and Zemindar, Pipipur, Barisal	"	"

Serial No.	Electorate.	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions.	Caste, creed or race.	Profession, calling occupation and address in full.	How and when elected
1157	Chittagong Assn	Babu Jnanendra Nath Sarmas	Brahmin	Teacher, 8, Earle Street	At a meeting of the Assn on 17 12 17
1158	24 Pargana, Dist. Assn	" Surendra Nath Tagore, B A	Brahmo	Zemindar, 19 Store Road, Baliganj	" on 16 12 17
1159	Bengal P C O	M N Burman Esq	Rawbug	Business (Chemist) 17, Shikderpara Lane	At a meeting of the Assn on 17 12 17
1160	Chittagong Assn	Bemal Ch Choudhury, B A	Hindu Kayastha	Merchant, 72, Rutton Sarkar Garden St	At a M of the Mymensingh Assn on 16 12 17
1161	Mymensingh Assn	Hemanta Kumar Ukil	Brahmin	Talukdar, Sandikona, Mymensingh	"
1162	"	Dharam Nath Ukil, LL B	"	Pleader, Sandikona, Mymensingh	"
1163	Chittagong Assn.	Bimala Ranjan Chaudhury B A	Hindu Kayastha	Merchant, 11, Chintamani Dass Lane	At a G M of the Chitta
1164	Mymensingh Assn	Hemanga Mohan Ghose	"	Muktear Mymensingh	ong A on 17 12 17
1165	Bogra	Babu Giridhar Shaha	Hindu	Muktear Bogra Town	At a meeting of the A on 16 12 17
1166	Indian Assn	Sriput Bhawan Ch Ghose	Hindu Kayastha	Author, 6 Zeriff Lane	At a P C on 16 12 17
1167	B P O Committee	Purna Ch Ghose	"	Service, 35, Bancharam Akur Lane	At a M of the A on 21 12 17
1168	Chudanga Bar Assn	Mritunjoy Acharya	Brahmo	Lawyer, Chudanga	At a meeting of the B, P C, C on 21 12 17
1169	Sylhet Dist. Congress Committee	Benoyendra Nath Palit	Kayastha	Vakil, 9/1, Musalmanpara Lane	By the Bar Assn.
1170	P C Congress Committee.	Pandit Triloki Nath	Brahmin	43 Ram Kamal Mukherjee Street	At a meeting of the O. C. on 30 12 17.
1171	Mymensingh P. Assn	Pandit Birendra Prosad	"	Pleader, 5, Shakhariola Lane	At a meeting of the P A on 16 12 17
1172	24 Pargana.	Dines Charan Sanyal, B L	"	Doctor, Taki	"
1173	"	Manindra Nath Roy	Hindu	Teacher, Khurha	"
1174	"	Monmotha Nath Das	"	Zemindar, Taki	"
1175	"	Sourendra Nath Ray	"	"	"
1176	"	Dhirendra Nath Ray	"	"	"
1177	Assam	Chandra K Dey	"	Pleader, Sylhet Town	At a meeting of the Sylhet Dist. C. O on 19 12 17
1178	Upper Ind a	Kemdan Lal	"	Juhary 42 Bartola Street	At the Upper I A on 26 12 17
1179	Provl Conference Committee.	Pooran Chand Jome	Jain	Broker, 391/1, Upper Chitpur Road	"
1180	"	Ram Sarup Bagaria	Vaishya Marwary	Merchant, 25/1A, Machuabazar Street	At a meeting of the C. O on 17 12 17
1181	24 Pargana Dist. Assn	Dwarkan Prasad Jalan	Vaishya Agarwala	Merchant, 160, Cross Street	"
1182	"	Nibaran Chandra Samajpath	Brahmin	Lawyer, 27/1, Kalgat Road	At a meeting on 16-12-17
1183	Cal Dist Assn	Santu Lal	"	Merchant 178, Harrison Road	At a meeting of the A on 17 12 17
1184	"	Parunmali Choudhry	Marwary	Merchant, 180, Harrison Road	"
1185	"	Sheo Naran Modi	Vaishya Agarwala	"	"
1186	"	Rameswar Singhania	"	"	"
1187	"	Rameswar Prasad	"	Merchant, 100, Cross Street	"

Serial No	Electorate	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions.	Caste, creed or race	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full	How and when elected
1217	Kaulina Dt C	Babu Jyotish Ch Ghose, B L	Kayastha	Pleader, Khulna	At a meeting of the Dt C on 24 12 17
1218	Sylhet Dt C C	Debendra Ch Pal, M A, B L	Hindu	Lawyer, 53/B, Sovabazar Street	At a Public Meeting on 10 12 17
1219	"	Hem Ch Bordhan	Hindu Kayastha	Merchant, 71, Patalanga Street	At a meeting of the Dt C on 19 12 17
1220	"	Dinesh Ch Rai Choudhury, B A	"	Service, 55, Corporation Street	At a meeting of the Dt C on 19 12 17
1221	Dinajpur	Surendra Nath Rai Choudhury, L M S	Brahmin	Medical Practitioner	At a meeting of the Dt C on 19 12 17
1222	"	Nagendra Nath Banerjee	"	Lawyer, 65B, Paddapukur Road, Bhowanipur	At a meeting of the Dt C on 14 12 17
1223	"	Hridayraman Lahiri	"	Zemindar, Muktagacha	At a meeting of the Dt C on 16 12 17
1224	Ben Hugh Howrah Dt. Assn	Mihir Lal Das	Hindu	Pleader, Hugh	At a meeting of the Assn on 17 12 17
1225	"	Narendra Lal Chaudhury	Hindu	Zemindar, Hugh	"
1226	Ben Provl. Congress Comtee 24 Pergas. Dist Assn	Saratendu Biswas	Hindu	Rector, Victor Memorial Boarding Instn	At a meeting of the Council on 21 12 17
1227	"	Jadunath Banerjee	Hindu Brahmin	Zemindar, South Garia, 94 Perganna	At a General Meeting on 16 12 17
1228	"	Kalidas Chatterjee	Hindu Bengali Brahmin	Zemindar, 73, Lansdowne Rd, Bhowanipur	At a General Meeting of the Assn on 16 12 17
1229	Ben Hardware Metal Merchants Assn	Kalpodo Banerjee	Hindu	Hardware Merchant, 74, Clive St, Cal	At a meeting of the Executive Committee on 13 12 17
1230	"	Upendra Nath Dass	"	Hardware Merchant, 74/1, Clive St, Cal	"
1231	Ben Mahabir Jan Samiti	Nanda Kishon Dobe, B A	Hindu Brahmin	Merchant, 7, Swallow Lane, Calcutta	Elected by Jan Samiti on 19 12 17
1232	"	Chhotelall Jan	Hindu Jan	Brokerage, 53/1, Bartola Street, Calcutta	"
1233	"	Parnestudas Jan	"	Merchant, 76, Bartola Street, Calcutta	"
1234	"	Jineswar Prosad Mail	"	Dramatist, 94/7, Lower Chitpore Rd, Cal	"
1235	"	Budridas Jan	"	Merchant, 77, Bartola Street, Calcutta	"
1236	"	Rekhabdas Jan	"	Merchant, 76, Bartola Street, Calcutta	"
1237	"	Manik Chand	"	Merchant, 68, Bartola Street, Calcutta	"
1238	Hugh Howrah Dist Assn	Nandalal Das	Bengali Hindu	Pleader, Chattr, Duttapara Lane, Serampur	By the Hugh Howrah Dist Association Meeting on 17 12 17
1239	Bengal Provl Conference	Dwijendra Nath Datta	Hindu Kayastha	Pleader, 3/1, Raghunath Chatterjee St	At a meeting of the Council on 21 12 17
1240	"	Bajpath Serwjee	Agarwala Serwjee	Commission Agent, 100, Cross Street, Cal	At a meeting of the Com mittee on 21 12 17
1241	Myrenangh Rangunj (B rdwan)	Guradas Gupta	Hindu Vaidya	Professor, Narail	At a meeting of the Assn on 16 12 17
1242	"	Rayranglal Jhunjhunwala	Marwari (Vaidya)	Merchant	By a Narwari Meeting on 19 12 17
1243	"	Kanayyalal Jhunjhunwala	"	Merchant, Rangunj P I Ry	"

1244	Bengal P Con Bengal	L L Vilasi	Hindu	Merchant, 44, Armenian Street	At a meeting of the Council on 21 12 17.
1245		P K Mazumdar	Brahmin	Barrister at-Law, 1, Elysium Row, Cal	At a meeting of the Com mittee on 21 12 17
1246		S N Banerjee	"	Barrister at Law, 1, Beadon Street Cal	"
1247		M O Ghose	Kayastha	77, J N Santra Lane, Howrah	At a meeting of the Council on 21 12 17
1248	Bengal P Cg O	Sheoprasad Marwar	"	59, Chorbagan, Benares	At a meeting of the Com mittee on 21 12 17
1249		Dr A O Bhattacharjee	Brahmin	Chemist Narkeldanga Lane, Calcutta	At a meeting of the Council on 21 12 17
1250	24 Pergosa	Krishnalal Banerjee	"	Pleader, Sealdah Ct, 4, Latu Babu L, Cal	At a General Meeting on 16 12 17.
1251		Kron Prosad Sarbadhary	Hindu Kayastha	Vakil 70, Sankartollah, Calcutta	" 14 12 17
1252		Jnanendra Nath Bose, B L	"	Vakil 7, Rajabagan Street, Calcutta	"
1253	Bengal P O	Mr Rajpath	Khetree	Merchant and Banker, 16, Raja Katra, Cal	At a meeting of the Com mittee on 21 12 17
1254		Mr Atalnoth	"	Vakil 59, Puddopukur Rd, B pur, Cal	"
1255		Satyendra Kumar Rai Choudhuri B L	Kayastha	Zemindar, Serampur	At a General Meeting on 16 12 17
1256	Hugh Howrah Dt Assn	Barada Prasad De	Hindu Tel	Zemindar, Serampur	At a M of the Assn. on 17 12 17
1257	Dist Long Com	Pauna Lal Sinha	Kabattrya Bundela	Zemindar, Ziageni, Dist. Murshadabad	At a S M at Behampore on 17 10 17
1258	"	Sakya Sinha Shanne, B A	Hindu Baiya	Author 24/1/1, Korbala Tank Lane, Cal	By the 24 Perga Dist Assn. on 16 12 17
1259	"	Jnanendra Kumar Basu	Hindu Kayastha	Merchant 77 Shobhabazar St, Hatkhola	By the Dt Assn, 24 Perga, on 16 12 17
1260	Bengal P O O	Lachhman Sinha	Khatr	Coal Merchant 7 Swallow Lane, Cal	At a M of Cong Committee on 21-12 17
1261	24 Pergosa Dist Assn	Bejoy Kishore Mandal	Mah sja	Zemindar, 80, Tollygunge Rd, Calcutta	At a G M of the Assn on 16 12 17
1262		Gopi Krishna Mandal	"	Cloth Merchant, 43, Cotton Street, Cal	"
1263	Bengal P O O	Giriwar Lall	Brahmin	"	At M of the Committee on 21 12 17
1264	"	Ram Prasad	"	"	At a M. of the Council on 21-12 17
1265	"	Radha Kishen	"	Pleader, Chinsurah	At a M of the Assn on 17 12 17
1266	Hugh Howrah Dist Assn	Nagendra Nath Sadhu B L	Hindu Gaudhabamb	"	"
1267	Ar Assn, Alipar 24 Perga	Narendra Kumar Bose	Kayastha	Lawyer, 37, Shikdar Bagan St, Cal	At a G M of the Bar Assn on 14 12 17
1268	Bengal P C O	Mahadeo Prasad	"	Shop Keeper, 162, Harrison Rd, Cal	At a meeting of the Council on 21 12 17
1269	"	G D Burman	Khetry	"	"
1270	"	Mahesh Das Khetry	"	"	"
1271	Bengal P C O	Sibanand Misser	Brahmin	Merchant, 6, Lucas Lane, Calcutta	At a M of the Comm ttee on 21 12 17
1272	Bengal P C O	Bholanath Dutta	Hindu	Pleader Police Court, Calcutta	At a M of the Executive Committee in the Dist of Dinajpur on 13 12 17
1273	Dinajpur C O	Abinash Chandra Sen, M A B L.	Hindu Kayastha	Assistant Managing Director	By a D Assn. on 16 12 17.
1274	24 Pergosa Assn	Anrita Lal Basu B L	"	Pleader Chota Jagulia 24 Perganas	"
1275	"	Anandamay Dutta, B Sc	"	Teacher, Chota Jagulia, 24 Perganas	"
1276	"	Sarat Chandra Ghosh, B L	"	Pleader, 8 Jadunath Sreemani s Lane, Cal	"
1277	24 Pergosa Bar Assn	Joggeswar Roy	"	Pleader, 3, Telepara Rd, Bhowanipore	At a meeting of the Assn on 14 12 17.

Serial No.	Electorate.	Names in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions	Caste, creed or race.	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full	How and when elected.
1278	Moharaj Jain Samiti	Harack Chand Lodha	Hindu Jain	Jeweller, 53/1, Bartola Street, Calcutta	Elected by Jain Samiti on 19 12 17.
1279	"	Poonam Chand Sethu	"	Jeweller, 40, Bartola Street, Cal	"
1280	"	Labb Chand Bhandia	Brahm n	Jeweller, 19/1, Sikdarpara Street	At a meeting of the Com on 21 12 17.
1281	"	Kalkrishna Sakharan	Hindu	Merchant, 14 Portuguese Church St., Cal	"
1282	"	Baranasi Prasad Didwania	Kayastha	Merchant 23/1, Tarachand Dutta St., Cal	At a meeting of the Assn on 21 12 17
1283	"	Hari Prasanna Sarkar, B L	"	Law Pleader, Serampore, Dist Hoogly	"
1284	"	S' Ghosh, B L	"	Trade, 402, Upper Chitpore Road	At a meeting of the Com on 21 12 17
1285	"	Prayagdas Agarwalla	Agarwalla	Trade 176, Mukhtaram Babu's Street Cal	"
1286	"	Rameswar Agarwalla	Brahmin	Landholder, P O Janai Dist Hoogly	"
1287	"	A. C Mukherji	Agarwalla Vaisya	Trade 176, Mukhtaram Babu's Street	"
1288	"	Radhinasad Agarwalla	Kayastha	Asst Head Master, Norton Institution	"
1289	"	Gauri Mohon Mitra, B A	Vaisya	Merchant, 5 Narayan Pd Babu's Lane	At a meeting of the C on 21-12 17
1290	"	Mahabir Prasad Khatun	"	Commission Agent "45 Armanan St., Cal	"
1291	"	Baranasi Prasad Jhunjhunwalla	Hind	Preethood, 183, Harrison Road, Calcutta	At a meeting of the Com on 21 12 17
1292	"	Suraj Bhan Rohtagi	Gaur Brahmin	Motor Workshop and Contractor, Cal	"
1293	"	Gobordhan Lal Gaswami	Hindu Panjab	Brokerage, 76, Cotton Street Calcutta	At a meeting of the C on 21 12 17
1294	"	Bhagatram Bhauka	Vaisya	Merchant, 76, Cotton Street, Calcutta	At a meeting of the Com on 21 12 17
1295	"	Surajmal Kyenwal	"	"	"
1296	"	B Anckaram	"	"	"
1297	"	Surajmal Gupta	"	"	"
1298	"	Khemraj Gupta	"	"	"
1299	"	Ram Kumar Sharma	Brahmin	Brokerage, "6 Cotton Street, Calcutta	"
1300	"	Lakshminarain Poddar	Vaisya	"	"
1301	"	Lakshminarain Poddar	"	"	"
1302	"	Birbhi Chand Sharma	Brahmin	Vaidya	"
1303	"	Hiralal Agarwalla	Vaisya	Merchant 76, Cotton Street, Calcutta	"
1304	"	Muralidai Halwasiya	"	"	"
1305	"	Benarsidas Halwasiya	"	"	"
1306	"	Murhidhar Halwasiya	"	"	"
1307	"	Bejoy Lal Dutt	Hindu	Zemindar, 23/3, Chakrabharna Rd, B pur	At a General Meeting on 16 12 17
1308	"	Ajit Kumar Dutt, B L	"	Legal Practitioner	"
1309	"	Kamadhan Lal Agarwalla	Vaisya	Merchant, 103, Mukhtaram Babu Street	At a meeting of the Com on 21 12 17
1310	"	Ram Radai Chatterji, B L	Brahmin	Vakil, 11, Chaulputty Rd, Bhowanpur	At a General Meeting on 16 12 17
1311	"	A C Mukherji, B A, E E	"	Engineer, 82, Harish Mukherjee's Road	"
1312	"	Bhuddhar Chandra Roy Chowdhuri	Kayastha	Zemindar 21, Balaram Bose Ghat Road	"
1313	"	Bhueswar Mazumder	"	Service 25/2 Scott Lane	At a M. of the Council on 21 12 17.
1314	"	Khagendra Nath Ganguly, B L	Brahmin	Pleader, 28, Khetra Mitter Lane, Howrah	At a M. of the Council on 21 12 17
1315	"	Raman Chandra Das, M A, B L	"	Pleader, 5 Monoharpukur Rd., Kalghat	Howrah Dist Assn on 17 12 17
1316	"	Bholanath Sarma	Brahmin	At a G. M. Bar Ly, Alipor, on 14 12 17.	"
1317	"	Atul Krishna Basu B A	Kayastha	At a meeting of the Com on 21 12 17.	At a M. of the Council on 21 12 17
				Landholder	Dist Assn. on 16 12 17

				At a M. of the Com.	on 21 12 17.
1318	Brj Lal	Trade, 6, Lucas Lane, Calcutta	Vaishya	"	"
1319	Basudeb Acharya	Share Broker,	Brahmin	"	"
1320	Shiva Nand Misra	Trade,	"	"	"
1321	Bal Krishna Chaturvedi	"	"	"	"
1322	Bal Krishna Khetry	"	Khetry	"	"
1323	Purushotam Das Mundra	"	Vaishya	"	"
1324	Mangal Chand Khetry	"	Khetry	"	"
1325	Gobordhan Das Khetry	"	"	"	"
1326	Surajmull Kothari	"	Vaishya	"	"
1327	Hari Krishna Das Bhujani	"	"	"	"
1328	Chandra Mani Tewari	Broker, 6, Lucas Lane	Brahmin	"	"
1329	Satya Narain Misra	Trade,	"	"	"
1330	Purusottam Rao	"	"	"	"
1331	Hari Das Harsh	"	"	"	"
1332	Bhura Mall Bhatis	Broker	Vaishya	"	"
1333	Girdhal Lal Khetry	Trade	Khetry	"	"
1334	Ram Krishna Upasam	"	Brahmin	"	"
1335	Shri Narain Misra	"	"	"	"
1336	Munglal Chand Vyas	"	"	"	"
1337	Hem Nath Ghose	"	"	"	"
1338	Brjajopal Goswami	Pleader, 11, Surje Kumar Chatterjee St	Kayastha	At a meeting of the Bar Assn	on 21 12 17
1339	Nikunja Behari Dutta Chaudhuri, B L	Pleader 12, Ram Kamal Mukherjee s St	Brahm n	At a General Meeting	on 16 12 17
1340	Bibhuti Bhuson Ghose	Pleader, Sylhet Town	Baidya	By a meeting of Dist. Cg. Committee.	"
1341	Bithal Das Katheri	Merchant 81/1, Baranashi Ghosh's St	Kayastha	At a meeting of the Council on 21 12 17	"
1342	Chotolal	Medical Practitioner and Broker, 2, Banstala Lane.	Hindu Marwari	"	"
1343	Bolakhi Das Kothari	Broker, c/o Moolchand, 191, Harrison Rd.	"	"	"
1344	Sheonarain Kothari	Banker and Merchant,	"	"	"
1345	Rambhaash Lakhotia	Broker, 2, Banstala Lane	"	"	"
1346	Bhairadram Dehari	Clerk,	"	"	"
1347	Ramlal Mohata	Gunny Broker,	"	"	"
1348	Pakar Das Brahat	Merchant and Comm Agent, 100, Cross St	"	"	"
1349	Sheonarain Mohata	Broker, 191, Harrison Road	"	"	"
1350	Balkrishna Manthara	Broker, 108, Cross Street	"	"	"
1351	Dhirendra Nath Roy	Banker, 81, Lower Chittpore Road	"	"	"
1352	Narsingh Das Shroff	Pleader, Khulna	Kayastha	At a Session of the Dist Conference, Khulna,	on 24 11 17
1353	Shiv Dutt Roy Khemani	Trade 61, Cross Street, Calcutta	Marwari	At a meeting of the Com mitte	on 21 12 17
1354	Rang Lal Khemani	Trade, 89, Cross Street, Calcutta	"	"	"
1355	Madan Lal Khemani	"	"	"	"
1356	Sita Ram Poddar	"	"	"	"
1357	Bankim Chandra Maitra, M. A	Comm Agent, 18, Mullik Street, Calcutta	Brahm n	At a Special Meeting	on 16 12 17
1358	Satya Priya Roy Chowdhuri	Zemindar, Ghoramara, Rajshahye	Kayastha	At a General Meeting	on 16 12 17
1359	Maulvi Izad Baksh, B L	Contractor, 2, Telpara Road	Mohamedan	At a meeting of the Assn	on 17 12 17,

Serial No.	Electorate	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions	Caste, creed or race	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full	How and when elected
1390		Dr Girindra Nath Mukherji, B A, M D	Brahmin	Physician and Surgeon Bhowanipur, Cal	At a General Meeting on 16 12 17.
1391		Balkrishna Kulla	"	194 Cross Street Calcutta	At a meeting of the Council on 21 12 17
1392		Biswesar Prasad Shukla	"	Broker, 22/1, Baranashi Ghose's Street	At a meeting of the Com mittee on 21 12 17
1393		Anukul Chandra Sen, B L	Hindu	Pleader, Baral Lane Hooghly	At a meeting of the Assn on 21 12 17
1394		Dr S K Bose M B	"	Medical Practitioner 84 Harrison Rd, Cal	At a meeting of the Com mittee on 21 12 17
1395		Dr Kaumal Sankar Roy	Hindu Baidya	Medl Practr, 44 European Asylum L, Cal	At a meeting of the Assn on 16 12 17.
1396		Surendra Nath Chatterji	Brahmin	Broker, Dakshin Gobindpur 24 Perganas	"
1397		Mohendra Nath Halder	"	Service, Malik Street, Bhowanipore	At a meeting of the Com mittee on 21 12 17
1398		Sudhir Kumar Sen B A	Brahmo	Business 98 Beltola Road, Calcutta	At a General Assn Meeting on 16 12 17
1399		Akboy Kumar Sen	Baidya	Pleader, Patuakhali	At a meeting of the Dist Association on 18 12 17
1390		Nikunja Behari Mukherji	Brahmin	Mukhtear Patuakhali (Barisal)	"
1371		Gauranga Hari Dhor	S nkhabanika	Pleader Dacca	At a meeting of the Peoples Assn, Dacca on 19 12 17
1372		Avinash Chandra Banerji B L	Hindu Brahmin	Pleader Barisal	At a meeting of Backerganj Dist Assn on 18 12 17
1373		Tara Sankar Seal	"	8/1, Hazra Road	At a meeting of the Congress on 21 12-17
1374		Bhola Nath Nandi	"	"	"
1375		Mr H K Modi	Bania	Business 2 Sukea Lane	At a meeting of the Assn on 23 12 17
1376		Pannala Agarwalla	Agarwalla	Merchant 42, Strand Road	At a meeting of the Com mittee on 21 12 17
1377		Dwarkanath Ghosh	Hindu	Pleader, Bhola, Backerganj District	At a Public Meeting on 19-12-17
1378		Upendra Nath Acharjee	Brahmin	Mukhtear, Chudanga, Nadia	At a Bar Assn, Chudanga, on 18 12 17.
1379		Atul Kanta Nag	Hindu Kayastha	Zemindar, 20, Raja's Dewry, Dacca	At a meeting of the Peoples Assn, Dacca, on 19-12-17
1380		Bhaba Sankar Banerjee	Bengali Hindu	Landholder, 126, Bowbazar Street	At a Com Meeting on 21 12 17
1381		Jyotish Chandra Halder, B L	Hindu Kayastha	Pleader, Howrah, Bhandardaha	At a meeting of the Assn on 17 12 17
1382		Mohini Mohon Ghosh	"	Talukdar Barisal	At a meeting of the Backer gaon Dist Assn on 18 12 17
1383		Monmohan Ganguli	Brahmin	Merchant, Madanipur Dist Faridpur	At a meeting of the Com mittee on 17 12 17
1384		Profulla Kumar Pal Chowdhuri	Hindu	Merchant & Zemindar 83 Sovabazar St	At a M of the Committee on 17 12 17
1385		Pran Kumar Pal Chowdhuri	"	Pleader Comilla	At a M of the Assn on 14 12 17
1386		Dhirendra Nath Dutta	Hindu Kayastha	"	"
1387		Prakas Chandra Das	Hindu Baidya	Zemindar Talulband, Pubna	At a M of the Dist Assn, Pubna, on 16 12 17
1388		Tara Gobind Choudhuri	Brahmin	"	At a M of the Assn, on 14 12 17.
1389		Sachindra Kumar Roy, B L	Hindu Kayastha	Pleader and Landholder Comilla	"

1390	Kamini Kumar Dutt, B, L.	Hindu Mahabys	Legal Pract, Diamond Harbour, 24 Pergas	At a General Meeting of the Assn	on 10 12 17.
1391	Promotho Nath Purkait	Hindu Kayestha	Pleader, Dinajpur	At a M of the Dinajpur Assn	on 13 12 17.
1392	Matilal Sarkar	Hindu Kayestha	Mukhtear, Natore	At a Peoples Assn, Natore, on 10 12 17.	on 10 12 17.
1393	Trailokya Mohon Nandi	Hindu Kayestha	Talukdar, Bagerhat Dist Khulna	At a Peoples Assn, Natore, on 10 12 17.	on 10 12 17.
1394	Panchanon Das Mazumder	Hindu Kayestha	Talukdar and Trader, Comilla	At a Peoples Assn, Natore, on 10 12 17.	on 10 12 17.
1395	Bepin Chandra Datta	Hindu Kayestha	Mukhtear, Bagerhat, Khulna Dist	At a Peoples Assn, Natore, on 10 12 17.	on 10 12 17.
1396	Abani Mohon Roy	Hindu Kayestha	Professor, Barisal	At a Peoples Assn, Natore, on 10 12 17.	on 10 12 17.
1397	Ramesh Chandra Chakravarty, M Sc	Hindu Kayestha	Mukhtear and Talukdar, Dacca	At a Peoples Assn, Natore, on 10 12 17.	on 10 12 17.
1398	Deno Nath Chakravarty	Hindu Kayestha	Medical Practur, Mukdampur Malda	At a Peoples Assn, Natore, on 10 12 17.	on 10 12 17.
1399	Baishnab Charan Das	Hindu Kayestha	Professor, Bengal Technical Institute	At a Peoples Assn, Natore, on 10 12 17.	on 10 12 17.
1400	Hem Chandra Das Gupta	Hindu Kayestha	Vakil 93/1 Sitaram Ghosh Street	At a Peoples Assn, Natore, on 10 12 17.	on 10 12 17.
1401	Sasandra Kumar Roy Chowdhuri, B L	Hindu Kayestha	Zemindar, 20, Raja s Dewry, Dacca	At a Peoples Assn, Natore, on 10 12 17.	on 10 12 17.
1402	Arun Kanta Nag	Hindu Kayestha	Pleader, Gaibandha Rangpur Dist	At a Peoples Assn, Natore, on 10 12 17.	on 10 12 17.
1403	Ashutosh Munsbi, B L	Hindu Kayestha	Mining Engineer, 3, Royal Exchange Place	At a Peoples Assn, Natore, on 10 12 17.	on 10 12 17.
1404	Mr S C Rudra M E	Hindu Kayestha	Pleader, Malda	At a Peoples Assn, Natore, on 10 12 17.	on 10 12 17.
1405	Krishna Sathi Gaswami, M A, B L	Hindu Kayestha	Merchant 70, Harrison Road	At a Peoples Assn, Natore, on 10 12 17.	on 10 12 17.
1406	Bepin Behari Ghose, B L	Hindu Kayestha	"	At a Peoples Assn, Natore, on 10 12 17.	on 10 12 17.
1407	Lalini Narain Agarwalla	Hindu Kayestha	"	At a Peoples Assn, Natore, on 10 12 17.	on 10 12 17.
1408	Ram Chandra Agarwalla	Hindu Kayestha	"	At a Peoples Assn, Natore, on 10 12 17.	on 10 12 17.
1409	Shital Prasad Javal	Hindu Kayestha	"	At a Peoples Assn, Natore, on 10 12 17.	on 10 12 17.
1410	Rama Prasad Agarwalla	Hindu Kayestha	"	At a Peoples Assn, Natore, on 10 12 17.	on 10 12 17.
1411	Banmalini Krishna	Hindu Kayestha	"	At a Peoples Assn, Natore, on 10 12 17.	on 10 12 17.
1412	Jafireddin Ahmed	Hindu Kayestha	"	At a Peoples Assn, Natore, on 10 12 17.	on 10 12 17.
1413	Dr Girish Chandra Ghose	Hindu Kayestha	"	At a Peoples Assn, Natore, on 10 12 17.	on 10 12 17.
1414	Ramani Mohon Datta, M A, B L	Hindu Kayestha	"	At a Peoples Assn, Natore, on 10 12 17.	on 10 12 17.
1415	Karuna Kinsore Kar B L	Hindu Kayestha	"	At a Peoples Assn, Natore, on 10 12 17.	on 10 12 17.
1416	Satyendra Chandra Sen Biswas, B L	Hindu Kayestha	"	At a Peoples Assn, Natore, on 10 12 17.	on 10 12 17.
1417	Aswin Kumar Barman	Hindu Kayestha	"	At a Peoples Assn, Natore, on 10 12 17.	on 10 12 17.
1418	Thakurdas Ghosh	Hindu Kayestha	"	At a Peoples Assn, Natore, on 10 12 17.	on 10 12 17.
1419	Satus Chandra Chakravarty	Hindu Kayestha	"	At a Peoples Assn, Natore, on 10 12 17.	on 10 12 17.
1420	Sudhir Krishna Ghose, B Sc	Hindu Kayestha	"	At a Peoples Assn, Natore, on 10 12 17.	on 10 12 17.
1421	Nabin Krishna Datta B L	Hindu Kayestha	"	At a Peoples Assn, Natore, on 10 12 17.	on 10 12 17.
1422	Satish Chandra Ghosh	Hindu Kayestha	"	At a Peoples Assn, Natore, on 10 12 17.	on 10 12 17.
1423	Rebotti Mohon Das	Hindu Kayestha	"	At a Peoples Assn, Natore, on 10 12 17.	on 10 12 17.
1424	Biron Chandra Nag	Hindu Kayestha	"	At a Peoples Assn, Natore, on 10 12 17.	on 10 12 17.
1425	Bhujangadhar Roy Chowdhuri, M A, B L	Hindu Kayestha	"	At a Peoples Assn, Natore, on 10 12 17.	on 10 12 17.
1426	Charu Chandra Das	Hindu Kayestha	"	At a Peoples Assn, Natore, on 10 12 17.	on 10 12 17.

Serial No.	Electorate.	Names in full of Delegates with all titles honorary or scholastic distinctions.	Caste, creed or race.	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full.	How and when elected
1427		S Chatterji	Brahmin	Merchant 4 Ramaprasanna Ray's Lane	At a meeting of the Assn. on 21 12 17
1428		P Satjujir Das Sharma	Brahmin	Broker, 43 Bartala Street, Calcutta	At a meeting of the Com on 21 12 17
1429		Madan Lal Dalmia	Vaishya	Broker, 28	"
1430		Nareth Chandra Mitra, B L	Kayastha	Pleader 9/18 Bocol Bagan Rd., B pur	At a General Meeting on 16 12 17
1431		Shra Das Rai Chowdhuri B L	"	Pleader, Barampur, 24 Perganas	At a General Meeting of the Assn on 16 12 17
1432		Sriah Chandra Halder, B L	Brahmin	Pleader, 99/1 Gray Street	By the Bar Assn on 18 12 17
1433		Barada kanta Ganguli B L	Brahmin	Pleader Dinajpur	At a meeting of the Dns on 14 12 17
1434		Bidhu Bhuseon Bose B A	Brahmin	Landholder 42 Hazra Road Calcutta	At a M of the Burdwan Institution on 13 12 17
1435		Raj Kumar Chakravarty	Brahmin	ledl Practnr Bangla Bazar, Dacca	At a General Meeting of the Peoples Assn on 20 12 17
1436		Rames Chandra Sen B L	Vaishya	Pleader 37, Tanti Bazar, Dacca	At a meeting of the Peoples Assn on 19 12 17
1437		Md Solaman Khan	Mahomedan	99 Upper Circular Road	At a meeting of the C. on 21 12 17
1438		Abdul Calam Hukim Sofer	"	Upper Circular Road	"
1439	Bebar	Richari Lal Kedia	Marwar Agawalla	Banker & Shopkeeper Mothari Champaran	By the Bar Assn on 17 12 17
1440	"	Rhender Prasad Roy	Rajput	Zemindar Lankharia Bettiah Champaran	At a M of the Mymensingh Assn on 16 12 17
1441	"	Rameewar Prasad Sahoo	Agrahar	Shopkeeper, Mothari Champaran	At a meeting of the C on 21 12 17
1442	"	Pandit Purnohitam Bhatta	Mahratta Brahmin	Broker, Lalioah, Howrah	At a meeting of the Assn on 14 12 17
1443	"	P Anurudha Bhatta	"	Landlord	At a meeting of the Peoples Assn on 21 12 17
1444	"	Sukhomoy Datta	Hindu Kayastha	Merchant, Noakhali	At a Public Meeting on 10 12 17
1445	"	Keshab Chandra Datta	"	Merchant, S C Datta & Bros, Mymensingh	"
1446		Indra Narain	Khatiya	Service 19 Jorapukur Square Calcutta	By the Bar Assn on 17 12 17
1447		Jyotir Mohon Bhattacharyya B L	Brahmin	Lawyer Midnapur	At a meeting of the C on 16 12 17
1448		J K Mukherji	"	Contractor 110A, Harrison Road, Cal	At a meeting of the Assn on 21 12 17
1449		Sirajuddin Ahmed Chowdhuri	Mahomedan	Zemindar, Ekbarpur, Dinajpur	At a meeting of the Dns on 20 12 17
1450		Surendra Nath Bose	Hindu	Merchant 41C, Clive Street, Calcutta	At a meeting of the Com on 21 12 17
1451		Jamadas Fatehpura	Marwar Agawalla	Merchant 41 Mukaram Babu's Street	"
1452		Mahadeo Lal Fatehpura	"	Lawyer, Comilla	At a meeting of the Assn on 14 12 17
1453		Jatindra Mohon Mitra, B L	Hindu Kayastha	Pleader 68 Harrison Road	"
1454		Upendra Mohon Mitra, M A B L	"	Engineer 1, Pataldaunga Street	At a Committee Meeting on 21 12 17
1455		Tulsi Charan Roy B L	Kayastha	Pleader, Bankura	At a meeting of the Dns on 22 12 17
1456		Charu Chandra Datta	Brahmin	Independent 2 Karik Bose's Lane Cal	"
1457		Baidyanath Mukherji, B L	"	Merchant, 6 Lucas Lane	Upper Ind a Assoc on 21 12 17
1458		Rash Behari Sen	Ind an	Pleader Bhola, Barisal	At a meeting of the Assn. on 16 12 17
1459		Sree Krishan Das Agawalla	Brahmin	Merchant, Nowabganj Chapa, P O	At a meeting of the Assn. on 25 12 17
1460		Kaloda Kumar Gangooly B L	"		
1461		Guna Chandra Sinha	Hindu		

Serial No.	Electors.	Names in full of Delegates with all titles, brevity or scholastic distinctions.	Caste, creed or race.	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full.	How and when elected
1489		Shyama Charan De Sarkar	Kayastha	Talukdar, Patunkhali	At a M of the Dist Assn on 18-12-17
1490		Amala Charan Das Gupta, B L	Vaidya	Pleader, Barisal	At a G M of the Assn. on 18-12-17
1491		Iyaz Sankar Das Gupta, L M S	Kayastha	Medical Practitioner, Bogra	In a Public Meeting held on 16-12-17
1501		Dhirendra Nath Bose	Kayastha	Coal Merchant, 17, Beechu Chatterjee's St	At a M of the Burdwan Assn on 20-12-17.
1502		Balas Chandra Sen	Vaidya	Doctor, 78/1, Lower Circular Rd, Cal	At a General Meeting on 18-12-17.
1503		Surech Chandra Talukdar M A, B L	Kayastha	Vakil High Court, Bhowanipur, Calcutta	At a meeting of the Assn By Indian Assn. on 22-12-17
1504		Rajendra Chandra Guha M A, B L	"	"	At a General Meeting on 20-12-17
1505		Nripendra Kumar Roy Chowdhuri	Brahmin	Zemindar	At a M of the Committee on 21-12-17.
1506		Kesavadas Prabhakarankar	Juana	Merchant 14 Portuguese Church Street	
1507		Jalashi las Bhanji	Vaidya	Merchant Jharra, Dist. Manbhum	
1508		Monmohon Sen	Brahmin	Private service, 149 Russa Road, Cal	
1509		Kalish Ubi	Vaidya	"	
1510		Kalish Mohon Sen Gupta	Brahmo	12 Kali Lane Kalighat	At a M of the Assn on 23-12-17
1511		Mir Hari las Hafler	"	Doctor Chundernagore	"
1512		Ashutosh Dutt L M S	"	"	"
1513		Almeida, Ali	Mohamedan	Journalist	At a meeting of the Com on 21-12-17.
1514		Satis Chandra Chowdhuri	Kayastha	Pleader, Ashok Lane (Dacca)	At a M of the Hoogi and Howrah Dist Assn on 17-12-17
1515		Hemanta Kumar Roy Chowdhuri	Agrawala	Pleader, Roy Shabeb Bazar, Dacca	At a M of the Committee on 21-12-17
1516		Baldoy Das Bajoria.	"	Merchant & Landholder, 170, Machubazar St	At a M of the Peoples' Assn. on 19-12-17
1517		Birendra Nath Chowdhuri, B A.	Kayastha	Zemindar, Ghoramara, Rajshahye	"
1518		Kesab Chandra Mukherji, B L	Brahmin	Pleader, Barisal	At a meeting of the Assn on 17-12-17.
1519		Kulendra Nath Mitra	Kayastha	Pleader, Burdwan	At a M of the Dist Assn on 18-12-17
1520		Dr P C Sen, M B	Hindu	Medl. Practicr. 15 Bow Street, Cal	At a meeting of the Burdwan Dist. Association on 16-12-17
1521		Ram, Rakhal Ghosh	Kayastha	Zemindar, 24, Middle Rd, Fatialy, Cal	At a G M of the Assn on 17-12-17
1522		Piyush Kanit Ghosh	Hindu	Zemindar, A B Patrika Office, Calcutta	At a meeting of the Assn. on 16-12-17
1523		Kalprasan Das Gupta	Vaidya	Teacher and Author, 2/1, Hogolkuria Goli	At a meeting of the Jessore Dist Assn on 7-12-17.
1524		Sargamal Latha	Agrawala	Broker, 9, Jogomohan Mullik's Street	At an Assn of the Khulna Dist. Conference on 24-11-17
1525		Sarju Mohon Daw	Gondhabank	Merchant, Paganpatti Barabazar (Cal)	At a meeting of the Com on 21-12-17
1526		Sarju Prasad	Khatrya	Merchant, 17, Sikdarpura Lane, Jorasanke	At a meeting on 16-12-17
1527		Kamal Krishna Saha	Shaha	Merchant 20, Durga Ch Mukherjee's St	At a meeting of the Com on 21-12-17
1528		Nileshal Mukherji	Brahmin	Pleader, 37 Durga Ch Mitter's Street	"
1529		Maduri Md Nazim Ali	Mohamedan	Zemindar, Chittagong	At a meeting of the Council on 21-12-17
1530		Durga Kumar Guha	Kayastha	Pleader, Noakhali Town	At a G M of the Chit tagong Assn on 17-12-17
1531		Narendranath Ghose	Hindu	Landholder 16 Uckoor Dutta's Lane, Cal	At a meeting on 17-12-17
1532		Nagendra Nath Bhattacharyya	"	Pleader, Bhanga Dist Faridpur	At a meeting of the Jessore Dist. Committee on 16-12-17
1533					At a meeting of the Jessore Dist. Committee on 16-12-17

1232	Ray B. Bahari Das Gupta	Baldia	Service	At a meeting of the Dist. Assn.	on 18 12 17.
1231	Prefulla Kumar Bose, B. A.	Hindu	Taking lat, 22, Dea Ion Row	At a Public Meeting.	
1233	Harsham Lahiri		Jute Broker, Santipur, Hathkholapara	At a meeting of the Nadia Dist. Assn.	on 14 12 17
1236	Bacharan Lahiri, B. L.	"	Pleader, Krishnagore	At a meeting	on 16 12 17.
1237	Mr Faruk Rahman	"	Journalist, 71, Colootolla Street, Cal	"	"
1238	Mr Wajiduddin Mushin	"	Trade, 71, Colootolla Street, Cal	"	"
1239	Mr Mohi Ishag	"	Trade, 16, "	"	"
1240	Chantra Kanto Ghose	Hindu	Trade, 71, Lower Chaitpur Road, Cal	At a meeting of the C. m.	on 21 12 17
1241	Mr Zvi Hlaque	Muslim	Trade, 6, Kanau Seal Street.	At a meeting	on 16 12 17.
1242	Mr Farid Finby	"	Trade, 71/1, Colootolla Street, Cal	"	"
1243	Abbas Minal	"	Yakil	"	"
1244	Prakash Chandra Pakrao	"	Pleader Dogra	At a Public Meeting	on 25 12 17.
1245	Rajjanath Banyal, B. A., B. L.	Brahmin	Merchant, 2 and 3, Lal Bazar Street, Cal	"	"
1246	Durga Kumar Roy, M. A., B. L.	Kayastha	Tra Planter,	At a meeting of the Assn.	on 22 12 17.
1247	P. Mukherji	Brahmin	Business, 201, Cornwallis Street, Cal	At a General Meeting of the Assn.	on 17 12 17
1248	Pratap Chandra Rai	Kayastha	Pleader, Noapara, Guzza, Chittagong	By a Tipperah Peoples' Assn. Meeting	on 14 12 17
1249	Umesh Chandra Rai	"	"	At a Public Meeting	on 19 12 17.
1250	Umesh Chandra Rai	"	Pleader, Chandpur (Tipperah)	"	"
1251	Atul Chandra Ghose	Kayastha	Pleader P. O. Perojpur, Barisal	At a Public Meeting	on 14 12 17
1252	Jyotish Chandra Gupta	Baldia	Pleader, Kusbha	At a meeting of the Kusbha Bar Assn.	on 19 12 17.
1253	Assani Kumar Datta	"	"	"	"
1254	Purna Chandra Roy	Kayastha	Mukhtar and Zemindar, Kusbha, Nadia	"	"
1255	Indu Bhushan Banyal	Brahmin	Doctor	"	"
1256	Rajesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, B. L.	"	Pleader	"	"
1257	H. Nurul Hassan	Mohammedan	Merchant 61 Kanai Seal a Street, Cal	At a meeting of the Cent milites	on 21 12 17
1258	N. G. Ghose	Hindu	Zemindar, 125/1, Shambazar St., Cal	At a meeting of the Assn	on 19 12 17.
1259	Atul Chandra Molyvel	"	Service in Zy Fatare, Muktagacha, M. singh	"	"
1260	Prayanath Guha	Brahmin	Journalist and Printer, Barisal	"	"
1261	Mr. N. Mohan Bar, B. L.	"	Pleader, Kishoregoni, 11st Mymentung	"	"
1262	Suresh Chandra Chowdhuri	"	Talukdar 60 Mirzapur Street (Cal.)	"	"
1263	Ritika Chandra Das	Kayastha	Talukdar 1/1 G. C. Nandana P. O. M. singh	By a meeting of the Assn	on 16 12 17.
1264	Naren Chandra Das	Hindu	Talukdar (Business Kishoregoni), M. singh	At a meeting of the Assn	on 16 12 17.
1265	Abdul Ghani Bicar	"	Business Chunapukur Lane	"	"
1266	Purna Chandra Sen	Mohammedan	Merchant Kalachhara P. O. Hoogh	"	"
1267	Basanta Lal Goenka	Paliya	Talukdar Sakral, Mymentung	"	"
1268	Lal Chandra Choudhuri	"	Broker, 90 Sibitla Street, Calcutta	At a meeting of the Com milites	on 21 12 17
1269	Shri Chandra Kumar Biswas, M. A., B. L.	Kayastha	Merchant, 31, Mullik Street, Cal	"	"
1270	Anukul Kanta Nag	"	Lawyer, 1/1, Murrafa Lane, Cal	By a meeting of the Chitta gong Assn.	on 17 12 17.
1271		"	Zemindar, 17, Beechu Chatterjee's St., Cal	At a meeting of the Assn	on 14 12 17.

Serial No.	Electorate.	Names in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions.	Caste, creed or race	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full.	How and when elected
1574		Sris Chandra Bhattacharyya	Brahmin	Medical, Calcutta	At a meeting of the Assn on 14 12 17
1575		Narendra Nath Bal, B L	Hindu	Lawyer, Baidyapur, Comilla	At a M. of the Tipperah Peoples' Assn. on 14 12 17
1576		Kumud Chandra Nandy	"	Muktear, Brahmanbaria (Tipperah)	"
1577		Krishna Kumar Bhattacharyya	Baidya	Muktear, Bogra	At a Public Meeting held on 16 12 17
1578		Bonka Behari Roy	Kayastha	Merchant & Zemindar, 2, Ram Lall Sett St	At a meeting of the Com on 18 12 17
1579		Benzmadhav Pal	Agarwalla	Merchant, 180, Harrison Rd, Cal	on 21 12 17.
1580		Nagarmal Poddar	"	Broker, 180, Harrison Rd, Cal	"
1581		Kedar Nath Jhunjhunwalla	"	Pleader, Hooghly	on 17 12 17.
1582		Brij Lal Jhunjhunwalla	Kayastha	Merchant, 7, Byragogue Street	At a meeting of the Assn
1583		Hrishikesh Datta	Jain	Merchant, 44, Armenian Street	At a Calcutta Association
1584		Hiralal G Shah	Hindu	Brokerage, 44, Armenian Street, Cal	"
1585		C K Anjaria	Bhatia	Vakil, 71, Pathurighata Street	At a meeting
1586		P D Gandhi	Kayastha	Money Lending, P O Ujanchar, Tipperah	At a M. of the Peoples' A. on 21 12 17
1587		Bhupendra Nath Bose	Saba	At a M. of the Executive	on 14 12 17
1588		Abettra Mohon Saha, B A	Kayastha	C of the Faridpur Dist. Assn	"
1589		Surya Kumar Mitra	"	Assn	on 18 12 17
1590		Aboni Nath Roy Chowdhuri	Hindu	Pleader, Mandaripur	on 17 12 17
1591		Mr Soutosh Kumar Dose	Kayastha	Pleader, Burdwan	At a M. of the Bar Assn on 17 12 17
1592		Profulla Chandra Sen	Baidya	Taluqdar, 44, European Asylum Lane	Dist. Assn on 15 12 17
1593		Rameswar Chatterji, B L	Brahmin	Pleader, P O Barampur (24 Pergannas)	At a meeting of the Assn on 16 12 17
1594		P Banarsidas Chowbe	"	Broker, 18, Shibu Thakur's Lane, Cal	At a General Meeting of the Assn on 16 12 17
1595		P Kalika Prasad Chowbe	"	Broker, 62, Cotton Street, Cal	At a meeting of the Com on 21 12 17.
1596		Charu Chandra Nag, M A, B L	"	Pleader, Kuthia	"
1597		Basant Kumar Mitra	Kayastha	Merchant, Bag Bazar, Cal	At a Dist Conference held on 24 11-17.
1598		Satus Chandra Mukherji, B L	Brahmin	Pleader, Chinsurah	At a meeting of the Assn on 17 12 17
1599		Promotho Nath Mukherji	"	Vakil, Harrison Road (Cal)	on 21-12-17
1600		Repin Behari Das Gupta	Baidya	Pleader and Talukdar, Barisal	At a meeting of the Assn. on 16 12 17.
1601		Jogendra Lal Mukherji	Brahmin	Muktear, Patuakhali	At a General Meeting on 18 12 17
1602		Pandit Debendra Mohon Bhattacharyya	"	Astrologer, 21, Tollygunj Road	At a M. of the Dist Assn on 18 12 17
1603		Madhura Mohon Ganguli	"	Zemindar, Bali	At a M. of the Assn. on 17 12 17
1604		Sasanka Mohon Nahar	Kayastha	Zemindar, Nanpadih Road, Comilla	At a M. of the Peoples' Assn on 17 12 17.
1605		Dino Nath Sen, B L	Hindu	Pleader, 50, Bellola Rd., Kalichat, Cal	At a meeting held on 16 12 17
1606		Krishna Lal Chatterji, B L	Brahmin	Private Service, 113, L. Circular Rd., Cal	At a M. of the Tipperah Peoples' Assn on 14 12 17
1607		Bhupendra Nath Dutta, B A, B L	Kayastha	Pleader, Berhampur (Murshidabad)	At a Special Meeting held on 17 12 17.
1608		Profulla Chandra Das	Baidya	Merchant, Chandpur (Tipperah)	At a Public Meeting
1609		Maulvi Ekramul Huq, B L	Mohamedan		
1610		Jagatbandhu Mazumder	Kayastha		

1603	Mulla, Daraf Ali	Muslim	Zemindar, 139/1 Russa Rd. South	At a M of the Assn	on 16 12 17
1610	Atul Chandra Datta	Brahmo	Pleader, Bahamatganj, Chittagong		on 17 12 17
1611	Surendra Nath Sen Gupta, B L	Brahmo	Pleader P O & V.L. Benari Myneensingh	By Rajshahi Dist. C Com	on 16 12 17
1612	Sisir Kumar Mazumder	Kayastha	Zemindar Ghoramara Rajshahye	At a M of the Khulna Dist	on 16 12 17
1613	Ambica Charan Baku			Conference	on 24 12 17
1614	Chandra Kumar Nath B Sc	Hindu	Teacher 28 Chaulpati Lane Dhawanipur	At a G M of the Assn	on 16 12 17
1615	S Roy	Brahm n	Zemindar, Chittagong	At a M of the C'g Assn	on 17 12 17
1616	Khagendra Nath Mukherji B L	Brahmo	Pleader, Chinschura	At a M of the Assn	on 17 12 17
1617	Rayan Nath Nandi B L		Pleader Comilla	At a M of the T pperah	on 14 12 17
1618	Surendra Nath Das	Hindu	Taluqdar Charguch	Peoples Assn	on 14 12 17
1619	Raman Mohon Benerji	Brahmin	Wakil, 4/1A Puddopukur Rd.	By the Peoples Assn Com	on 14 12 17
1620	Narayan Das Chakravarty		Zemindar, 21 Ganguli Lane Kalighat	By the Alipore Bar Assn	on 14 12 17
1621	Mohendra Chandra Karmakar	Hindu	Medicine Chandpur (Tipperah)	At a M of the T pperah	on 16 12 17
1622	Benode Kumar Pal	Teli	Merchant, Jhalakati (Barisal)	Peoples Assn	on 14 12 17
1623	Gour Gopal Ghose B, Sc	Kayastha	Teacher 2, Rajabagan Street Cal	At a G M	on 18 12 17
1624	Jadu Nath Chakravarty, B L	Brahm n	Pleader Khulna	At meeting held	on 16 12 17
1625	Narendra Nath Chakravarty			At a M of the Peoples Assn	on 23 12 17
1626	Sarada Charan Pal	Kayastha	Pleader, Ghafarabag Chittagong	At a General Meeting of the Assn	on 17 12 17
1627	Bibhuti Bhushan Sinha B A	Hindu	Pleader Ghafarabag Chittagong	Assn	"
1628	Panchanan Sinha	Brahm n	Merchant Nawabganj Chapai Malda	At a meet ng of the Malda Assn	on 22 12 17
1629	Ashutosh Chatterji		Pleader Bogra		
1630	Sarat Chandra Chatterji		Merchant 71 Banstolia Street Cal	In a publ o meet ng held	on 21 12 17
1631	N O Bose	Hindu	Merchant 52 Banstolia Street Cal	At a meet ng of the Com mtee	on 21 12 17
1632	Rameswar Choudhuri		Chemist 90 Maniktole Man Rd Cal		
1633	Nando Lal Poddar		Bar-at-Law 53/2 Shambhunath Pandit St	At a public meeting	on 18 12 17
1634	Satas Chandra Das Gupta B A		Teacher Beadon Row Calcutta	By the Sylhet D st Congress Comm tee.	
1635	Mr D N Sen B A		Author 65/1 Raja Rajbailav St Cal	At a meet ng of the Com m tee	on 21 12 17
1636	G D Kar		Pleader Bogra	At a public meet ng held	on 21 12 17
1637	S O Shastri	Kayastha	Merchant Jhalakati	At a General Meeting	on 18 12 17
1638	Rukun Kanto Paul	Kayastha	Pleader Asoko s Lane (Dacca)	At a General Meeting of the Dacca Peoples Assn	on 19 12 17
1639	Ranik Chandra Pal	Teli	Taluqdar 82 Thatari Bazar (Dacca)	In a publ o meet ng held	on
1640	Anukul Chandra Ghosh B L	Kayastha	Representative the Ch na Mutual Assurance Co Ltd Noakhali	At a meet ng of the Assn	on 17 12 17
1641	Barada Charan Chakravarty	Hindu	Pleader Hooghly	At a Dist. Congress Com m tee	on 22 12 17
1642	Dines Chandra Bose		Taluqdar Barumpara (Khulna)		
1643	Jagad sh Chandra Bose, B L	Kayastha			
1644	Sudhasindhu Chowdhuri B A	Hindu			

Serial No.	Electors.	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honours or scholastic distinctions.	Caste, creed or race.	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full.	How and when elected.
1616	Assam	Brahmananda Datta	Assamese	Pleader Golaghat (Assam)	At a General Meeting of the Assam Assn on 10-9-17
1617		Kunj Behari De, B. L.	Kayastha	Zemunder, Ghatat P O	At a Pabna Dist Assn held on 15-12-17
1618	Tripura Peoples Assn	Sital Prasad Roy	"		At a public meeting of the Dist Assn on 14-12-17
1619		Nahin Ranjan Kur	Hindu		
1620		Nalini Kant Maitra Dr Upendra Nath Chakrabarty	Brahmin	Merchant, Ghoramara P O (Rajshahiye) Medi Practr, 53/1, Hari Ghose's St., Cal	At a meeting of the Com mittee on 21-12-17
1621		Sheonandan	Agarwala	Merchant 92 Muktaram Babu's Street	
1622		Sheo Chan I Khannah	Kshatri	Merchant 6 Lucas Lane, Cal	At a meeting on 21-12-17
1623		Ireonath Kabayathurtha	Brahmin	Brahmin Shebat Kalghat	At a M of the Council on 21-12-17
1624		Hemoy K. Bannayal	Hindu	Service, Santipur	At a M of the Nadia Dist Assn on 14-12-17
1625		Dasaratha Kar	"	Vakil High Court Burdwan	At a M of the Dist Assn on 15-12-17
1626		Rajendra Chandra Roy	"	Talukdar Noakhali, Lomchor	At a meeting on 15-12-17
1627		B. N. Reddy	Valah	Business 178 Harrison Rd Cal	At a meeting of the Com on 21-12-17
1628		Jagannath Sarawati	Valahya	Merchant 115, Basak Street Cal	
1629		Ramananda Kapur	Hindu	Merchant 402 Upper Chitpore Rd, Cal	At a meeting of the O. O. on 23-12-17
1630		Irem Chand Singh	Jan	Jute Merchant 6 Lucas Lane (Cal)	On the S tting of 21-12-17
1631		Moamotho Nath Roy	Basahya	Merchant, Shrirajgonj (Pabna)	At a meeting of the Pabna Dist Assn on 15-12-17
1632		Mr P C Roy		Merchant Girid h	
1633		Lalla Lal Agarwala	Valahya	Commiss on Agent 20 Darmahata St Cal	At a meeting of the Bengali Settlers' Association on 25-12-17
1634		Manik Chandra Datta	Kayastha	Zemunder 92 Beadon St Cal	At a M of the Committee on 21-12-17
1635		Il N. Irswad	Agarwala	Trade 4 Kailash Saha Lane Cal	At a meeting of the Com on 22-12-17
1636		Rakhabdas Agarwalla	"	Service	At a meeting of the Com on 22-12-17
1637		Kali Charan Bastogi	"	Tea Merchant 3/2 Kailash Saha Lane Cal	
1638	Assam	Bholya Kumar Chaudhury	"	Pleadership Sonamgong (Sylhet)	At a meeting of the Sylhet Dist O O on 19-12-17
1639		B. Lachm Narayan	Bahya	Broker, 402 Upper Chitpur Rd Cal	At a meeting of the Com on 21-12-17
1640		Syed Fazlur Rahman	Mohamedan	Zemunder, Charta, Comilla	At a meeting of the Peoples' Assn on 14-12-17
1641	Dr. Bar Assn, Al pore	Makham Lal Banerji B. L.	Brahmin	Pleader, 12/9A, Baidin Das Temple St	At a meeting of the Dt Bar Assn 24 Pore.
1642	Tripura	Harendra Kishore Roy	Kayastha	Business Chandpur (Tippurah)	At a M of the Tippurah Peoples Assn.
1643	B. and O. Dr. v Cong Com.	The Hon Lal Rabadur Purnendu Narain Singh M. A. B. L.	Hindu Bengali	Vakil High Court and Zemunder Bhikha para, O Mal endra, Patna.	At a M of the Behar and Orissa Cong Com.
1644		Nalinirajan Sinha	Kayastha	Zem under Muradpur, Patna.	on 2-12-17
1645	Mus Corps C. C.	Mahanta Darsan Das	"	Zem under 51 Sant Muzaffarpur	By D C O Behar on 15-12-17

1676	"	Gaya Prasad Singh, B. A., B. L.	Hindu Kayastha	Pleader, Mozaffarpur	"	on 14 12 17
1677	Dist. Assn Mambum	Lalit Kishore Mitra	"	Vakil, Purnia, Mambum	"	"
1678	Balesore National Society	Chandra Prasad	"	Zemindar, Mohalla, Bangalagorh Town	"	"
1679	Balesore	Mohadev Chandra Banerjee, B. L.	Brahmin	Pleader, Balesore	At a M. of the National Society, Balesore	on 16 12 17
1680	Debar P. Cong Com	Deonandan Sabai	Hindu	Mukteship, Noyatole, Patna	At a M. of the Debar P. C. C.	on 2 12 17
1681	"	Kuanandan Sabai	"	Pleadershp	By the D. C. C.	on 13 12 17
1682	"	Pandit Shiva Prasad Misir	Brahmin	Zemindar, Hajipur, Mozaffarpur	"	"
1683	"	Budabasi Prasad Varma	Kayastha	Pleader, Hajipur, Mozaffarpur, Behar	By Regu Sada G. Com.	on 7 12 17
1684	"	Satish Chandra Bose	Behar Mathil Brahmin	Zemindar, Begusari, Munghyr	By the Bhagalpur D. C. C.	on 18 12 17
1685	"	Tyegwar Jwa.	"	Zemindar, Barari, Bhagalpur	"	"
1686	"	Jagadhar Prasad B. A., B. L.	Behar Kayastha	Pleader, Bhagalpur	"	"
1687	"	B. P. Jyoti Bhowalla M. A., B. L.	Agarwalla	Vakil, Bhagalpur City	"	"
1688	"	Mahadevad Singhane	"	Trade,	"	"
1689	"	Joharmal Jhunjhunwala	"	"	"	"
1690	"	Muradhar Prasad Shroff, B. A., B. L.	"	"	"	"
1691	"	Ram Sarekh Singh	Rajput	Pleader	"	"
1692	"	Begraj Sharma	Brahmin	Religious Preacher, Bhagalpur City	"	"
1693	"	Farmashuri Pershad	Agarwalla	Trade, Sarma Factory, Bhagalpur	"	"
1694	"	Madan Mohan Pershad	Vashtya	Merchant—Bhagalpur	"	"
1695	"	Harbans Pershad	Hind.	Merchant Flour Mill, Bhagalpur	"	"
1696	"	Bhagwandas	Sadhu Brahmin	Merchant, Bhagalpur	"	"
1697	"	Mathura Pershad	Vashtya	Lecturer, Bhagalpur	"	"
1698	"	Babunandan Pershad	"	Merchant, Bhagalpur	"	"
1699	"	Ram Narain Pershad	Kayastha	Merchant Flour Mill, Bhagalpur	By the Bhagalpur Dist. C. C. on 18 12 17	"
1700	"	Drip Narayan, B. L.	Kayastha	Pleader, Mozaffarpur	By the Mozaffarpur D. C. C. on 13 12 17	"
1701	"	Mr. Ram Lal Singha	Kayastha	Pleader, Gaya	At a meeting held in Gaya on 15 11 17	"
1702	Both Behar and Bengal	Nibaran Ch. Mukerjee	Brahmin	Pleader, Bankpore Landlord, 36, Sitanath Road	By the D. C. C. on 2 12 17	"
1703	"	Ashutosh De M. A., B. L.	Kayastha	Pleader, Madhepura P. O., N. Bhagalpur	By Bengal Provl. Congress Committee and Mozaffarpur Peoples' Assn	"
1704	"	Pt. Ambika P. Upadhyaya, M. A., B. L.	Brahmin	Vakil, High Court Bankipur (Patna)	By the D. C. C. on 18 12 17	"
1705	"	Kalka Prasad	Behar Banu	Cloth Merchant Bellan Bazar, Munghyr	At a meeting of the Behar & Orissa Provl. C. C. on 3 12 17.	"
1706	"	Jemini Kanta Biswas, M. R. A. S.	Kayastha	Zemindar Nayasorok, Calcutta.	By the D. C. C. on 15 12 17	"
1707	"	Suraj Lal Prasad	"	Pleader Sarraj, Sayyadul Mozaffarpur	At a meeting of the Orissa Assn on 12 12 17	"
1708	"	Ram Dayal Sinha, B. A., LL. B.	Brahmin	Pleader Mozaffarpur (Behar)	By the D. C. C. on 14 12 17.	"
1709	"	Kamaleswari Charan Sinha	Kayastha	Zemindar, Darbhanga	At a P. M. held	"
1710	Gya Dist. C. C.	I. Lal Prasad, B. A.	Kayastha	Bar at Law, Gaya	By the D. C. C.	on 16 12 17
1711	"	Krishna Nandan Prasad	Kayastha	Banker and Zemindar, Patna City	At a meeting	on 15 11 17.
1712	"	Banarasi Das Rabatgi	Raozgi Hindu	"	and Orissa Cong. Com.	on 2 12 17
1713	"	Krishna Das Rabatgi	"	Lalla Babus Kucha, Patna City	"	"

Serial No.	Factories.	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions.	Caste, creed or race.	Profession, calling occupation and address in full.	How and when elected.
1714		Harshankar Das B A, B L	Agarwala	Pleader, Ghosila, Monghyr	At a meeting of the D C C on 15 12 17
1715		Jaganmoh Das	"	Banker and Merchant, Patna City	By Behar and Orissa C C on 2 12 17
1716		Lakshmi Chand Suchanti	Jain	Banker and Zentr Behar (B & B L Ry)	"
1717		Tula Mall Dugar	"	Banker, Chowk, Patna City	"
1718		Ruoh Singha Jeunker	Kayastha	Banker & Jeweller, Barogali, Patna City	"
1719		Nareh Ch Singha, M A B L	"	Vakil H Ct. Mohendur P O, Patna	"
1720		Sinkrishna Prasad, B A B L	Valabys	Pleader & Zemindar, Fort, Monghyr	By the D C C. on 15 12 17
1721		Dharam Narain	Leharoo Kayastha	Banker & Zemindar, Moudhupur, Monghyr	"
1722		Tajewar Prasad	Debaroo Kayastha	Pleader, Bellan Bazar Monghyr	"
1723		Mathura Prasad	Debaroo Kayastha	Pleader, Daltongunge Palamau	By Behar and Orissa D C C. on 15 12 17.
1724		Rai Brij Raj Krishna	Agarwala	Zemindar Dewan Mohalla, Patna City	"
1725		Sah Radha Krishna	Brabmin	Banker & Zemindar, Mitun Shat, Patna City	"
1726	By the D C C	Nagendra Nath Banerjee B L	"	Vakil, Chapra	In a M. held in the month of Dec 1917.
1727		Mr M Daul	Mohamedan	Araus, Purnea	By the Dist. C C on 14 12 17
1728		Harhar Prasad No. II B L	Hindu Kayastha	Bar at Law, 7, Fort, Monghyr	"
1729		Yadve Bhawaneewar Misra	"	Merchant & Zemindar, Misatola	"
1730		Bandachan Prasad	Debaroo	Pleader and Zemindar, Darbhanga	"
1731		Caya Prasad Choudhury	"	Zemindar, Bangalagorh, Darbhanga	"
1732		Noabat Singh	"	Trader, Lahernasera, Darbhanga	"
1733		Maibah Misra	"	Zemindar, Mohia, Darbhanga	"
1734		Maibah Misra	"	Zemindar and Mesdu Mohia, Darbhanga	"
1735		Babu Lal	Vaidya	Zemindar, Narayonpott, Darbhanga	"
1736		Arunka Prasad	Kanaj Banja	Pleader Dhanband Manbhumi	By the Manbhumi Dt. Assn, on 14 12 17
1737		Raman kanta Sen Gupta	Vaidya	Pleader, Purnaberna Monghyr	By the Monghyr Dt. C C on 15 12 17
1738		Arunka Prasad	"	Municipal Commr, Bellan Bazar, Monghyr	"
1739		Ramanch Lal	"	Banker, Bellan Bazar, Monghyr	"
1740		Ramanch Lal	"	Pleader, Muradpur, Bankipore	"
1741		Raj Sahab Ashutosh Mukherjee	Brabmin	Pleader, Madhepur North Bhagalpur	At a M of the Behar and Orissa Cong Com on 2 12 17
1742		Krishna Prakash Sen Singh	"	Pleader & Zemindar, Old Jaul, Gaya	By a M of the Dt. C C on 18 12 17.
1743		Lakshman Prasad	Kayastha	Misatola, Darbhanga	At a meeting held on 15 11 17
1744		Arunkan Sen	Brabmin	Pleader, Judge a Court, Muzaffarpur	At a meeting held on 14 12 17
1745		Jogeevar Prasad	Kayastha	Zemindar and Pleader, Muzaffarpur	At a M of the D C C on 13 12 17
1746		Ayodhya Prasad	"	Muktesar, Muzaffarpur	"
1747		J P Mukherjee	"	Propr Cend Meil Hall, Muzaffarpur	"
1748		K P Vignand	"	Zemindar, Muzaffarpur	"
1749		S chowar Prasad	"	Zemindar, Muzaffarpore, Kurani	"
1750		Rasender Narain	"	"	"
1751		Rajn Nan lan Prasad	Brabmin	Pleader, Lahernasera	At a General Meeting held on 14 12 17
1752		Clarin Ira Mohan Misra	"	Zemindar, Misatola, Darbhanga	"
1753		Choudhankar Prasad	"	Zemindar, Gaya	on 15 12 17
1754		Tribeni Prasad Saha	"	Zemindar, Narga, Bhagalpur	on 16 12 17
1755		Upendra Chandra Sen	Kayastha	"	"

1756	Janaka Nath Lahari	Brahmin	Vakil, High Court, Bhagalpur	"	"
1757	Gokul Nath Mathur, Bar at Law	Kayastha	Legal, Dewan Mohalla, Patna City	At a Public Meeting held	on 14 12 17
1758	Janak Kishore, LL. B	"	Vakil, Samastipur, Darbhanga	By Behar and Orissa C O	on 2 12 17.
1759	Chandra Banu Sahay	"	Zemindar, Bart-at-Law, Muradpur, Patna	"	"
1760	Honourable Babu Bishnu Prasad	"	Vakil and Zemindar, Gaya	"	"
1761	Syed Zafar Nawab	Mohameden	Zemindar Zaffar Munip, Gaya, Gaya	"	"
1762	Rajawari Prasad	Kayastha	Vakil and Zemindar, Old Jail, Gaya	"	"
1763	P. K. Sen	Bengalee	Bar at-Law, Fraser Road, Patna	"	"
1764	Paliram Daruka	Misrari	Merchant & Banker, Bata Bazar, Darbhanga	In a P M held	on 14 12 17.
1765	Murari Prasad	Gandharva	Vakil, Fraser Road, Patna	At a meeting of the Behar	and Orissa C O on 2 12 17.
1766	Anuruddhaji Barman	Kayastha	Pleader, Gulzarbag, Patna City	At a M of the D Assn,	"
1767	Upendra Ch Banerjee	Baudya	Muktear, Purulia, Manbhum	Manbhum,	on 14 12 17
1768	Upendra Mohan Das Gupta	"	Pleader	"	"
1769	Bidya Nand Thakur	Behari	Zemindar and Teacher Samaul, Darbhanga	"	"
1770	Amrit Lal Majumdar	Hindu	Pleader, Kutharbasti, Darbhanga	"	"
1771	Nanda Kishore Lal M A, B L	Kayastha	Zemindar and Vakil Gaya	Also elected from U. P.	on 19 12 17
1772	Vandhyeshwari Prasad Varma, B A, B L	"	Vakil Muradpur	At a M of the D C, C	on 13 12 17
1773	Pandey Jagannatha Prasad	"	Vakil & Zemindar, Mohulla Motijul, M pur	At a meeting	on 15 11 17
1774	Sant Prasad	"	Zemindar	At a meeting held	on 15 12 17.
1775	Ram Dhan Lal	"	Zemindar, Sekaria Tikari P O, Gaya	At a M of the Behar and	"
1776	Dr Punit Singh	"	Thana Road, Gaya	Orissa	on 2 12 17
1777	Basudeva Narayan	Agarwalla	Zemindar Mozaffarpur	At a meeting held	on 15 12 17
1778	Lakhta Prasad Chaudhury	"	Trader, Motihari, Champaran	At a P M held	on 6 12 17
1779	Gaya Prasad	"	Banking Zemindari and Shop keeping,	On 6 12 17.	"
			P O Kesaria, Champaran		
1780	Ganga Prasad	"	Banker & Zemindar, Motihari, Champaran	"	"
1781	Ananda Prasad	"	Merchant Motihari, Champaran	"	"
1782	Jamuna Prasad	Hindu	Money lender, Motihari, Champaran	"	"
1783	Item Khetwan Ram	"	Banking and Zemindari, Champaran	"	"
1784	Gauri Sankar Pandey Sahoo	"	Money lending, Motihari, Champaran	"	"
1785	Mahadev Prasad	"	Banking and Zemindari, Champaran	"	"
1786	Mangal Pandey Sabu	"	Merchant, Behar	"	"
1787	Achit Lal	Halwai Hindu	Zemindar Fatehtola, Champaran	"	"
1788	Bishoudev Narayan	Hindu	Money lender, Motihari, Champaran	"	"
1789	Ganes Prasad Gupta	Brahmin	Teacher Mohadinogor, Bhagalpur	At a meeting of the D C O on 18-12 17	"
1790	Gyanand Misra	Kayastha	Service Asst Manager, R B, Bhagalpur	"	"
1791	Ananta Prasad	Brahmin	Medl, Ayurvedic Aushadhalya, Bhagalpur	"	"
1792	Basanta Lal Misr	Kayastha	Pleader, Bhagalpur	At a Public Meeting	on 14 12 17
1793	Lakshmi Narayan	"	Merchant, Max, Dist Darbhanga	"	"
1794	Jogeshwar Prasad Nandi	Bengali	Pleader, Motihari, Champaran	At a meeting held	on 18-12 17
1795	G N Bose	"	Bhagalpur City	At a meeting of the Behar	"
1796	Mahabir Prasad	Brahmin	Zemindar Salempore, Chapra, B N W Ry	and Or ass	on 2 12 17
1797	Rajawari Prasad	"			

Serial No.	Electorate.	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honours or scholastic distinctions.	Caste, creed or race.	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full.	How and when elected.
1793		Abhaynandan Sahas	Kayastha	Zemindar, Saidpur and Dinapore, E I R	At a meeting of the Bihar and Orissa on 2 12 17
1799		Dhuaneswar Prasad	"	Zemindar and Asst. Secy, B L Assocn, "Kunja Vilas, Exhibition Rd, Patna.	"
1800		Basunath Prasad Deora	Marwari	Pleaser & Merchant, Masnabazar, Darbhanga	In a public meeting held on 14 12-17
1801		Jadunath Banerjee	Brahmin	Lawyer, Muradpur P O, Patna.	At a meeting of the Behar and Orissa D C C on 2 12 17
1812		Shitab Chand Bothra	Jain	Service, Bhagalpur	By the D C C. on 18 12 17
1823		Sarjeng Prasad	Brahmin	Zemindar, Roosi Vil, Daidpura, Out Sarun	In a meeting held in Dec 1917
1804		Priya Varuna	Aryan	Editor, Priya Varma	In a meeting of the Behar and Orissa D C C. on 2 12 17.
1805		Mr Sachchidananda Sinha	Hindu	Bar-at Law, 'Squires Hall,' Bankpur	In a Public Meeting held on 6 12 17
1806		Devi Lal Sahu	"	Banking & Zemindari Motihari, Champ n	"
1807		Kedarnath Sahu	"	"	"
1808		Siba Singh	Rajput	Zemindar and Contractor, Champaran	At a meeting of the Behar and Orissa C Committee on 22 12 17
1809		Ram Narayan Chaudhuri	Jaiswal Bania	Merchant, Gulzarbag, Patna	By Dist C C. on 18-12 17.
1810		Hansa Raj Jandani	Jain	Bhagalpur	"
1811		Rop Chand Bndar	Jain Swatanter	Service Bhagalpur	At a meeting of the Behar and Orissa C Committee on 2 12 17
1812		H L Nankar Lyar	Kayastha	Bar at-Law and Zemindar, Patna.	At a meeting of the Behar and Orissa C Committee on 2 12 17
1813		Harnath Ghosh, B L	Hindu Bengalee	Pleaser, Purulia, Manbhum	At a meeting of the Dist. Assn. on 14 12 17
1814		Jadu Nandan Prasad	Aryan Hindu	Zemindar, Ramra, Gaya	At a M. of the Behar and Orissa on 2 12 17
1815		Hari Prasad Sinha	Vaisya,	Clerk, Ptg Co Ltd, Ganga Mondir, Cuttack	At a M. of the Orissa Assn on 13 12 17
1816		Hon ble Gopabandhu Das, B. L	Karcol	Pleaser, Sakthigopal, Puri	"
1817		Sagar Mal	Brahmin	Broker, Patna	At a M. of the Behar and Orissa Cong. Com on 2 12 17
1818		Sib Das Banerji	Marwari Agarwalla	Pleaser, Dhanbad, E I Ry	At a M. of the Manbhum Dist C C. on 14 12 17
1819		Shamlal Sinha	Brahmin	Pleaser, Bankipur	At a M. of the Behar and Orissa C on 2 12 17.
1820		Rameswar Nath	Kayastha	Banking & Zemindar, Bettiah, Champaran	At a P M held on 6 12 17.
1821		Brij Lal Kedia	Agarwalla	Shop keeper, Motihari, Champaran	"
1822		Gobardhan Prasad	Marwari Agarwalla	"	"
1823		Rameswar Das Kedia	"	Banking & Shop keeping, Motihari	"
1824		Mahanta Gorib Das	"	Mothari, Champaran	"
1825		Surey Moll	Agarwalla Marwari	Banking & Zemindar, Bettiah Champaran	"
1826		Bangachhar	"	Banking & Shop-keeping, Motihari, Cham n	"
1827		Lalit Prasad Sahoo	Hindu	Banking & Trade, Motihari, Champaran	"
1828		Brij Lal Motihalli	Marwari Agarwalla	Shop-keeping, Motihari, Champaran	At a P. M held on 6 12 17

1829	Raykushore Prasad	Hindu Gope	Hon Jt Secy, Gope Jaiya Mahashaya, B'pur	on 16 12 17
1830	Rashvehari Lal Mandal	"	Zemindar, Presdt, " North B'pur	"
1831	Bhubaneswar Prasad Mandal	"	"	"
1832	Sumantnarayan Khirbari	"	"	"
1833	Mahabir Prasad Mandal	"	"	"
1834	Hiralal Jindani	Jain	"	"
1835	Mukunda Lal Rahodji	Hindu Rohoji	Jeweller, Dhowipura, Patna	At a M. of the Behar and Orissa D C C on 2 12 17.
1836	Ayodhya Prasad	"	Vakil, Dhowipura, Patna City	"
1837	Jivanand Sarma Kavaturthya	Brahmin	Lditor, 'Kalma, Kalma Office, B'pur	By the D C C. on 19 12 17.
1838	Jaidev Bhatta	"	Zemindar, Mathurastola, Behar	At a M. of the Behar and Orissa D C C on 2 12 17
1839	Kvjendra Prasad, M A, B L	Hindu Kayastha	Vakil, H Ct Patna Gaya Road, Patna	"
1840	Mr B B Barma	"	Zemindar and Bar at Law	"
1841	Awadh Vohari Saran	Kayastha Va ahy	Pleader, Babu Bazar Street	"
1842	Raghunath Pandey Singh	Kayastha	Muktear, Babu Bazar, Arrah	"
1843	Brinandan Sahai	"	Pleader, Babu Bazar, Arrah	"
1844	Nand Kumar Lal	"	Pleader, Mohadeva, Arrah	"
1845	Anugra Narayan Sartha, M A, B L	Kayastha Hindu	Vakil, High Ct, P O Sitabdhara, Patna	"
1846	Anugra Narayan Sarthas, M A, B L	"	Vakil, Patna High Court	"
1847	Ramlochan Sinha	Bohari Rajput	Zemindari and Trade, Pokhori, Saran	By the D C C Saran in Dec 1817
1848	Madhubehari Sabui	Kayastha	Pleader and Zemindar, Chapra, Saran	"
1849	Bundobust Prasad, M A, B L, F T S	"	Pleader, Chapra, Saran	"
1850	Sheonandan Prasad	"	"	"
1851	Nand Kumar Singh	Bohari Ahir	"	"
1852	Kailas Bihari Sinha	Rajput	"	"
1853	"	"	"	"
1854	R Radhesh Narayan Singh	Hindu Kayastha	Vakil Chapra	"
1855	Nibaran Chandra Banerji	"	Zemindar, Anewari P O Khuiwa, Saran	At a M. of the Behar and Orissa Cong. Committee on 2 12 17
1856	"	"	Pleader, H Ct, Muradpur, Bankipur, Patna	"
1857	"	"	Pleader, Hazaribag	At a S. M. of the Hazaribag L. C C on 10 12 17.
1858	Rajani Kanta Ray	Hindu Kayastha	Service and Zemindar, Dumraon, E I Ry	"
1859	Anur Bahadur Sinha	Bohari Kayastha	Pleadershp Purnea	At a M. of the Behar and Orissa Cong. Committee on 2 12 17
1860	Sris Chandra Sen, B L	Rajda Hindu	Vakil Labaria Sarai	By the D C C. on 14 12 17
1861	Braja Kusore Prasad M A, B L	Bohari Kayastha	"	"
1862	Janak Dhar Prasad B A B I	Hindu Kayastha	Pleader, Manpura House, Muzaffarpur P O	At a meeti g of the D. C C on 12 12 17
1863	Gorakh Prasad	"	Pleader, Motihari, Champaran	By a P M. held on 6 12 17
1864	Rambahadur Prasad	Hindu Agarwal	Zemindar and Banker, Darbhanga	At a P M. on 14 12 17
1865	Manindra Lal Banerji	Bengali Hindu	Vakil, Purulia, Manbhum	By the D Assn, Manbhum on, 14 12 17
1866	Ananda Prasad Sinha	Kayastha	Pleader, Behar Town	At a M. of the Behar and Orissa C on 2 12 17.
1867	Mr Kanai Lal	"	Mukhtear, "	"

Serial No.	Electorate.	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions.	Caste, creed or race	Profession calling occupation and address in full	How and when elected.
1866	Behar and Orissa P. C. C.	Mr Braj Nandan Prasad	Kayastha	Pleader Behar Town	At a M of the Behar and Orissa C C on 2 12 17.
1867	"	Kailas Pathi Bhattacha	Brahmin	Zemindar Behar Sheriff	" "
1868	"	Keshri Chand Suchanti	Jain	"	" "
1869	"	Lakshmi Chand Suchanti	Mohamedan Pathan	Trade Chouk, Patna, City	" "
1870	"	Maharaj Hummat Khan	Brahmin	Muktear Bhabha, Shahabad Zemindar Chapra	" "
1871	"	Harinandan Dwivedi	Kayastha	"	By a meeting of the Dist. C Committee on 24 12 17
1872	Saran D C C.	Jagannath Prasad Sinha	"	Journalist Kunjavihas, Patna	At a meeting of the Behar and Orissa C Committee on 2 12 17
1873	Behar & Orissa P. C. C.	Murti Manohar Prasad	"	Zemindar Machnatoli Bankipore	"
1874	"	Matokbari Sinha	Hindu	Zemindar Saran	At a meeting of the Saran Dist C C
1875	Saran D C C	Mahamad Habib	Mohamedan	"	At a meeting of the D C C in Dec 17.
1876	"	Rindheswari Saran	Kayastha	Pleader Chapra	At a meeting of the Behar and Orissa C Committee on 2 12 17
1877	Behar & Orissa	Suroth Kumar Ganguli	Brahmin	Legal Practr, Masakchaks Bhagalpur	At a meeting of the D C C in Dec 17
1878	"	Mahanta Janki Ballabh Saran	Kayastha	Mahanta, Bhagwan Bazar, Chapra	"
1879	"	Bikramaditya Sahai	Bairagi	Vakil Chapra	"
1880	Saran D C C	Pateb Bahadur	Kayastha	Muktear Chapra, Saran	At a meeting of the Behar and Orissa C Committee on 2 12 17
1881	Behar & Orissa D C C.	Srinandan Prasad	Brahmin	Zemindar Vil Chhitouli Saran	"
1882	"	Madhusudan Prasad Narayan	"	"	At a meeting of the Behar and Orissa D C C on 2 12 17
1883	By D C C.	Soobh Narayan	Kayastha	Vakil and Zemindar, Chapra	At a M of the D C C held in Dec 17
1884	Saran D. C. C.	Tribeni Prasad B L.	"	Pleader, Chapra, Saran	"
1885	"	Narayan Sahni B L.	"	Pleader, Chapra	"
1886	"	Mineshwar Prasad Singh	Bhumbar Brahmin	Zemindar Sindhwa (Saran)	At a Congress Committee Meeting
1887	"	Madan Mohan Sahai	Kayastha	Muktear and Zemindar, Chapra	At a meeting of the D C in Dec
1888	"	Shiv Govinda Sahai	"	Poet and Landholder, Polo College, H bag	"
1889	Hararbag D. C. C.	harnini Ray, B L.	Brahmo Lady	"	At a Special Meeting of the Hararbag D C C. on 16-12-17
1890	Saran D. C. C.	Bandheswari Pandey	Kayastha	Pleader, Chapra	At a meeting of the D C C in Dec 17
1891	Behar & Orissa D C C.	J N Rungan	Brahmin	Trade, 20, Banshtolla Galli (Calcutta)	At a meeting of the Behar and Orissa C Committee on 2 12 17
1892	"	Said Hassan Imam	Mohamedan	Bar at Law, Hasan Manjil, Patna	"
1893	Saran D. C. C.	Thakur Saran	Kayastha	Vakil Chapra	At a M of the D C C, in Dec. 1917
1894	"	Chet Narayan	"	Pleader,	"
1895	"	Adya Prasad alias Lala Babu	"	Zemindar, Chhatordhari Bazar, Saran	"
1896	"	Lakshmi Prasad, B L.	"	Pleader, Chapra (Saran)	"
1897	"	Raghunath Prasad	"	Pleader, Chapra	"
1898	"	Kamala Kanta Sahay	Kayastha	Muktear and Zemindar Chapra	"
1899	Behar and Orissa P. C. C.	Armanand	"	Private Service, Mahabirtolla, Arbh	At a meeting of the Behar and Orissa C C on 2 12 17

Year	Person	Office	Residence	Religion	Education	Profession	Notes
1900	Hariwar Sahay
1901	Ram Prasad
1902	Nikhil Narayan
1903	D. C. C.
1904	D. C. C.
1905	Bhupendra Prasad
1906	Bhupendra Prasad
1907	Gopalji, B. L.
1908	Chandrasekhar Narayan
1909	D. N. Singh
1910	Lakshman Prasad Singh, LL. B.
1911	R. C. Pandit
1912	Kamala Prasad Singh
1913	Nirmal Ch. Das Gupta, B. L.
1914	Thakur Prasad
1915	Gunjabhary Prasad
1916	Jadurath Sahaya, B. L.
1917	Indrojamun Prasad
1918	D. G. Sarma
1919	Rani Raut
1920	Pandit Rajkumar Sikool
1921	Jadubansa Sahaya
1922	Harmen Janshaya, M. A., B. L.
1923	Lalimban Tribaydi
1924	Kalibhayan Tribaydi
1925	Hon'ble Dwarkanath Hal Bahadur
1926	Pajal Khatwarihat Hossin
1927	Umesh Chander Roy
1928	Raj Jan M. Nath Bose Bahadur, B. L.
1929	Nirmal Chatterjee Chowdhury
1930	Shyamsundar Baboo
1931	Govind Prasad Sahoo
1932	Kishorprasad Sahoo
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Serial No.	Electorate.	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honours or scholastic distinctions.	Caste, creed or race.	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full.	How and when elected.
1933	Muzaffarpur D O C	Balkrishna Panjabeo	Brahm o	Lalgunge Muzaffarpur	By D O C on 12 12 17
1934	Darbhangha D C U.	G : war Dhar L.L. B	Behari H ndu Kayastha.	Somaat pur Darbhanga	At a Publ c Meeting on 14 12 17
1935	"	Mahab r Prasad	Behari H ndu	Muktesar	"
1936	"	Raghu Nath Prasad Singh	"	Zemindar and Merchant	"
1937	"	Ramdhani Singh	Kayastha	"	"
1938	"	Jadunandan Sahay	Brahmin	Merchant Bethel Champaran	on 6 12 17
1939	"	Chaman Lal Gosh	Agarwalla	"	"
1940	"	Hari Box	"	"	"
1941	"	Shreehat Ray	"	"	"
1942	"	Mahab r Prasad	Brahm o	"	"
1943	"	Sardar Prasad Mukerjee	"	"	"
1944	Purnea D C C	Charu Chandra Tarafdar	"	Pleaser Stat on Road Bhagalpur	on 14 12 17
1945	Orissa Assn	Lakh udhar Mahanty	Karan	Pleaser, Purnea	At a M of the Orissa Assn. on 12 12 17
1946	Purnea D C C.	Sat sh Ch Sen Gupta	Ba dya	Vakil, Gungamondir Cuttack	At a M of the D O C on 14 12 17
1947	Muzaffarpur D O C	Lat f Husain	Musliman	Pleaser Kathar, Purnea	"
1948	"	"	"	Saraiganj Muzaffarpur	"
1949	Behar and Orissa D O C	Debi Datta P N Ghose	Marwari	Trade	Behar and Orissa O C. on 2 12 17
1950	"	"	Bengali H ndu	Bar at Law Hazaribagh	"
1951	"	Krishna Ch Ghose	"	Hazaribagh	"
1952	"	Kal pada Ghose	"	Vakil Ranchi	"
1953	Dist C C	Surash Ch M tier	Kayastha	Vakil High Court Exh b t on Road Patna	on 13 12 17
1954	National Society	Be d Nath Prasad Gupta	Banshya Madhya Deshi ya.	Steel Merchant & Banker Muzaffarpur	"
1955	Behar and Orissa P C C.	Lal t Mohan Sarkar	Kayastha	Muktesar Kutchery Rd Balasore	At a M of the National Society Balasore, held on 12 12 17
1956	"	Joya Narain Prasad	Beharwar Kayastha	Pleaser Mollatpur G r dhu Hazaribagh	At a M of the Behar and Orissa C. Com. on 2 12 17
1957	Begusara P C C	Ayodhya Prasad Singh	Bhum har Brahmin	Zemindar Begusara Monghyr	At a M of the Begusara O C. on 7 12 17
1958	Behar and Orissa P C C.	Heramba Prasad Singh	"	Muktesar Begusara Monghyr	"
1959	"	Atul Krishna Ray	Brahmin	Vakil Mithapore, Patna	At a M of the Behar and Orissa O C. on 2 12 17
1960	"	M Abdul Hoque	Islam	Zemindar Gaya	At a Com. Meeting on 21 12 17
1961	Behar and Orissa Assn	S M A nuli Hoque	Mahomedan	Service	"
1962	"	Satindra Narain Ray	Kayastha	Vakil Nenchowry Cuttack	"
1963	"	Suriya Prasad S nha	Brahm n	Zemindar P O Maunghoul Monghyr	"
1964	"	Indoo Prasad S nha	"	"	"
1965	"	Item Kishore Prasad S nha	"	"	"

1903	Behar and Orissa P. C. C.	Kamalechwar Prasad	Kayestha	Zemindar, Ramab, Bankipur	At a M of the Behar and Orissa C. C.	on 2 12 17.
1904	"	Ramanand Dhrivelli	Brahmin	Journalist, "Patalsputre Office," Patna	"	"
1907	"	Hari Charan Das	Vaishya	Trade, Bakergunge, Bankipur	At a M of the Orissa Assn.	on 12 12 17
1908	"	Munshi Bheekh Ahmed Bar	Mahomedan	Zemindar, Nemasah, Cuttack	At a M. of the P. C. C.	on 12 12 17.
1909	"	Hirchwar Mukerji, B. A., B. L.	Brahmin	Pleaser, Judge's Court, Muzaffarpur	At a M. of the D. C. C.	on 12 12 17.
1910	Moghyr D. C. C.	Jai Prasad Singh	Kshatriya	Service, Mallepore Vil, Monghyr	"	"
1911	Maithum D. C. C.	Nil Kantha Chatterjee	Brahmin	Vakil, Purulia, B. N. R.	At a M of the Maithum D. Assn.	on 14 12 17.
1912	Behar and Orissa P. C. C.	Rameshwar Lal	Agarwala	Merchant, Bankipur	At a M of the Behar and Orissa C. C. Committee	on 2 12 17.
1913	Public Meeting	Haribans Sahay	Kayestha	Agriculturist, Mothari, Champaran	At a Public Meeting held	on 6-12-17
1914	"	Rajendra Prasad	"	Service & Agriculture, Mothari, Champaran	"	"
1915	Darbhangs D. C. C.	Nand Anshore Prasad Singh	Beharce Hindu	Zemindar, Gongapur, Tajpur, Darbhanga	At a Public Meeting held	on 14 12 17
1916	Behar P. C. C.	Farfaraz Hossain Khan	Mohamedan	Zemindar, Ruverside Road, Gaya	At a meeting of the Behar P. C. C.	"
1917	"	Mir Shafat Hossain Sahib	Mahomedan Syed	"	At a meeting of the Behar and Orissa C. C. Committee	on 2 12 17.
1918	"	Moulvi Hossain Bukh Sharar	Mohamedan	Service, Gaya	"	"
1919	"	M. Khaleo	"	Vakil, Muzaffarpur	At a meeting of the Behar and Orissa P. C. C.	"
1920	Bhagalpur D. C. C.	Rameshwar Dhandhanna	Agarwala	Municipal Commr., Banker and Zemindar, Suyagunge, Bhagalpur City	At a M. of the D. C. C.	on 18 12 17.
1921	"	Hanumanadas Khemka	"	Silk Merchant, Suyagunge, Bhagalpur City	"	"
1922	"	Mattial Dhandhanna	"	Merchant & Banker, Suyagunge, Bhagalpur	"	"
1923	Behar P. C. C.	Ajodhya I rasad	Vaishya	Zemindar and Banker, Dumri P. O.	Behar Congress Committee	on 2 12 17
1924	"	Ram Kruhna Prasad	Bhumbar Brahmin	Merchant, "Bishnupur, Shahabad	"	"
1925	"	Janak Prasad	"	Zemindar Chapra, Saran	"	"
1926	Saran D. C. C.	Badrce Narain Lal	Kayestha	Service, Dewan Mahalla, Patna City	At a meeting of the D. C. C.	"
1927	Behar and Orissa P. C. C.	Parash Nath	Brahmin	Merchant, "Bishnupur, Shahabad	At a meeting of the Behar and Orissa C. C. Committee	on 2-12-17
1928	Bhagalpur D. C. C.	Surya Narain Jha	Brahmin	Kamalapur, Mirjhat, Bhagalpur	At a meeting of the Behar and Orissa C. C. Committee	on 16 12 17.
1929	"	Asharfee Sukool	"	Merchant, Manickpur, Bhagalpur	"	"
1930	"	Guru Prasad I Sahoo	Dania	Trade, Bhuyagunge, Bhagalpur	At a D. C. C. in Dec 1917	on 16 12 17.
1931	"	Hari Prasad Sahoo	Behari Vaishya	Trade, Bhuyagunge, Bhagalpur	"	"
1932	"	Ananta Prasad Dubee	Behari Brahmin	Lawyer, Muktear, Bhagalpur	At a D. C. C.	on 15 12 17.
1933	Behar and Orissa P. C. C.	Bal Govinda Mandal	Kurmi	Zemindar Layce P. O., Ramtari, Patna	At a M of the Behar and Orissa C. C.	on 2 12-17.
1934	"	Chakradhar Jha	Brahmin	Shopkeeper, Bakergunge, Bankipur	"	"
1935	"	Bachchi Mandal	Kurmi	Zemindar, Layce P. O., Ramtari, Patna	"	"
1936	Muzaffarpur D. C. C.	Ganga Vishnu	Khetri	Zemindar, Muzaffarpur	"	"
1937	"	Haradwar Lal	"	Merchant	"	"
1938	"	Guru Prasad	"	"	"	"
1939	"	Goverdhan Nath Khetri	"	Manager, Behar & Orissa B. Coy., Muzaff pr	"	"
1940	"	Jada Nath Singh	Rajput	Zemindar, Mohammadpur Kazi, Muzaff pr	"	"

2033	Behar P C C	Moulvi Noor Muhammed Anjum	Mohamedan	Merchant, kutchery Road, Gaya	At a Committee Meeting	on 2 11 17
2034	B & Orissa P C C	B L Bhattacharyee	Zemindar	Muradpur P O, Patna	At a meeting of the Behar and Orissa C Committee on	2 12 17
2035	Bhagalpur D C C	Baldeo Dass	Hindu Marwari	Merchant, Sujaugunge, Bhagalpur	At a meeting of the Congress on	13 12 17.
2036	"	Sitaram	Hindu	Merchant, c/o Jaduram Chauram, Bhagalpur	"	"
2037	"	Ananta Lali	"	Merchant, Sujaugunge, Bhagalpur	"	"
2038	MP D C C	Dwarkan Das Sah	Marwari	Merchant, Sarayagunge, Muzaffarpur	"	"
2039	"	Sachchida Nanda	"	"	"	"
2040	"	Gopaljee	"	"	"	"
2041	"	Anroodh Prasad	Hindu Jhaawal	"	"	"
2042	Hazaribag D C C	Nitya Ranjan Guha Renk	Bengali Kayastha	Merchant Giridih	At a Special Meeting of the D C C	on 16 12 17.
2043	B & Orissa D C C	Shtab Chand	Agrawala	Zemindar, Jail Road, Arah	At a meeting of the Behar and Orissa C C	on 2 12 17
2044	"	Madan Mohan Sahay	Kayastha	Pleader, Mohadem, Arah	"	"
2045	"	Manishwar Prasad	"	Zemindar Mohadem, Arah	"	"
2046	Gaya D C C	Harpada Gupta	Hindu	Pleider, Ramsagar Tank, Gaya	At a Public Meeting	on 15 12 17
2047	B & Orissa P C C	Madho Prasad	Hindu Agrawala	Merchant and Banker, Patna City	At a meeting	on 2 12 17
2048	"	Madhusudhan Lalit	Kayastha	Banker and Trader, Chowk, Patna City	"	"
2049	Chupra D C C	Sheo Kumar Sahai	"	Zemindar, P O Ramkola, (Saran)	At a P M held at Chapra in Dec	1917.
2050	"	Ambica Prasad	Bengalee Hindu	Muktear and Zemindar Chapra	"	"
2051	Darbhanga D C C	Brendra Krishna Biswas, B A, B L.	Kayastha	Pleader, Darbhanga	At a P M held	on 16 12 17
2052	"	Sarat Chandra Mukherji	Hindu	Pleider, Arth (Shahabad)	At a Public Meeting	on 19 12 17
2053	"	Naresh Prasad Verma	Behari Hindu	"	"	"
2054	Behar and Orissa P C C	Pandit Motiram	Marwari Gour	Astrology and Priesthood	At a meeting of the Orissa and Behar C C.	on 12 17
2055	"	Rai Senkar Sahai	Brahmin	Zemindar, Arah	In a meeting held in Dec	1917.
2056	Saran D C C	Mokunder Pandey	Behar Kayastha	Zemindar	"	"
2057	"	Jai Narayan Trivedi	Brahmin	Zemindar Vil Subjore (Saran)	At a meeting of the N Society, Halseore,	on 18 12 17
2058	Bahore N Socy	Rabati Mohon Sarkar	Kayastha	Pleider, Gopalgun Rd, Bahasore	By Monghyr D C C	on 2 12 17
2059	Behar and Orissa	Kaviraj Raj Mohan Ray	Baidya Hindu	Kaviraj, Moradpur P O Patna City	At M of the Behar and Orissa C	on 2 12 17
2060	Monghyr D C C	Lakshmi Narayan	Hindu Vaisya	Trade Betwan Bazar Monghyr	"	"
2061	Behar and Orissa P C C	Dip Narain Jha	Hindu	Zemindar Darbhanga	"	"
2062	"	Narbadeshwar Prasad	Kayastha	Vakil Arah	"	"
2063	"	Indra Kumar Pandey	Brahmin	Zemindar Shaugunge, Arah Shahabad	"	"
2064	"	Deo Narayan Gupta	Hindu Agrawala	Merchant, Sarayagunge	"	"
2065	"	Bhagaban Sahay	"	"	"	"
2066	"	Chaturvdy Lal Shaw	"	"	"	"
2067	"	Nilmom Dhal	Kolatriya	"	"	"
2068	"	Anulaya Charan Banerjee	Brahmin	"	"	"
2069	"	Lodhi Saran	Kayastha Behari	"	"	"
2070	"	Sidheshwari Saran Sinha	"	"	"	"
2071	Darbhanga D C C	Siva Sankar Jha, B A, B L.	Maithil Brahmin	"	"	"
2072	Purnea D C C	Satyendra Nath Roy, B L	Kayastha	Commissioner, Madhubani Municipality	At a P M held	on 11 12 17

Serial No.	Province	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions.	Caste, creed or race.	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full.	How and when elected.
2001	Behar and Orissa P O C.	Lakshmi Lalji Baid	Jain	Merchant, Chowk, Patna City	At a meeting of the Behar and Orissa C Committee on 12 12 17
2002	Orissa Assn.	Biswa Nath Kar	Brahmin	Proprietor of the Uthkal Sahitya Press, Babu Bazar, Cuttack	By Orissa Association on 12 12 17
2003	D O C	Shri Keshen Sinha	Brahmin	Pleader and Zemindar Bellan Bazar	By D O C on 6 12 17
2004	Ram Dayal Prasad Choudhry	Hindu	Brahmin	Pleader and Zemindar, Motihari, Champaran	At a Public Meeting on 6 12 17
2005	Peer Muhammad	Muslim	Brahmin	Agriculturist Bethai, Champaran	" " " " " "
2006	Basanta Kumar Neogi B A, B L.	Hindu	Brahmin	Pleader, Judge's Court, Bhagalpur	At a meeting of the D O C on 12 12 17
2007	Monghyr D O C	Pandit Chand Prasad Sinha	Brahmin	Medl Practr, Purnagunge, Monghyr	By D O C on 12 12 17
2008	Behar and Orissa P O C.	Nirud Ch Ray	Behar Hindu Brahmin	Pleader Bhagalpur	At a Public Meeting held on 12 12 17
2009	Behar and Orissa P O C.	Pandit Ram Kanth	Brahmin	General Merchant, Chowk, Gaya	At a meeting of the Behar and Orissa C Committee on 2 12 17
2010	Gaya D O C.	Anand Lal	Marwari	Merchant Chowk, Gaya	" " " " " "
2011	Behar and Orissa P O C.	Devi Lal	" "	Banker, Zemindar Old Jail Compound Gaya	At a meeting of the Behar and Orissa C Committee on 2 12 17
2012	Champaran D O C.	Moulvi Habib Ahmed	Mahomedan	Zemindar, Nukarpar Mahhari	At a meeting of the Assn. on 12 11 17.
2013	Behar and Orissa P O C.	Rai Ishri Prasad	Kayestha	" " " " " "	" " " " " "
2014	Nandan Prasad Choudhry	Kayestha	" " " " " "	Grain & Genl Merch & Comm Agent & Banker at Sarayagunge, Muzaffarpur	By a meeting of the D O C on 12 12 17
2015	Uma Nath Prasad	Bahra	" " " " " "	Zemindar Motihari, Muzaffarpur	" " " " " "
2016	Ram Misra	Hindu	" " " " " "	Zemindari & Service, Shujagunge, B pur	At a meeting of the D O C
2017	Baldeo Sahay	Hindu	" " " " " "	Banker and Zemindar, Arrah	At a meeting of the Behar and Orissa C Committee on 2 12 17.
2018	Basant Lal Shaw	Agarwala	" " " " " "	Zemindar c/o Amr Chandra Arrah	By D O C " " on 12 12 17
2019	Amir Chandra	Bahadur Jaiswara	Hindu	Merchant Sarayagunge Muzaffarpur	" " " " " "
2020	Ram Prasad Gupta	Hindu	" " " " " "	Zemindar and Banker, Muzaffarpur	" " " " " "
2021	Gopaljee Choudhry	Bahar	" " " " " "	Service, Sehabha, Muzaffarpur	" " " " " "
2022	Kanhaiya Prasad Sahu	Bahar	" " " " " "	Business P O Purnea City (Purnea)	By D O C, Purnea, on 14 12 17.
2023	Aurang Behari Shaha	Bahar	" " " " " "	Vakil Muradpur Patna.	By Behar P O C on 12 12 17
2024	Bajrang Sahay	Bahar	" " " " " "	Manager Purnea City, Purnea	By D O C, Purnea, on 12 12 17
2025	Babu Lal Dhar Prasad	Bahar	" " " " " "	Trade Ladgunge P O, Muzaffarpur	At a meeting of the D O C on 12 12 17
2026	Rabbur Prasad	Hindu	" " " " " "	Zemindar Hazaribag	" " " " " "
2027	Rameswar Prasad	Bahar	" " " " " "	Pleader Hazaribag Monghyr	At a Committee Meeting on 12 12 17
2028	Ram Lakshman Prasad	Bahar	" " " " " "	Trade Purnasari	By D O C, Monghyr, on 12 12 17
2029	Surendra Nath Ray, B L	Bahar	" " " " " "	Vakil and Landholder Purnea	By the D O C on 12 12 17
2030	Chedi Lal Shaw	Bahar	" " " " " "	Trade, Lalgunge, Muzaffarpur	In a meeting of the D O C on 12 12 17
2031	Satkar Banerjee	Bahar	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	" " " " " "
2032	Lakshmi Prasad	Bahar	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	" " " " " "

2032	Behar P C C.	Moulvi Noor Mohammed Anjum	Mohamedan	Merchant, Kutchery Road, Gaya	At a Committee Meeting	on 21 17.
2033	B & Orissa P C C	B L Bhattacharyjee	Zemindar	Muradpur P O, Patna	At a meeting of the Behar and Orissa C Committee	on 21 17
2034	Behar P C C	Baldeo Dass	Hindu	Merchant, Sujagunge, Bhagalpur	At a meeting of the Congress	on 13 17.
2035	"	Sitaram	"	Merchant, c/o Jaduram Chauram, Bhagipur	"	"
2036	"	Ananta Lal	"	Merchant, Sujagunge, Bhagalpur	"	"
2037	"	Dwarka Dass Sah	"	Merchant, Sarayagunge, Muzaffarpur	"	"
2038	"	Sachchida Nanda	"	"	"	"
2039	"	Gopaljee	"	"	"	"
2040	"	Anroodh Prasad	"	"	"	"
2041	"	Nitya Ranjan Guha Renk	"	"	"	"
2042	"	Shitab Chand	"	"	"	"
2043	"	Madan Mohan Sahay	"	"	"	"
2044	"	Maheshwar Prasad	"	"	"	"
2045	"	Harpada Gupta	"	"	"	"
2046	"	Madho Prasad	"	"	"	"
2047	"	Madhusudhan Lal	"	"	"	"
2048	"	Shree Kumar Sahai	"	"	"	"
2049	"	Ambica Prasad	"	"	"	"
2050	"	Birendra Krishna Biswas, B A, B L	"	"	"	"
2051	"	Sarat Chandra Mukherji	"	"	"	"
2052	"	Nareish Prasad Verma	"	"	"	"
2053	"	Pandit Motaram	"	"	"	"
2054	"	Rai Sankar Sahai	"	"	"	"
2055	"	Mokunder Pandey	"	"	"	"
2056	"	Jai Narayan Thirdu	"	"	"	"
2057	"	Rabati Mohon Sarker	"	"	"	"
2058	"	Kavira Raj Mohan Ray	"	"	"	"
2059	"	Lakshmi Narain	"	"	"	"
2060	"	Dip Narain Jha	"	"	"	"
2061	"	Narbadeshwar Prasad	"	"	"	"
2062	"	Indra Kumar Pande	"	"	"	"
2063	"	Deo Narayan Gupta	"	"	"	"
2064	"	Bhagaban Sahay	"	"	"	"
2065	"	Chaturvaji Lal Shaw	"	"	"	"
2066	"	Nilmouni Dhal	"	"	"	"
2067	"	Amulya Charan Banerjee	"	"	"	"
2068	"	Ladli Saran	"	"	"	"
2069	"	Sudeshwari Saran Sinha	"	"	"	"
2070	"	Siva Sankar Jha B A, B L	"	"	"	"
2071	"	Satyendra Nath Roy, B L	"	"	"	"
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Serial No.	Electivity	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, Honorary or scholastic distinctions.	Caste, creed or race.	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full.	How and when elected.
202	Baghpur D. C. C.	Prithvi Chandra Banerjee	Brahmin Bengalee	Zemindar, Manik Sagar G Rd., Bhagpur	on 18-12-17.
203	Monghyr D. C. C.	Rajendra Sahai	Kayastha Behar	Service, Modhupur, Monghyr	on 13-12-17.
204	Gaya Association	Haldar N. Sinha	Hindu	Pleader	By Gaya Association
205	"	Ram Bhorosa Sarma	"	Zemindar	"
206	"	Ram Prasad	"	Vakil High Court	By the Chupra D. C. C.
207	"	Kelamath	"	Pleader, Chapra	"
208	"	Hanks Behari Lal	"	Vakil, Chapra	"
209	"	Narayan Prasad Sinha	Bhumihar Brahmin	Zemindar, Saran	"
210	"	Bhalani Bankar Narayan	"	Zemindar, Vil Balapore, Dist. Balha	"
211	"	Nahid Nihari Bhaduri	Brahmin	Pleader Madhipura	By the D. C. C.
212	"	Dr. Kail Charan Rahangi	Hindu	Doctor, Chowk Patna City	At a M of the Behar and Orissa C. C.
213	"	Mr. home I. Ismail	Musalman	Pleader, Chapra, Saran	"
214	"	At-dur Razzaq	"	Merchant, Ratompura Chapra	"
215	"	Behlona Deva Narain	Bengalee Hindu	Pleader, Lahatiasarai	At a Public Meeting
216	"	Rambhask Sahoo, B. A., B. L.	"	Pleader kamtaul, Darbhanga	"
217	"	Mahabir Prasad B. A., J. L. B.	"	Pleader, Nerragbeing, Arrah	"
218	"	Dr. Fred Mahumud, Ph. D.	Mohamedan	Barrister at Law, Nayatola P. O., Patna	At a M of the Behar and Orissa C. C.
219	"	Brij Mohan Lal	Hindu	Treasurer, Bank of Behar Ltd., Chowk Patna	"
220	"	Rajendra Ram	"	Merchant, Manikdunge Road, Gaya	"
221	"	Sakti Kantha Bhattacharyya	Bengali Brahmo	Vakil, Patna High Court, Moradpur	At a M of the P. C. C.
222	"	Showdunroy Maundia	Agrawala	Merchant, Bhagalpur City	By D. C. C.
223	"	Hari Charan Vaidya	Vaidya	Trade, Flour Mill	"
224	"	Rai Sahab Janakdhar Lal	Hindu	Agriculture, Aryan Rd., Dinapore Cantt	At a M of the Behar and Orissa C. C.
225	"	S. D. Riaz	"	Trade, Chowk, Patna City	on 2-12-17
226	"	Bhuvanath Sinha, B. L.	"	Vakil, Cutchery Rd., Cuttack	At a M of the Orissa Assn on 12-12-17
227	"	Durga Prasad	"	Merchant, Roungorh, Darbhanga	At a Public Meeting held on 14-12-17
228	"	Rameswar Lal	"	Merchant & Banker, Gulabara, Durbhanga	"
229	"	Nath Moll	"	Merchant, Jamnagar, Darbhanga	"
230	"	Rahadur Moll	"	Merchant & Banker, Rajnagar, Durbhanga	"
231	"	Chatterbhuj	"	Vakil, Arrah	"
232	"	Uwark Prasad	"	"	"
233	"	Narsingh Sahay	"	"	"
234	"	Shreerathal Narayan	"	"	"
235	"	Satu Chandra Roy	"	"	"
236	"	Archavat Prasad, B. A., I. L. B.	"	"	"
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2109	Behar and Orissa P C C	Harnath, Prosad Raban	Agarwalla	Merchant, Patna	At a meeting of the Behar and Orissa C. C. On 2 12 17. At a meeting on 18 12 17. By D. C. C. O. 8 12 17.
2109		Narandas Marwari	Marwad	Merchant Bhagalpur City	
2110	Bhagalpur D C C	Jogannath Baidya	Brahmin	Baidya, Bhagalpur City	
2111	Behar Akola	Raghunandan Lal	Bhoda	7emindar, Gaya Ghat, Bhagalpur	
2112	Ut. Cong Com	Gopalnarayan Singh	Brahmin	Agriculturist, Karanja	
2113		Sadashibye P Pande		Patwar, Karanja	
2114	"	Narayandas Prayagi	Bhadia	Merchant, Karanja	"
2115	"	Shankar Lakshman Rao	Brahmin	Sawkar, Karanja	"
2116	"	Dayashankar M Trivedi	"	Banker, Karanja	"
2117	Behar P C C	Tarabak Laxman Sheode, B A, LL B	"	Pleader, Amraoti (Berar)	On 16 12 17.
2118	"	Balkrishna Ganesh Kshaparde, B A, LL B	"	Medical Practitioner, Amraoti	"
2119	"	Dr Washadeb R Shahan, L M S	"	Pleader, Amraoti	"
2120	"	Hon ble Mr Shupad B Tamboy	"	Pleader Amraoti	"
2121	"	Narayan M Bedarkar	"	Pleader, Amraoti	"
2122	"	Shankar Sripad Kekar	"	Pleader, Amraoti	"
2123	"	Hon ble Mr Yeshwant Gobind Deshpande	"	Pleader, Amraoti	"
2124	"	Narhar Vishnu Sharugnanj	"	Pleader, Amraoti	"
2125	P. M., Akola Dt C Com	T S Dighe B A, LL B	Prabho	Pleader, Akola	On 8 12 17
2126	"	M G Swarkur Vsq, B A LL B	Brahmin	"	"
2127	"	Mr V L Ake B A, LL B	"	"	"
2128	"	G V karnik	Prabho	"	"
2129	"	Y R Oka B A - LL B	Brahmin	"	"
2130	P M., Sub Div. Con. C., Khargod	Mahadev Kashinath Chanda.	"	"	On 15 12 17.
2131	P. M., Akola Dt Con. Com	W L Chiplouker	"	"	On 8 12 17.
2132	"	V K Rajwadi M A LL B	"	"	"
2133	P C C, Berar	Narayan Mahadeb Joshi	"	Pleader " Khargawn, Berar	"
2134	"	Vishnu Mahadeb Joshi	"	"	"
2135	Pear Prov Cong Com	G B Naurkar	"	Chief Agent Hindusthan Corp, Amraoti	On 16 12 17
2136	"	Kerandas Guru Doyal Das	Udael	Landlord Amraoti (Berar)	"
2137	"	Trimbak R Pingle, B A, LL B	Brahmin	Pleader Morshi (Berar)	"
2138	Akola Dt. Con Com	S P Abhyasya M A, LL B	"	" Akola (Berar)	On 8 12 17.
2139	Behar P C C	Dharanchand Falacanda Raiwala Huraoh	Jain	Merchant Amraoti	On 16 12 17.
2140	"	Ram Kumar Jain	"	"	"
2141	"	Khem Karam Jain	"	"	"
2142	"	Jagadeoram	"	"	"
2143	Dt Con Com, Yeotmal	Ganpat Sitaram Malvi	Sonar	Landlord Yeotmal, Berar	On 3 12 17.
2144	"	Pandurang Ambadas Deshpande	Prabmin	" Yeotmal	"
2145	"	Laxman Chintaman Bapat	"	Landlord, Warkhet (Yeotmal, Berar)	"
2146	"	Bapurao Madharao Sarat	Brahmin	"	"

2253	Narayandas Pragnu	Bhatia	Merchant, 58, Pedder Street, Bombay	At a meeting of the Managing Council	on 13 12 17
2254	Hari Lal Govindas Jhaveri	Varty's Jainism	Money lender, Bhutnath Palka Breach	"	on 17 12 17
2255	Dharamshi Ramji	Arya Samajist	Merchant, Kathoanar, No 3, Bombay	"	"
2256	Nathoo Meghji Lunna	Lohistee, Hindu	Merchant, 30, March Lane, Bombay	"	"
2257	Fatechand G Mehta		Teacher, S C C Buildg, Princess St, Bom	"	on 13 12 17
2258	Sunderdas P Kanadia		Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay, No 2	"	"
2259	Tha Soonderdas Thakersey		Cloth Merchant Hamman Lane, Bom, No 2	"	"
2260	Padmshi Moolji	Bhatia Hindu	Gowindgully, Mulji Jetha Market, Bom, 2	"	"
2261	Jethmal Narandas		Fair Home, Colaba, Bombay	"	"
2262	M A Peerbhory		Teacher, Sonapore, Girgaom Rd, Bombay	By the Council of the Bom Presdy Assn	on 17 12 17
2263	Pestonji Nasserwanji Arasin	Parsi	At a meeting of the Managing Council	on 13 12 17	
2264	Cowasji Burjorji Mistry	"	"	"	"
2265	Pallanji Pestonji Pitter	"	Merchant Chira Bazar, Bombay, No 2	"	"
2266	D B Trevedi	Hindu	Merchant, 301, Hornby Rd, Fort, Bombay	"	on 14 12 17
2267	G B Trevedi	Drabmo Hindu	Private Employment Billimoria Building	"	on 12 12 17
2268	S G Warty, Esq, M A	"	Gandani Bombay	"	"
2269	Gowindlal Shalal Motilal	"	Banker, Narayan Dehoolkar Rd, Malabar Hill Bombay	At Bom Council P Assn	on 17 12 17
2270	Vrajlal Bhagwandas	Ban & Hindu	Merchant, Damodar Building Princess St, Colaba, Bombay	At a meeting of the Managing Council held	on 13 12 17
2271	P B Advani M A, LL B	Hindu Amul Hindu	Pleader Karachi	At P M of the K D O	on 4 12 17
2272	Motilal Vallabhai	"	4, Breach Lane, Fort, Bombay	By Bom Council P Assn	on 17 12 17
2273	Jamnadas J Udani	Jain Bania	Banker, Ghatkopper, G I P Ry	At a meeting of the Managing Council	on 14 12 17
2274	T M Kaji	Mohamedan Hindu	Bar at Law, Dulkorb Grant Rd Bombay	By Bom P Assn.	on 17 12 17
2275	Laxman Waman Bordekar	"	C/o Messrs Mulji Haridas & Co, Iron market near Cornal Bridge Bom, No 3	At a meeting of the Managing Council held	on 17 12 17
2276	S P Vaswan	Hindu Khatrisya	Professor Hyderabad Sind opposite Town Police Station	At a Public Meeting held	on 3 12 17
2277	Mangaram Chhattasingh	"	538 Robson Road, Karachi	"	"
2278	T. Jaisas Bulchand	"	Merchant S Bazar	"	"
2279	Haroonal Moosymal	"	Merchant Bookseller, Chowka Bazar	"	"
2280	Manekchand Jaksichand (Bhas)	"	Javeri Bazar, Mamudini, Bombay, No 2	"	"
2 81	Manilal Mohanlal (Jhaveri)	Jain Sweetamter	Jeweller, Dhanji St, Zaveri Bhuvar Dom bay No 3	At a meeting of the Managing Council held	on 13 12 17
2282	Hem Chand Mohanlal Javeri	"	"	"	"
2283	Malook Chand Badarnal (Jhaveri)	Jain	Jeweller, Dhruvi St, Bombay, No 3	At a meeting of the Managing Council held	on 13 12 17

Serial No	Electorate	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions	Caste, creed or race	Profession calling, occupation and address in full	How and when elected
2284	Sind	H H Manjirmalani	Hindu	Austral Cottage, Fort Incline Hyderabad Sind	At a P M held in Hydera bad Sind on 3rd Dec 1917
2285		Kaaji Dwarikadas M A	Hindu Bhatia	Merchant Chartered Bank, Esplanade Rd Fort Bombay	At a Public Meeting on 19 12 17
2286		Jamnadas Dwarikadas B A	Hindu Ban a	Merchant Damaral Bazar, "Nadhad	By Kaira Dist A s; Nad ad on 21 12 17
2287		Vithaldas Bhoglal Desai	Hindu Khatesubham	Pleader & Zemindar, Hyderabad Sind	At a Public Meeting held o; 3 12 17
2288		Partabrai Manghir Singh	Hindu Aml	Pleader Hyderabad Sind	
2289		Harman Santokram Adwani	Hindu	Merchant Guzarathi Type Foundery	At a M of Managing Council on 12 12 17
2290		Monilal Chhagonlal Modi	Hindu	Gawadi, Bombay, No 4	
2291		Lalibhai Kalyanbhai Jhaveri	Hindu Brahmin	Merchant 254 G, Kalbadevi Rd Bombay	By the Association on 19 12 17
2292		Karasaaji Jatasanker Bole	Hindu Ban a	Landholder Hon'y Magte, Nadhad, Kaira	
2293		Manilal Sankalchand Parikh	Hindu Nagar	Girgawa, Bombay	At a M of the Managing Council held on 12 12 17
2294		Ramanyaram G Tripathi	brahmin	Bar at Law Kandewadi, Bombay, No 4	"
2295	Council of the Bombay P. Assn Council of the Bombay P C C Bombay P C C Gurgaon Dist. Cong Com	N B Bibhakar	Hindu		
2296		Chatarbhuj Kapurchand Kapadia	Hindu Bania	Woollen Cloth Merchant, Vethaldr, 75/74 Post No 2, Bombay	By the Managing Council on 13 12 17
2297		Mrs Tarabai Master		Doctor s Bungalow, Santa Cruz	on 12 12 17
2298	Gurgaon Cong Com	Mansukhlal A Master, B A, LL B		Secy M G Das & Co, Doctor s Bungalow Santa Cruz	At a M of the Managing Council held on 12 12 17
2299	Bombay P C C Council of the Bombay P. Assn				
2300	Sind	Gurudinomal Sanidas	Hindu Loband	Doctor, Hyderabad Sind	At a Public Meeting on 3 12 17
2301		Vahram Alanchand	Hindu Bhatia	Merchant, Hyderabad, Sind	
2302		Methradas Ramchand B A LL B	Hindu Loband	Pleader and Zemindar, Hyderabad Sind	
2303		Chetanram Hassasingh	Hindu Khatra	Zemdr Gurdwani Le, Hyderabad Sind	
2304		Gopalidas Jhamatmal Adwani Manghirmalani		Pleader and Zemindar, Hyderabad Sind	
2305		S N Hate	Hindu	Zemindar Hyderabad, Sind, Jail Road	At a P M on 19 12 17
2306		Dr V S Trilokekar		Civil Engr Gurgaon Back Rd Bombay	By the Council of the Bom P on 17 12 17
2307		V G Pitale		Medl Practr 28 Kalvadevi Rd Bombay	At a M Managing Council on 13 12 17
2308		P G Pitale		Merchant, 250 Princess St Bombay	At a M Meeting on 19 12 17
2309		Rohidas Harisachandra Trilokekar		In charge Officer, Burn & Co Ltd Bombay	

2310	N L Phadke, B A	...	Hindu Brahmin	Retired Hd Master, Pensioner, Nowpada Thana, Bombay	By a Com M held at Thana on 25 11 17.
2311	Rajaram S Bhargwat, M A	...	"	Kharakali Thana, Bombay	"
2312	Casemye-o Salchiboy	...	Bobra Mohamedan	Merchant, Colaba Station, Colaba, Bombay	At a M of the Managing Council held on 14 12 17
2313	Abdul Kayum Tyabji	...	"	Merchant, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay	By the Council of the Bom Provincial C Committee on 17 12 17
2314	Bhargao Bhikaji Mulay	...	Hindu	Pleader, Malgaon, Nasik, Bombay	At a meeting of the Dist. C. Committee on 12 12 17.
2315	V G Gupte	...	"	Pleader, Vishwanath, J, Malgaon	"
2316	K P Khare, B A, LL B	...	"	Pleader, Malgaon, Nasik, Bombay	By the Council of the Bom. P. Assn. on 17 12 17
2317	Morari M Kamdar	...	Hindu Bhatia	Solicitor, High Court, Bombay	On 12 12 17
2318	Ramabai M Kamdar	...	"	Estimate Broker, Burns Rd, Karachi	At a P M held on 4 12 17.
2319	Chandiram Vetharam	...	Hindu Khetri	Landlord, Zemundar, P O Tail, Dist Larkana, Sind	"
2320	Gangaram Mohon Lal, J	...	Hindu Amil	Zemundar, Halavi, Sind	At a meeting held on 16 12 17
2321	Santdas Dayaram Ambwani, B A	...	"	Landlord, Tail P O, Sind	"
2322	Manjotram Hakumat Singh, J	...	Hindu Amil	M B B S, Karachi	At a M of the Managing Council held on 15 12 17
2323	Dr H H Kevlramani	...	"	42, Jumma Sarafi, Byculla, Bombay	At a P. S. held on 16 12 17
2324	G G Keralramani, M A	...	"	Merchant, 20, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bom	At a meeting held on 3 12 17
2325	Himatlal Chunilal Desai	...	Bania	Private Service, Dwari, Karachi	At a M of the Managing Council held on 12 12 17.
2326	Sandasa Thawardas Vazirani	...	Hindu Sabata	Merchant, Ghadial Lane, Mulji Jetha Mar ket, Bombay, No 2	"
2327	Harakchand Amulakh	...	Hindu	Merchant, Lamington Rd, Purnashattem Building, Bombay	"
2328	Jogipwan Ujams	...	"	Contractor, Kamathipura, 10th St., Bom bay, No 8	At a P. M on 19 12 17.
2329	Shankar Sami haji Gangla	...	Telugu Hindu	Kamathipura, 3rd St., Bombay, No 8	By the Council of the Bom by P. C. C on 10 12 17
2330	Shankar Sayana Parsha	...	"	Building Contractor, 17/21, Kamathipura St, Byculla, Bombay	At a M of the Managing Council held on 12 12 17.
2331	Venkat Linbaji Kodai	...	"	Building Contr, Kamathipura Bazar Rd	"
2332	Ganpatrao V N Guntuk	...	"	Contractor, Kamathipura, 3rd Lane, Bom	"
2333	Laxman Venkoaji Kalewar	...	"	Building Contr, 6, Kamathipura, Bombay	By Bombay P. Assn on 17 12 17.
2334	Lakshmi las R Tarsi	...	Telugu Bhatia	Commission Agent, 70, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay	"
2335	Motilal Naran las Dalal	...	Bania Hindu	Merchant, 2nd Bhadiwada, Bhuleswar House, No 72	"
2336	Tayabali Alibhoy	...	Mahomedan	Merchant, c/o Messrs Joseph Alibhoy, Karachi	"
2337	Abbas Alami	...	"	Merchant, Kamupi, Camp Karachi	"
2338	Gulamhusan Mahomedibhoy	...	"	Merchant, Karachi	"
2339	Jamchei N R Mehta	...	Parsi	Teacher, Flintonstone St., Camp Karachi	At a P M, h. D. O Com., on 4 12 17
2340	Mira Navarhai V Baria	...	"	Teacher, Fraking Road, Anwarthedi Post, Bombay	By Managing Council on 17 12 17

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2342		N R Mistry	Parsi	Clerk, 69/70, Bazar Gate St., Fort Bombay	By Managing Council on 14 12 17
2343		R M Alparwala	"	Bar at Law, Faras Road, near Grant Road Station, Bombay	" on 15 12 17.
2344		Phirozshah R Green	"	Rahimtolla Buldng., Bombay	By Bombay Council of the Provincial C Com. on 19 12 17
2345		Jalbhoj H Bilimona	"	Share Broker, Charn Road Station, Bom	At a M of the Managing Council held on 17 12 17
2346		B P Madon	"	Merchant, Santa Cruz, B B & O I Ry	on 14 12 17
2347		Jehangir Rutooji Gildar	"	Merchant, Bazar Gate, Fort, Bombay	By Bombay Prov Cong C as its meeting on 19 12 17
2348		Kaikhushroo Hormuji Dalal	"	Share Broker, Grant Road, Bombay	At a M of the Managing Council on 14 12 17
2349	S ad	Dorabji Rustomji Tedywala	"	Merchant, 62, Homji Street, Fort Bombay	"
2350		Mrs Herabai A Tata	"	Red Lands, No 11, New Marine Lines Bom	"
2351		Fardounji Phapoorji Madon	"	Retired 163 Queen's Road, opposite Marine Lines Railway Station, Bombay	"
2352		Parsvam Pharnmul	Hindu	C/o Gopaladas Mohandas, Bombay Bazar	"
2353		Churtham P Gudwani	"	Manager, Brahmachari Asram, Hyderabad Sind	At a M held on 3 12 17.
2354		Sadasaiv Runchandra Gore	Brahmin	Private Medical Practr., Hubli, Dharwar	on 30 11 17
2355		Viswanath Narayan Joshi	"	Pleader, Hubli	"
2356		Raghunamrao Chapalkar	"	Contractor, Hubli	"
2357		Shankar Parasharam Kumbhakonam	"	Private Medical Practnr., Hubli, Dharwar	"
2358		Gopal Krishna Gokhale	"	Banker, Hubli, Dharwar	"
2359		Padmaabharao N Ubhyekar	"	Merchant.	"
2360		Dr V C Gokhale	"	Practitioner of Medicine, Poona City	"
2361		Peermahomed M Master	Khoja Mahomedan		By Bombay Provincial C Committee on 19 12 17.
2362		Dr R H Sherhatti	Brahmin	Merchant, 7, Green Street, Fort,	At a Public Meeting held on 19 12 17.
2363		L M Anvigeri	"	Medl Practnr., Mangalore Peth, Dbarwar	At a meeting on 5 12 17
2364		G R Sidenur	"	Merchant, Mangalore Peth, Dharwar	"
2365		K B Ankalgir	"	Pleader, Dist Court Malgad, Dharwar	"
2366		Dr S K Kirolskar	"	" Mangalore Peth Dharwar	"
2367		Nilaram Isada Chandremeni, B A, LL B	Hindu	Medical Practitioner, Mangalore, Dharwar	"
2368		Isarengul Thlokang	"	Pleader, Sukkur (Sind)	At a Public Meeting held on 3 12 17
2369		Peesumal Wadiumal Chandremeni, B A, LL B	"	" Wallice Road, Sukkur	"
2370		Narandas Vishandas	"	" Sukkur, Sind	"
2371		Gobindram Shindias	Hindu Kshatrya	Pleader, Lakugate, Shikarpur	At a Public Meeting on 3 12 17.
2372		V A Iyer	Hindu Brahmin	Contr & Zemindar, Lakugate, Shikarpur	"
2373		Mr R K Sidhva	Parsi	National College Hyderabad Sind	At a Public Meeting held on 4 12 17
2374		Thakurdas Wabaram Butani	"	Merchant, Victoria Road Camp Karachi	the D. C Committee on 3 12 17
2375			Hindu	National College Student Hyderabad	At a Public Meeting held on 3 12 17

Serial No	Electorate	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions	Caste, creed or race	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full	How and when elected
2414		Hiralal Ramchordas	Hindu	Merchant, Vithaldi, Bombay, No 2	At a meeting of the Managing Council held on 13 12 17
2415		Motilal Vallabhai	"	Merchant, 78, Vithaldi, Bombay, No 2	"
2416		Dwarkanadas Vallabhai	"	Pleader, Jacobabad (Sind)	At a Public Meeting held on 3 12 17
2417	Sind	Jethanand Thakardas, B A, LL B	"	Merchant, Kharadar, Karachi	"
2418	"	Takuradas Lal Singh	Brahmin	Service, Chaupathi Road, Bombay	At a meeting of the Managing Council held on 17 12 17
2419	"	Mannabhai A Desai	"	Forbes St, Fort, Bombay	By the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association
2420	"	S R Bomanjee	"	Rollad Gold Buttons, 71, Kalvadevi Road	At a Public Meeting held on 10 12 17.
2421	"	Mannilal P Shah	Bania Hindu	Merchant & Manager, Sind Supply Stores	At a P M. under a D. C Committee
2422	"	Tularam Kundamal Malkam	Malkani	Merchant, Garry Khali	At a meeting of the Managing Council held on 12 12 17
2423	"	Bhagchand Chaturang Ramchandani	Hindu Amil	Solicitor, H Ct, 44, Medows St., Fort	"
2424	"	Nagandas Tribhovandas Master	"	Pennamer, Hyderabad, Sind	By District Congress Committee, Nank
2425	"	Dharamdas K Advani	Brahmin	District Court Pleader	At a meeting of the Managing Council held on 14 12 17.
2426	"	Janardan P Abhyankar	"	Merchant, Coffs Parade, Colaba, Bombay	"
2427	Bombay	S R Bomanjee	Paria	Merchant, D Mal & Bros, Karachi	"
2428	"	Daimal R Jhangsan, B A, LL B	Hindu	Merchant, Khetwadi Road, Bombay, No 4	"
2429	"	Keshwalal Tarakdas Shah	"	Zemindar	"
2430	"	Nandiram Panjimal, B A	Hindu Amil	Bar at Law, Madhorbag Rd, Ahmedabad	"
2431	"	Jivanlal Varajrai Desai, B A	Hindu Brahmo	General Merchant, Ahmedabad	"
2432	"	Panduras Jivanlal Desai	"	59, Champa Galli	"
2433	"	Gordhandas Purabhotandas	Hindu	Merchant, Khotasoart, Bombay	"
2434	"	T N Karnik	"	Photographer, 56, Khotasoart, Bombay	"
2435	"	D N Karnik	"	Merchant, 101, Vadgadi, Mandai Bombay	"
2436	"	Puresotandas B Goradia, B A, LL B	Hindu Bania	Merchant, 147, Abul Rohman St., Bombay, 3	"
2437	"	Gangadas Mulp Goradia	"	"	"
2438	Guzerat	Talakchand Velji Shah	Jain	"	"
2439	"	Khusaldas K Parakh, B A, LL B	Hindu	"	"
2440	"	Veljee Shryee	"	"	"
2441	"	Mannilal Madanjee Khamdar	Bania	"	"
2442	"	Laxmidas Haridas	"	"	"
2443	"	T C Bhownani	Hindu (Bhatia)	"	"
2444	"	Thakuradas K Punwani	"	"	"
2445	"	Eerdas Nannulal Shahm	"	"	"
2446	"	H D Khemchandani	"	"	"
2447	"	Lekhsai H Hathwani	"	"	"

2445	Chaurai Khanwalingh Godwani	Estabys Hindu	Landlord & Mechanical Engr, Hyderabad, Sind	"	"
2446	Hirendran Hassaram	Lohana Hindu	Contr & Zemindar, Fort Incline, Hyderabad	"	"
2447	Bulechand Harsaram	Lohana Hindu	Merchant, Hyderabad, Sind	"	"
2448	Fremchani Tribhabandas Kapadia	"	Merchant, Chhupi Chowli, Bombay, No 3	At a meeting of the Managing Council held on 13 12 17	"
2449	Damodar Tribhabandas Kapadia	"	"	"	"
2450	Mat chand G Kapadia	Jain Bania	Solicitor, H Ct, Bombay, Princess Street	"	"
2451	Tribhaban las Narattamdas	"	Merchant, Ghupi Chowli Market, Bombay	At a Public Meeting held on 10 12 17	"
2452	Virechand Kernalbhai	"	Merchant, Chowli Market, Bombay	"	"
2453	Narottamdas Jibayji Kapadia	"	O/o Prem Ch Rotonji & Co, Chhupi Chowli	At a Managing Council held on 13 12 17	"
2454	Maganlal M Jhaveri	"	Jeweller, 309 Shroff Bazar, Bombay, No 2	"	"
2455	Amarchan I Ghelabhai	"	Merchant, Bombay, No 3	"	"
2456	Jamna las Amarchand Gandhi	"	Cloth Merchant, Chhupi Chowli, Bombay, 2	"	"
2457	Kaverji N Ganadia	Parsi	Merchant, Warden Road, Bombay	By Bombay Presidency Association on 17 12 17,	"
2458	Dadi Barjori Lano	"	Parsi General Hospital, Camballa Hall	"	"
2459	Dossabhai A G Garra	"	Alexander Road	"	"
2460	Dalji S Jundhari	"	Broker, Thaker Dwer, Bombay	By Bombay Press Association	"
2461	Govindray Gururav Unglakar	Hindu Mahabha	Banker, hulkarni Galli, Gaday	At a Special Meeting of the Taluka Congress Committee on 1 12 17	"
2462	Kanmantray Annarav Indrapatrika	Hindu	Landlori Gaday, Dist Dharwar	By Bombay P Association on 17 12 17	"
2463	Trikamlal R Dosa	Hindu Bania	Vakil H Ct, Girgonj, Bombay	At a M of the Managing Council on 13 12 17,	"
2464	Nanabhai Ghelabhai Shah	"	Merchant, Kalyadevi, Bombay	At a meeting on 11 12 17	"
2465	Raichan I Tulchand	Jam	Merchant, 294, Shroff Bazar, Bombay	"	"
2466	Manilal Mohanlal	"	Plender, Nava Darawaja, Ahmedabad	"	"
2467	Lallubhai Karumchan I	"	Merchant, Champigate, Bombay	"	"
2468	Somabhai Mangal Das	"	Merchant, c/o Somabhai Devkaron, Mulji	"	"
2469	Shah Manilal Varjuran las	Hindu	Jetha Market, Bombay	"	"
2470	Harilal Belubhai Manumar	Bania	Mercht. c/o Model Dairy Farm, Ahm bad	"	"
2471	Bhagwatlal Manukulal Jal	Brahmin	Service, Kalyadevi Rd, House No 383/87	"	"
2472	Chotalal Bhukhan las Nazamdar	Bania	Manager, Keka St, Bhuleswar, Bombay	"	"
2473	Romanlal Govin Das Shah	Hindu Bania	Cloth seller, Sahkdi Sherry, Ahme laba 1	"	"
2474	Ramchholal Amratlal	"	Mul Industry Lakshi G Mills, Ahmedabad	"	"
2475	Jamnadas Mulchand Choksey	"	Service, 3rd Bhaivada, Bhuleswar, Bombay	At a Public Meeting held on 10 12 17	"
2476	Shah Gecullas Achhantal B A.	Hindu	Merchant, 5013, Threegates Ahmedabad	At a meeting on 11 12 17	"
2477	R A Mehta	"	Merchant, Model Dairy Farm, Ahmedabad	"	"
2478	M I Mehta	"	"	"	"
2479	Bhurhar Keshary Shah, B A, LL B	Jain	Bar at Law, Lohar Street, Bombay	By Bombay P Association on 17 12 17	"
2480	M D Panikayi	Hindu Bania	Clerk in a Solicitor's Office, Gholkopur, G	At a P M held on 10 12 17,	"
2481	D Hormusji	Parsi	I P Ry	"	"
2482	Laxmidas Itanani	"	Retired Camp Karachi	At a General Meeting	"
2483	"	"	"	"	"
2484	"	"	Merchant, Ghia Buildings, Fort, Bombay	At a meeting of the Managing Council held on 13 12 17,	"
2485	"	"	"	"	"
2486	"	"	"	"	"
2487	"	"	Merchant, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay	"	"

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2489	"	Nanabhai Dupadhaya	Brahmin	Broker, 68, Semmal St., Vadga	At a P Meeting held on 19-12-17
2490	"	Manek Hosni B A, LL B	Parsi	Pleader, Tata Iron and Steel, Sakchi	At a meeting on 11 12 17
2491	"	Datto Appareo Fulsapkar, B A, LL B	Brahmin	Pleader, H C, 47, Kalkadevi Picket Rd	At a P Meeting on 19 12 17
2492	"	R Vinayak Patavardham B A, LL B	"	Pleader, 608, Shawner Petti, Poona City	"
2493	"	Murlihar Vibhau Sadekar	Hindu	Private Service, Umerkhadi, Bombay	By a Managing Council on 17 12 17
2494	"	Dhargu Tuladas	Lobach Hindu	Merchant Keshonji Dhoni House Vadga	At a meeting on 11 12 17
2495	"	Chamanlal S Shah	Hindu	Merchant c/o Model Dairy Farm Ahmedabad	By Public Committee Meeting on 12 12 17
2496	"	Moro Dinkar Kale	Brahmin	Commission Agent, Hubli	By Bombay P. Assn held on 17 12 17
2497	"	Dharamsey J Thacker	"	Solator Rapur, C P	By a Public Meeting on 11 12 17
2498	"	K R Kelvkar	"	Pleader, Hubli, Dharwar	At a meeting held on 3 12 17
2499	"	Govardhan Prosad Amin	Bania Gujarati	Medi Practr, Talazipole, Ahm-dabad	At a P M held on 11 12 17
2500	"	Brojraj Wadhwan	Hindu Lobana	Contractor, Thakarka Street	By a Public Meeting on 11 12 17
2501	"	Radhakrishna Harchandram	"	Coal Merchant, Dharwad	At a P M held on 3 12 17
2502	"	Nohanlal Laloochand	"	Merchant, 5 Lucas Lane Calcutta	At a meeting on 11 12 17
2503	"	Pralhad Rao Ramrao	Hindu Brahmin	Cotton Merchant, Godaga, Dist. Dharwar	At a Special M of Godsg on 11 12 17
2504	"	Venkates Das Sarpaldas Dambhal	"	"	By a Managing Council held on 14 12 17
2505	"	Ottam Chand Ram Chaud	"	ss Free Road Fort, Bombay	At a meeting on 5 12 17
2506	"	Premji Nagordas	"	ss 6, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay	By a meeting of Dist Con on 5 12 17
2507	"	Krishnaji Amuji Dekshit	Brahmin	Pleader, High Court, Bombay	By a meeting of Dist Con on 5 12 17
2508	"	Ramant Rao Gomarti, B A, LL B	"	"	By a meeting of Dist Con on 5 12 17
2509	"	Ramrao R. Kembhavi	"	Pleader Byapur, Bombay Presidency	At a Public Meeting held on 3 12 17
2510	"	Nelchand Chetani	Hindu Lobana	Merchant, Municipal Market, Bombay	At a meeting of the Managing Council on 14 12 17
2511	"	Vallabdas Rencodas	Bhatia	Merchant, 70, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay	By a Public Meeting held on 3 12 17
2512	"	Gobindbux Ratan Singh	Hindu Lobana	Pleader, Sedwani Street, Bombay	At a meeting held on 11 12 17
2513	"	Ratilal Bapalal Devaople, I S M.	Hindu Nagar Brahmin	Teacher, Sankadi, Shera, Ahmedabad	At a meeting held on 11 12 17
2514	"	V G Gayalonda, B A, LL B	"	Pleader, High Court, Dharwar	At a meeting on 5 12 17
2515	"	M M Shirsagan Kar	"	Merchant Dharwar	"
2516	"	R B Ramabhai, M A, B. L.	"	Pleader, Ellis Bridge Ahmedabad	on 5 12 17
2517	"	Manlal Mulchand Parek	Hindu	Pleader, Modi South, Nadiad (Kaira)	on 11 12 17
2518	"	Umedlal Pursottamdas Maniar B L B	Hindu Bania	Pleader, Nadiad (Kaira)	on 19 12 17
2519	"	Chimanlal Pranjibandas Delal, LL B.	"	"	"
2520	"	Mahadeo Bapaji Sant	"	"	"
2521	"	Kodumal Iardas B A	Hindu Amit	Asst Secy, Indust Conf, 7, Green St	At a Public Meeting held at on 19 12 17
2522	"	Thakurdas Thawardas Thadai	"	Home Ruler and Landlord, near the Female Training College.	At a Public Meeting held at on 4 12 17
2523	"	Bhagwandas Gopalnar Vawani	"	Pleader Jurnamal Lane, Hyderabad Sind	At a Public Meeting held on 3 12 17
2524	"	Pataram Harshamal	Hindu Khetri	Pleader Mehar Sind	"
2525	"	Gopaladas Jethanand Shirdasan	Hindu Am I	Zemindar Hiranbad Qutr Hyderabad Sind	"

Sl. No.	Name	Age	Religion	Address	Notes	Date
223	Mrs. Smitra Manant Mehta					
224	Manant K. Mehta	..				At a General Meeting of the Sarat Dist. Cong. Assn. on 9.12.17
225	Dr. S. R. Oak	..	Hindu Brahmin			At a meeting " on 5.12.17
226	V. L. Oak	..	"			" " " "
227	Mahadev Ganes Porasp	..	"			At a meeting of the Taluka Committee on 9.12.17
228	Hari Vathal Tulpude	..	"			At a meeting of the Poona Dist. Cong. Com. held on 20.12.17
229	Krishnaji Shivaram Paranjape	..	"			At a meeting of the Taluka Congress Committee on 9.12.17
230	Dattatraya Atmaram Phatak	..	Hindu			At a meeting of the Manag ing Council held on 12.12.17
231	Krishnaji Hanikelkar	..				By Belgaum Dist. Cong. Com. on 12.12.17
232	Ramchandrarao K. K. K.	..	Karhada Brahmin			At a Public Meeting on 12.12.17
233	Lakshman Hankechandra Mehl	..	Hindu Brahmin			" " " "
234	Balwant Dwakar Natu	..	"			" " " "
235	Gopin Venkatesh Yagi	..	"			" " " "
236	Shri G. P. Hankechandra Chavan	..	"			" " " "
237	Shri G. P. Hankechandra Chavan	..	"			" " " "
238	Narayan Hankechandra Chavan	..	"			" " " "
239	Dattatraya Hankechandra Chavan	..	"			" " " "
240	Shri G. P. Hankechandra Chavan	..	"			" " " "
241	Shri G. P. Hankechandra Chavan	..	"			" " " "
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243	Shri G. P. Hankechandra Chavan	..	"			" " " "
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245	Shri G. P. Hankechandra Chavan	..	"			" " " "
246	Shri G. P. Hankechandra Chavan	..	"			" " " "
247	Shri G. P. Hankechandra Chavan	..	"			" " " "
248	Shri G. P. Hankechandra Chavan	..	"			" " " "
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252	Shri G. P. Hankechandra Chavan	..	"			" " " "
253	Shri G. P. Hankechandra Chavan	..	"			" " " "
254	Shri G. P. Hankechandra Chavan	..	"			" " " "
255	Shri G. P. Hankechandra Chavan	..	"			" " " "
256	Shri G. P. Hankechandra Chavan	..	"			" " " "
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266	Shri G. P. Hankechandra Chavan	..	"			" " " "
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272	Shri G. P. Hankechandra Chavan	..	"			" " " "
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289	Shri G. P. Hankechandra Chavan	..	"			" " " "
290	Shri G. P. Hankechandra Chavan	..	"			" " " "
291	Shri G. P. Hankechandra Chavan	..	"			" " " "
292	Shri G. P. Hankechandra Chavan	..	"			" " " "
293	Shri G. P. Hankechandra Chavan	..	"			" " " "
294	Shri G. P. Hankechandra Chavan	..	"			" " " "
295	Shri G. P. Hankechandra Chavan	..	"			" " " "
296	Shri G. P. Hankechandra Chavan	..	"			" " " "
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298	Shri G. P. Hankechandra Chavan	..	"			" " " "
299	Shri G. P. Hankechandra Chavan	..	"			" " " "
300	Shri G. P. Hankechandra Chavan	..	"			" " " "

Berial No	Electorate.	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions	Caste, creed or race.	Profession call by occupation and address in full	How and when elected.
2565		K Gopalrao Singorao	Brahmin	Vakil Galbarga Hyderabad	In a meeting held on 5 12 17
2567		Sudhar Govin Kale	"	Teacher Golbarga Nizam Estate	"
2568		Gopalrao Ram Chandra Rao	"	Vakil, High Court, Golbarga, Nizam Estate	"
2569		Ganesh Maldeo Kale	"	"	"
2570		D Madhav Rao Desai	"	Landlord, Hyderabad	"
2571		Narasimhan Rao R. Kalikar	"	Vakil, High Court, Jambag	"
2572		Keshuv Rao S. Rao	Kayastha	Teacher, Daherpura, Hyderabad	"
2573		P. Deyal	Vaisya	Vakil, High Court, Maidan Chowk, Hyderabad	"
2574		R S Gupta	"	Merchant, Nander, Nizamsh	"
2575		N Bhata	"	Merchant, Hyderabad	"
2576		Hari Sadasheve Maslekey	Hindu Lohara	David Usuf Lane, Merchant, Calcutta	At a meeting held on 3 12 17
2577	Sind	Walabing Druvasing	"	"	"
2578	"	Maharaj Bhuchasingh Oodari	"	"	"
2579	"	P. Premang	"	"	"
2580	"	Manilal Nathubhai Joshi	Hindu	Business Vithalaba Bhabon Bombay	At a Public Meeting held on 19 12 17.
2581	"	Farmanad K. Kapadia	Jain Hindu	Monhar Building Princess Street	At a M of the Managing Council hld on 12 12 17
2582	"	S N Vimekar	Brahmin	President, Landholder & President, Municipality Godag	On 12 12 17
2583	"	Marhadlo H. Desai	"	O/o N K Gundhu Savarnath	By Dacca Sara
2584	"	Mohandas Karanchand Gandhi	"	Agriculturist, Satyagraha Asram	By Dacca Sara Poona City
2585	"	Vishnu Sitaram Randeve	"	Manager, Atmaam Press Dhulia	By D at O Com. Belgium
2586	"	Hari Sprinkshna Deb	Hindu	Servant of India Society, Poona	At a meeting of the Dacca Sara
2587	"	Sadasiv Laxman Saman	"	Pleader, Belgium	At a meeting held on 3 12 17
2588	"	Jinabram B. Kripalan	"	Assistant to Mr. Gandhi, c/o Brahmo-charn Asram Hyderabad Sind.	"
2589	"	Harilal M. Gandhi	"	14 Pollock Street Calcutta	At a meeting of the Dacca Sara.
2590	"	Ramkrishna Sidheswara Joshi	Joshi	Landlord 47 Kalva Teri, Bombay	At a Public Meeting held on 19 12 17
2591	"	Puroshotam V. Mayvi	Ban	Merchant Malbar Hill	At a M of the Council held on 15 12 17
2592	"	Chunnilal Nagandas Gajjar	Hindu	Merchant, Lamington Rd Grant Rd Bom	At a Public Meeting held on 19 12 17.
2593	"	Kant Rai Montray Mazumder	"	Merchant Chemist and Druggist Bombay	"
2594	"	Chandulal Dulichand	"	Chemist & Druggist, Lohar Chowk, Bom	"
2595	"	T A Gandhi	"	Solicitor 283 Kalvadevi Road	"
2596	"	Keshav Ganpatrao Wagle	"	Kelewardi Girgaon, Bombay	By a D Cong Com
2597	"	Eknath Narayan Dandekar	"	43 Khotawadi Bombay, No 4	At a M of the Mang Concl on 12 12 17
2598	"	Vasudev V. Satvala	Nagar Brahmin	Merchant c/o S S Wagle, Pakkana Build	"
2599	"	S S Wagle	Hindu	ing, Girgaon B K Road	"
2600	"	Kashinath D. Khoté	"	Mill Manager, Back Rd, Palekar a House, Girgaon	"
2601	"	Brijlal Panachand Patel	"	Merchant, Khojamohalla, Mondri Bom	"
2602	"	Adarnah Yarnalali	Mohamedan Bora	Merchant, Saranapur, Ahmedabad	At a meeting on 11 12 17
	"			Merchant, Yusufali Aliboy Karioti, & Co	"

2003	Chuhermal Salchand Adrani	...	...	Landlord, Rasalla Road	At a meeting held	on 3 12 17.
2004	Ram Chand Doulatram	...	...	Landlord & Zemindar, Bhan Mulchand's L	"	"
2005	Newaram Hariram Chaitani	...	Hindu	Pleader, Hyderabad, Sind	"	"
2006	Haseomal P. Tolani	...	Hindu	Mercantile, Khanta Yenda, Hyderabad, Sind	"	"
2007	Kotmal Bhatnagar	...	"	Zemindar, ...	"	"
2008	Bhai Kiscandas Udhaydas	...	"	Merchant, c/o J H Das, Karachi	"	"
2009	Govindram R. Udhua	...	"	Merchant, Multi Jetha Market, Karachi	"	"
2010	Hirdaram Newaram	...	"	Pleader, Garkhata, Karachi	"	"
2011	Hirelal M. Master Faggal	...	"	Novelist, Garkhata, Karachi	"	"
2012	Ahmed Mahamad Parakh	...	Mohamedan	Merchant, Belgium	By a D. Cong. Com.	on 4 12 17.
2013	Chaturbhai Lallobhai Patel	...	Hindu	Private Service, Belgauum	"	"
2014	Chimanlal Chundlal Dalal	...	"	Merchant, Bender Rd, Karachi	"	"
2015	Kanyalal I. Goolani	...	"	Merchant, Bombay, Bazarao, Karachi	At a M. held under K. D.	on 4 12 17.
2016	Ramdas Valabdas	...	"	Salesman, Forbes Campbell & Co, Ltd,	O C.	"
2017	Moolchand Asoomal	...	"	Karachi	"	"
2018	Khushiram Daryasomal	...	Brahmin	Zemindar, Jacobabad, Sind	At a meeting	on 3-12-17.
2019	G T Rana	...	Hindu	School Master, Richi Road	At a P M at Hyderabad	on 11 12 17.
2020	Hariram Lalchand	...	"	Merchant, Tank No 1, Hyderabad, Sind	"	on 3 12 17.
2021	Bhai Lalchand Dhalomal	...	"	Merchant, near Tank No 1, Hyderabad, Sind	"	"
2022	Dharamdas Tara Chand	...	"	Merchant, Birbudani L, Hyderabad, Sind	At a Public Meeting held	on 3 12 17.
2023	Seth Chimanlal Giribardas	...	"	Sital Prosad Khedyeper & Co	At a meeting held	on 11 12 17.
2024	K S Antras	...	Parai	Merchant, Camp	At a General Meeting	"
2025	Miss M. Nett	...	"	Engineer Teacher, Camp	"	"
2026	Sohrabjee Hormadhyar Dastur	...	Parai	Agent, Princess St, Old Sitaram Building	"	on 19 12 17.
2027	Kasturibhai M. Naguseth	...	Hindu	Merchant, New Queen's Road	"	"
2028	Phirozshah Sorabji Khambatta	...	Parsee	General Merchant, 2, Cumballa Hill	At a Meeting of the Managing Council held	on 12-12-17.
2029	Sheth Lalbhoy Timonlal	...	Hindu	Merchant, Ahmedabad, Bom Presidency	"	"
2030	Jamunday R. Mukadani	...	"	Merchant, Ahmedabad, Bombay	At a meeting	on 11-12-17.
2031	Devshanker Ojha Acharyee	...	"	Coal Merchant, Jharla	At a M. of the Sava held	on 11-12-17.
2032	Harurao Jivanlal Desai	...	Indian	13, Eight Mason, Dharamtola St, Cal	At a Public Meeting	"
2033	Haseen A. Fazalibhoy	...	Khoja	Comm Agent, Khadals, Bombay	By Surat Congress Association.	"
2034	Sheriffbhai Davji	...	Mohamedan	9, Green St, Fort, Bombay	At a Meeting of the Managing Council held	on 17-12-17.
2035	Shankarlal K. Daltory	...	Jain	Manager, A S J Lali, Merchant, 9, Green Street	At a Public Meeting	on 14 12-17.
2036	Dhurnaj Laladhar	...	Lobsoa	Contractor, 8, David Joseph Lane	"	on 3 12 17.
2037	Keshanal D. Amin	...	"	Rajpur, Ahmedabad	"	"
2038	Mohantal Pranyavandas	...	Bacia	Merchant, 90, Magalal Bapuji, Ahmedabad	At a meeting	on 11-12 17.
2039	Cheemal M. Parekh	...	"	Broker, Tadra Dona, Ahmedabad	"	"
2040	Mrs Jannabai K Amin	...	"	Rajpur, Ahmedabad	"	"
2041	Thakurdas Latechand	...	Hindu	Merchant, Thakurdas Fatchchand & Co	"	"
2042	S. R. Korpokar	...	"	Raj Employee, Hubli	"	on 3 12-17.
2043	Amirbux K. Bawa	...	Mohamedan	Trade, Bombay, No 9	In a Public Meeting	on 5-12-17.
2044	Miss Bell	...	"	Camp	At a General Meeting.	on 5 12 17.

Serial No.	Electorate.	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or ecclesiastical distinctions.	Caste, creed or race	Profession calling, occupation and address in full.	How and when elected.
2015	Sind	Potlunadas Kundamal Lalvani	Hindu	Journalist, Sind Journal Office, Hyderabad	At a General Meeting on 3 12 17.
2016	"	Gurilandas Ghanthamdas	"	Merchant, Karachi	At a P. M. held
2017	"	Daswanee	"	Merchant, Camp, Karachi	"
2018	"	Narandmal Jethsingh	"	Merchant, Hyderabad Sind	"
2019	"	Vasundmal Lokumal	"	Merchant, Lakumal Metharam Karachi, C	"
2020	"	Kirpattani	"	Specy Asian Comel Co., Ltd., Karachi	"
2021	"	B. A. Karandikar	Brahmin	Merchant Bijnapur, S. M. S.	At a P. M.
2022	"	Prof D. K. Chattr	"	Circus, Bijnapur	"
2023	"	V. K. Ronade	"	Chemist and Druggist, Gurgaon, Bombay	At a M. of the Managing Council on 12 12 17
2024	"	A. S. Yaluri	Hindu	Pleader, Belgaum	"
2025	"	G. N. Thandekar, B. A., LL. B.	"	"	"
2026	"	N. N. Thander	"	Medical Practitioner, Belgaum	"
2027	"	N. T. Datar	Prabhu	Pleader, Athiy Dist Belgaum	By a P. M. on 10 12 17.
2028	"	B. N. Kulkarni	Hindu	Zemindar Belgaum	At a P. M. held on 12 12 17
2029	"	K. N. Kulkarni	"	"	"
2030	"	V. N. Kulkarni	"	"	"
2031	"	Narayan J. Datar	Brahmin	Pleader Dist. Court, Belgaum	By the Council of the Bom Assn on 17 12 17.
2032	"	The Honble Mr. D. V. Behl, B. A., LL. B.	"	Belgaum	on 10 12 17.
2033	"	Gongadhori Balirashna Deshpande	"	Pleader, Belgaum	By the Pom P. O. Com on 10 12 17.
2034	"	D. V. Tabae	"	"	on 10 12 17.
2035	"	S. A. Upadhyaye	"	Hubli	on 10 12 17.
2036	"	Rhum Rao Raghunandan	"	Pleader, Belgaum	on 30 11 17.
2037	"	Mr. A. C. Chatterjee	"	Landlord Gadag District Dharwar	At a Public Meeting held on 12 12 17
2038	"	R. Venketram	"	Journalist, c/o Associated Press of India	At a Special Meeting held on 12 12 17
2039	"	Vemal J. Vakil	"	Young India Office, 231, Hornby Rd., Fort	At a M. of the Managing C on 12 12 17.
2040	"	Balceodas Januna Das	"	Merchant, 400 Kalbadevi Rd., Bombay	"
2041	"	K. B. Damania	"	" 33/35, Kazungavay St., Mondvi	"
2042	"	V. M. Misquitta	"	" 80 Bhorwada, Bhuleswar	"
2043	"	T. G. Akaton	Christian	Landlord, Karachi	At a meeting of the Committee.
2044	"	H. M. Dalal	Hindu	Merchant, Gurgaon Bombay, No 4	At a meeting
2045	"	Tukandas Dhonomaho	"	"	At a P. M. of the D. O. on 4 12 17.
2046	"	Beet Beh Ram	"	"	At a meeting
2047	"	J. P. Therper	Bhatia	Chinn Bag Gurgaon, Bombay	At a meeting held on 15 12 17.
2048	"	S. S. Marathe, M. A.	Lohana	Bakker, 214 Cross Street, Calcutta	At a P. M. on 15 12 17.
2049	"	Meshtji Hansraj Ayir	Arya	Clerk, c/o David Sasson Co., Ltd., Cal	By a P. M. on 19 12 17
2050	"	Mulchand Asharam	"	Chemist, Poona, 197, Sadashid	At a P. M. held on 11 12 17
2051	"	Tukandas Wadhmal, B. A.	"	Jeweller, Richary Rd., Ahmedabad	At a meeting held on 11 12 17
2052	"	Vijayram Lalwal, B. A., LL. B.	Hindu	Bar at Law, Karachi	By a M. of the D. C. C. on 4 12 17.
2053	"	D. V. Ambekar	Hindu Am l	Pleader, Karachi	At a P. M. held by R. D. O. on 4 12 17
2054	"	"	Brahmin	Member & Servant of India Society, Poona	By Poona D. C. C. on 20-12 17
	"	"	"	Dayan Lalash Office, Poona City	"

2685	M D Altekar	Hindu	Journalist Haji Gosum Blocks, French Bridge, Bombay No 7	By the Managing Council	on 12 12 17
2686	Anant Vinayok Patardhon B A	Erabmin	Member and Servant of India Society, Poona Dayan Prakash Press, Poona C	By D C O	on 20 12 17
2687	R G Tilak	Hindu	Merchant Ahmednagore	"	"
2688	Damante Singh	Prabhu	Physician Cornal Punjab	"	"
2689	May Govind Khetri	Hindu	Merchant 22 Apollo Street Fort, Bombay	By Bombay L. Association	on 17 12 17.
2690	Gajanon Venayok Shahetter	Erabmin	Service, Tata Iron Works	By P M	on 10 12 17
2691	B N Khes	"	Overseer, Tata Iron Works	"	"
2692	Vishnu Kashi Nath Paraniyaye	"	Tata Iron Works	"	"
2693	G R Mokerjee	"	Machanical Engineer, Tata Iron Works	"	"
2694	Danodar Vanson Bant	"	Poona	"	"
2695	Kastur Chand Ran Chhand	Hindu	Merchant, 22 Apollo Street	"	"
2696	Bhagarantal Trora	"	Merchant 72 Apollo Street	"	"
2697	Nenscy Chansey	"	Mercht, Bungalow, 14, Walkeswar Rd	At a M of the Managing Council held	on 12 12 17
2698	Haridas Ramdas Sapat	Bhatia	Merchant Bungalow No 13 Dalkusher Rd	"	on 14 12 17
2699	Devji Nursingji	"	Merchant Hornby Road Fort, Bombay	"	on 19 12 17
2700	D M Captam	Parat	Merchant 1 ort, Bombay	At a P M	on 12 17
2701	Manick Lal D Naundti	Hind i	Sandurast Road, Bombay	"	"
2702	P M Patel	"	Merchant Sandurast Road Bombay	"	"
2703	Varjandas Chum Lal Seth	"	Merchant 77 Malabar Hill, Bombay	"	"
2704	C B Ghatt	H ndu	Merchant Sandurast Road, Bombay	"	"
2705	S G Soparvalu	Parat	Merchant c/o C B Seth Sandurast Rd	"	"
2706	P N Vana.	"	Merchant Ismail Bridge Fort Bombay	"	"
2707	Dr Kambhat Achabbai Desani	Hindu	Physician Chauspou Bombay	At a M of the Manag Concl	on 12 12 17
2708	Karomshi Khorabadi Chowda	Kshatriya	Merchant 14 Armenian St Calcutta	At a Com M	on 21 12 17
2709	Audmul Rewechand	Hind i	Pleaser c/o Messrs Hora Chandra & Co, Karachi	By K D O Com	on 4 12 17
2710	Kimatrai Bhayraj	"	Pleaser Bunder Rd Karachi	"	"
2711	N M Shroff	Bahia	Merchant Surat	By Surat D O Assn.	on 9 12 17
2712	Mogonlal Chunilal Atmaram	"	Private Service Balan Road Surat	"	"
2713	Chhotalal Nawalchand Nagacsth	"	Money lender and Landlord, Raander Surat	"	"
2714	Satramdas Nanabbai	Hindu Lohana	Landlord c/o Sukramdas Dharomdas 388 Mogton Street Old Town, Karachi	By K. D C Com.	on 4 12 17.
2715	Sukharandas Dahromdas	"	Picee-goods Salesman	"	"
2716	Vishondas Hotchand	"	"	"	"
2717	Mrs A O Chatterjee	Hindu	C/o Associated Press Elphinstone Circle Fort Bombay	By a M of the Managing Council	on 14 12 17
2718	P Voja	"	Merchant Jharia F I R ..	Last M for electing delegates	"
2719	Hari Krishna Kulkarni	Brahmin	Landlord Belgaon Anantehayongoli	At a meeting	on 19 12 17
2720	Hira Lal Ronchordas	Hindu	Merchant 78 Vithaldi	At a M of the Managing Council	on 12-12 17.
2721	Makund Govind Vaidya	Brahmin	Teacher Thirkwand Bombay	At a P M held	on 19 12 17
2722	Danodar Nahar Karmoker	"	Shastri Roadwar 63 Poona City	"	"
2723	N S Pathak, B A, LL B	"	Pleaser, Fremdol East Chhundu Bombay	"	"

Serial No	Electorate	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions	Caste, creed or race.	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full	How and when elected.
2724	Bombay N Union	Sridhar Goshwami Deshpandey	Brahmin	Agriculture, Fremdol, East Chbundu, Bom	At a P M held on 19 12 17.
2725		Bhimrao Trumale Deshpandey	"	"	"
2726	Belgaon D O C	Gorenda Hanumant Kelkarim	"	Agriculturist, Jamakherind State, Belgaon	"
2727	"	Damodar B Chander Hatelal, L M S	"	Natal Medl Practr Jamkhundi Estate	"
2728	"	Vithal Vishon Dalambe	"	Pleaser, Mudhob Belgaon	"
2729	"	Hanumant Srinivash Halyal	"	Jamkhundi Estate	"
2730	Ahmednagore D O C	Mulchand Dawlatram	Hindu	Merchaat, Adate Bazar, Ahmednagore	By the D O C on 20 12 17
2731	"	Srinivash Norton Deshmukhya	"	Pleaser, Shengoni, Dist Ahmednagore	"
2732	"	Dhondiram Sachram	"	Merchaat, Bhevgum, Ahmednagore	"
2733	"	Govind Ramchandra	"	Pleaser, Dabore Lane, Ahmednagore	"
2734	"	Duttatraya Vinayak Kulkarni	Brahmin	Landholder Islampur, Satara	By Satara D O C Committee on 28 11 17
2735	"	Ganesh Rao Kulkarni	"	Merchaat, Koloda, Dist Satara	"
2736	Bombay N Union	Chunnil Panju Bhai	"	"	At a Public Meeting held on 19 12 17
2737	"	Dr Madhob Myral Suratkhar, M T O	Deccan Brahmin	Doctor 149, Kalbadevi Rd, Bombay	"
2738	"	V S Jog	Brahmin	Pleaser Sub-Judge s Court, Pandhoby	"
2739	"	Joy Sonkar M Joshi	"	Broker, 31 Anantwadi Rd, Bombay	"
2740	Shulcwar D O C	Narberham A Mehta	Jain	Chauptoti Road, Bombay	At a meeting of the Manag on 13 12 17 ing Council
2741	"	Vijaylal Narberham Mehta	"	"	"
2742	"	Mathurdas Morari	Hindu	Gopalok Gullu, Mulu Jetha Market, Bom	"
2743	Fort Bombay	Dr R Row M D	"	Cloth Merchant Gopalok Lane, Bom, No 2	"
2744	"	M H Kantawala, M A	"	Physician, Marine Lanes	"
2745	"	R G Horrieman	European	Trade, Umreth Kaira Dist	on 14 12 17
2746	"	Umar Sobhani	Musliman	Journalist, Bombay	"
2747	"	Chaitrabhag Nayardas Daybi	"	Merchant, Umar Manzil, Cuffee Parade	"
2748	Badges & Tickets issued on pro- duction of 2 cards from Dab	Sundar Panday	"	Merchant	"
2749	Satyendro Bosa	Devyabhar Kalyan Desai	"	"	"
2750	Money and form deposited with him	Khaya Mohamedan	"	"	"
2751	"	Roojibhai Jadhwarhar	Hindu Pstidar	Landholder, Vaso, Nadiad, Kaira	At a meeting of the Manag on 15 12 17
2752	"	Dalchand Hirchand	Jain Aryan	Contractor, Love Lane, Maygaon	ing Council held on 19 12 17
2753	"	Keshoo Balkrishna Joshi	"	"	"
2754	"	Ganesh Ram Chandra Sane	"	Merchant c/o Bombay National Union	"
2755	"	Hari Ganesh Phatak	"	Pleaser, Teacher, Moharaja Building 730, Girgaon Bombay	At a P M held on 19 12 17

2756	Govind Vyankatesh	"	Pleader, 735, Gurgaon Rd., Bombay	"	"
2757	Gopal Roop Gogati	"	Pleader, c/o D. D. Sathya, 735, Gurgaon Rd.	"	"
2758	Janardan Vaidya Marathe	"	Maharaja Building Gurgaon, Bombay	"	"
2759	Kashmath Narhar	"	Merchant, Moharaja Building, opposite Portuguese Church Gurgaon, Bombay	"	"
2760	Krishna Mohadesh Devkar	"	Merchant, 735, Gurgaon Road, Bombay	"	"
2761	Aganna Annappa	"	Writer, 735, Gurgaon Road, Bombay	"	on 19 12 17
2762	Dattatraya Vishnavadaya	"	Merchant,	"	"
2763	Yashwant Nilkanthe	"	Manager, c/o Diamond Soap Coy	"	"
2764	Chintaman Purusottam	"	Landlord Chumaly Taluka, Bagwadi	"	"
2765	Krishnay Benaras Bomanji	"	Painter, Boromhall Lane, Gurgaon	"	"
2766	Gopal Krishna Rayade	"	735, Gurgaon, Bombay	"	"
2767	Tapadas D. Sanghi	"	Landed Property, 12, Sadarshun Street	"	"
2768	Vehwantrod Vishnu Nene	"	Near Shek Hussain Shikarpur	"	"
2769	S. A. Akhter	"	Pleader, High Court, Bombay, No 4	"	"
2770	Balubhai P. Desai	"	Hirachand Building 136, Bhuleswar Road	"	"
2771	Motilal Lalobhai Marfatia	"	Broker, Chattrabhai Devharon, Vadgaodi	"	"
2772	Bhaay Karama	"	Merchant, Safi Bazar, Hyderabad	"	"
2773	Dayaram Hassaram	"	Merchant, Shahi Bazar, Hyderabad	"	"
2774	Wadhwanal Shewakram	"	Commission Agent, 20, Dalkeaswar Rd	"	"
2775	Girdharilal A. Parekh	"	Service, No 2, Kelewadi, Gurgaon, Bombay	"	"
2776	Ramram P. Kaladi	"	1021, Chandoad Kar's Lane, Nasik	"	"
2777	D. T. Athavale	"	136, Cavel Street, Bombay, No 2	"	"
2778	Vithal P. Ramani	"	Editor, " Hindras " Bombay	"	"
2779	Shankar L. G. Banker	"	Pleader, High Court, Sacktolly Palace,	"	"
2780	Bhulabhai J. Desai	"	Surat Nasipur	"	"
2781	Jethmal Persam	"	Kelewadi, Gurgaon, Bombay, No 4	"	"
2782	Dayalbee K. Desai	"	Actuary 331, Shanwar Peth, Poona City	"	"
2783	Sundar P. Kabadi	"	3, Walkeaswar Road Bombay	"	"
2784	Ganes Sadashiv Marathey	"	Iron Merchant 365, Adutwara Peth, Poona	"	"
2785	B. B. Joshi	"	Pearl Merchant, 540 Shanwar Peth Poona	"	"
2786	Bhondo Krishna Sathe, B. Sc	"	Gahagard, 77, Shukrawar, Poona City	"	"
2787	Trimbok Narayan Pandit, B. A	"	Merchant & Landholder, Erandal St., East	"	"
2788	Chintaman Vinayek Joghar	"	Khandesh	"	"
2789	Sheth Ramnath Hirralal Jogi	"	Merchant, Jalgon (East Khandesh)	"	"
2790	Jamnadas Jugulkishor	"	Teacher, near Municipal Office	"	"
2791	Gunhuxani	"		"	"

Serial No	Electorate	Names in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions	Caste, creed or race.	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full.	How and when elected.
2724	Bombay N Union	Sridhor Gonesh Deshpandey	Brahmin	Agriculture, Fremdol, East Chhunda, Bom	At a P M held on 19 12 17.
2725	"	Bhura Trintale Deshpandey	"	"	"
2726	Belgaon D O C	Gorenda Hanumant Kelkarni	"	Agriculturist, Jamakherund State, Belgaon	"
2727	"	Damodar R Chander Hatfal, L. M S	"	Natal Medl Practr, Jamkhundi Estate	"
2728	"	Vithal Visben Dalambe	"	Pleader, Mudhob, Belgaon	"
2729	"	Hanumant Srinivash Halval	"	Jamkhundi Estate	"
2730	Amhednagore D O C	Malchand Dawlatram	Hindu	Merchant, Adate Bazar, Ahmednagore	By the D O C on 20 12 17.
2731	"	Srinivash Norton Deshmukhya	"	Pleader, Shengoni, Dist Ahmednagore	"
2732	"	Dhondiram Sachiram	"	Merchant, Rhevgom, Ahmednagore	"
2733	"	Goyind Ramchandra	"	Pleader, Dahore Lane, Ahmednagore	"
2734	"	Dattatraya Vinayak Kulkarni	Brahmin	Landholder, Islampur, Satara	By Satara D C Committee on 28 11 17
2735	"	Gonesh Rao Kulkarni	"	Merchant, Koloda, Dist Satara	"
2736	Bombay N Union	Chunital Panju Bhai	"	"	At a Public Meeting held on 19 12 17
2737	"	Dr Madhob Myral Survatkar, M T O	Bacca Brahmin	Doctor, 149, Kalbadevi Rd, Bombay	"
2738	"	V S Jog	Brahmin	Pleader, Sub-Judge & Court, Pandhaby	"
2739	"	Joy Sonkor M Joshi	"	Broker, 31, Anantwadi Rd, Bombay	"
2740	Ehuleswar D O C	Narberham A Mehta	Jain	Chapou Road, Bombay	At a meeting of the Manag on 13 12 17.
2741	"	Vrajalak Narberham Mehta	"	"	"
2742	"	Mathurdas Morari	Hindu	Gopalok Guli, Mulji Jetha Market, Bom	"
2743	Fort Bombay	Dr R Row, M D	"	Cloth Merchant, Gopalok Lane, Bom, No 2	"
2744	"	M H Kantawala, M A	"	Physician, Marine Lines	"
2745	"	B G Horricman	"	Trade, Umreth, Kaira Dist	on 14 12 17
2746	"	Umar Sobhani	European	Journalist, Bombay	"
2747	Badges & Tickets issued on pro	Chatrabhag Nayandas Daybi	Musliman	Merchant, Umar Manzil, Caffee Parade	"
2748	duction of 2 cards from Babu	Sundar Pandey	"	Merchant	"
2749	Satyendro Bose	Dayabhai Kalyan Dasai	"	"	"
2750	Money and form deposited with him	KhaJa Mohamedan	"	"	"
2751	"	Roojibhai Ishwarbhai	Hindu Patidar	Landholder, Vaso, Nadiad, Kaira	"
2752	"	Dalchand Hirachand	Jain Aryan	Contractor, Love Lane, Maygaon	"
2753	"	Kesho Balkrishna Joshi	"	"	"
2754	"	Ganesh Ram Chandra Sane	Brahmin	Merchant, c/o Bombay National Union	At a meeting of the Manag on 15 12 17
2755	"	Hari Ganesh Phatak	"	Pleader, Teacher, Moharaja Building, 730, Gargoon,	At a P. M held on 19 12 17

2832	"	Ganesh Chaudhary	"	Clerk, Electric Supply Corporation Karachi	At a Public Meeting held under the Karachi Dist. O on 14 12 17
2833	Bombay	Gopin Gopal Hwalder	Brahmin	Pleader	Byapur Dist Congress on 26 12 17
2834		Ghansham Vaikunth Wagh	"	Merchant c/o G G Havalder, Pleader, Byapur	"
2835		Kuberdas Hargabandas	Jain	Merchant, Bombay	At Gujarat Sava on 20 12 17
2836		Ghelaabhai M. Shah	"	Merchant Sandhurst Rd, Bombay	At a meeting of the Managing Council on 12 12 17
2837		Chumanlal Chumal	Hindu	Merchant, Nagri Chudhar St Ahmedabad	At a meeting held on 11 12 17
2838		Manilal Harilal Satyavadi	Hindu	Merchant, Gusanparek a Pole, Ahmedabad	"
2839		Nandlal Shubhal Satyavadi	"	The Gujarat Spg & Wvg & Co, Ltd, Ram pur P O	"
2840		Arashnaji Pravaakar Khadikar, B A	Brahmin	Journalist Narayan Peth Munjaba s Lane, Poona City	on 21 12 17
2841		Anant Vasudeo Phadnis	"	Landlord, 42, Budhawar (Bombay), Poona City	"
2842		Miss Shrinati Purihattambhai	Jain	Private Study, c/o Seth Lalbhai Princess Street, Bombay	At a Public Meeting on 19 12 17
2843		Ram Lal Harilal Bhagat	Hindu	Law Student c/o Sheth L Bhai, D Bhai, Princess Street Bombay	At a meeting of the Managing Council held on 13 12 17
2844		Kasturbhai Lalbhai Seth	Jain	Mill Agent, "	"
2845		Mrs Turlabai Kasturbhai Lalbhai	"	"	"
2846		Miss Lilavati Lalbhai	"	Home Studies Merchant	At a Public Meeting on 19 12 17
2847		Miss Leela Purihattambhai	"	"	At a meeting of the Managing Council held on 13 12 17
2848		Mrs Manekbai	"	"	At a meeting on 6 12 17
2849		Noor Ismaili Kanthawala	Mahomedan	Merchant c/o G V Payatoni, Pleader, High Court, Dharwar	"
2850		Abdul Tayab Ismaili Musketti	"	"	"
2851		Parbhudas Hirachand	Hindu	Merchant c/o Dwarika Das Jogomohan & Co Bombay	on 11 12 17
2852		Valabhdas Tribhanandas	Hindu	Merchant Dwarikadas & Co Bombay	"
2853		Varjeandas Veli Dhanakes	Jain	Merchant Kharik Bazar Bombay, No 3	"
2854		Madhandas Makani	Hindu	Merchant c/o Keshon Lal Broa & Co, Alice Building Hornby Rd, Bombay	At a Council Meeting on 13 12 17
2855		Chhatralal Jeta-shuber Jetti	Brahmin	Merchant, Morvi	At a meeting of the Coal Merchants Assn on 20 12 17
2856		Kailas Dayaram Dave	Jain	Merchant Morvi (Katiawar)	"
2857		Vijai Gangaji Mahesary	"	Estate Broker Jathamala House, Mandai, Bombay	At a meeting of the Managing Council held on 17 12 17
2858		Khemchand N Mahiani	Hindu	Merchant, Akal Bhooja L Hyd bad Sind	At a meeting on 3 12 17
2859		Ithai Bulchand Kundamal	"	Merchant Mall Bazar, Hyderabad	"
2860		Mangharan Khemchand	"	Merchant, Akal Bhooja Lane, Hyderabad	"
2861		Sobhraj T Mahiani	"	Merchant	"
2862		Devchand Dharamshi Shethia	Lohana	Merchant Khoja s Building Mandai	"
2863		Shrinivas Acharia	Brahmin	Banker and Merchant, International Stores, Fort, Bombay	At a meeting of the Managing Council on 5 12 17
2864		Vishandas Manghmal Vadmanu	Hindu	"	on 14 12 17

Serial No.	Electorate.	Name in full of Delegates with all titles honorary or scholastic distinctions.	Caste, creed or race.	Profession calling occupation and address in full	How and when elected.
2792	Poona D C C	Dattatraya Sokharam	Arya Khatriya Jain	Service, 3847, Shukrawar Peth, Sholapur	At a M of the M naging Council on 13 12 17
2793	Bombay National Union	Dabyabhai Hemchand		Silk Merchant, Lash Manzangh Building	
2794	Shulbharwar D C C	Hiralal Amratlal Shah B A		Mongaldas Market 4th Lane, Bom, No 2	
2795	Bombay P C C	M R Jayakar, M A, LL B	Brahmin Jain	Bar-at-Law 399, Thakurwar Bom, No 2	At a M of the Bom P C C on 19 12 17
2796	Nashik P C C	Ragunath Hari Gadri		Pleaser Nasik Aditwar Peth	
2797	Bombay National Union	Mrs Hiralal Amratlal Shah		Mongaldas Market, Bombay, No 2	
2798	Guzrat Sava	Harakchand R. Mandar	Hindu	Merchant, 27/1, Armenian Street, Calcutta	At a Public Meeting on 3 12 17.
2799		Vasraj Desai	Brahmin	Merchant Gurgum, Bombay	
2800		Dumodar J Thehta	Hindu Bania	Merchant (Kattwar) Thampal	
2801		Kundomal Moolchand	Lohana	Merchant c/o Mulehand Choithram	At a M of the Managing Council on 13 12 17
2802	Hyderabad Sind	Carmanand Gopalidas	Bhatia	Merchant Rowland Road	
2803	Poona P C C	Lasmubai Trakundas	Brahmin	Pleaser Maruthi Galli, Belgum	
2804	Belgaum D C C	Krishnay Nilkanth Karguppi	Bhatia	Merchant, 10, Gurgaon Back Road (Bom)	At a Public Meeting on 14 12 17
2805	Bombay Fort D C C	Nathradas Khumji	Bhora Hindu	Shipowner Belgum	
2806	Bombay Fort D C C	Sabbhai Tyabali	"	Wife of D G Thaker Esq, Solicitor, Bom	
2807		Mrs Dharamsay J Thaker	"	Merchant, Mithadar, Karachi	At a Public Meeting on 3 12 17
2808	Karachi D C C	M Nichumal Rewachand	Mahomedan	Merchant 2 Jannagore 2nd Lane	
2809	Hyderabad C C	M A Latif	Bhatia	Broker, 24 Mangesh Senoo St, Fort	
2810	Guzrat Sava	Dwarakadas Jamuadas	Brahmin	Coal Merchant Champagali, Bombay	At a Public Meeting on 11 12 17
2811	Bombay	Bhawanji Sanfer	Hindu	Merchant Old Hospital Hyderabad, Sind	
2812	Hyderabad D C C	Bhasekhray Khubchand	"	Merchant, 4 Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay	
2813	Bombay D C C	Labbhazkar Patisankar	Bania	Managing Clerk, Katha Bazar, Mandau	At a meeting of the Managing Council on 13 12 17
2814	Mandau D C C	Jethabhai Anandji Master	Brahmin	Teacher, Sumardeshgully	
2815		R S Parthvulcar	"	351, Sarwar Peth, Poona City	
2816		Narayansadashwa, B Sc, P T S	"	Teacher	At a Public Meeting by the Dist. C Committee on 9 12 17
2817		Ramraleshha Brahmachari	"	Service Belgum	
2818		V S Phatac	"	Sharaff D Jeweller Mithadar Carachi City	
2819	Sind	Lotoomal Volabdas Sharaff	Hindu	Merchant New Faiz Hussain Building	At a Public Meeting on 25 12 17
2820	"	H D Marwala	"	the House No 1 Serai Quarter	
2821	"	Lalchand Fottechand Gunrajai	"	Merchant, Khatta Karachi	

2312	"	Ganchand Khosaldas	"	Clerk Electric Supply Corporation Karachi	At a Public Meeting held under the Karachi Dist. O C	on 14 12 17
2313	Bombay	Gopin Gopal Hwalidar	Brahmin	Pleader	Byapur Dist Congress	on 20 12 17
2314	"	Ghanam Venkunt Wagb	"	Merchant, c/o G G Havaldar, Pleader, Byapur	"	"
2315	"	Kuberdas Hargabandas	Jain	Merchant, Bombay	At Gujarat Sava	on 20-12 17
2316	"	Ghelaabhai M Bhab	"	Merchant, Sandhurst Rd, Bombay	At a meeting of the Managing Council	on 12 12 17
2317	"	Chumamal Chummal	Hindu	Merchant, Nagri Chudhar St, Ahmedabad	At a meeting held	on 11 12 17
2318	"	Mamul Harlal Satyavadi	"	Merchant, Gusanparek a Pole, Ahmedabad	"	"
2319	"	Nandlal Shublal Satyavadi	"	The Gujarat Spg & Wvg & Co, Ltd, Ram pur P O	"	"
2320	"	Krishnaji Pravakar Khadilkar, B A	Brahmin	Journalist Narayon Peth Munjaba s Lane, Poona City	"	on 21 12 17
2321	"	Anant Vasudeo Phadnis	"	Landlord, 42, Budhawar (Bombay), Poona City	"	"
2322	"	Miss Sbrimati Purshattambhai	Jain	Private Study, c/o Seth Lalbhai, Princess Street, Bombay	At a Public Meeting	on 19 12 17
2323	"	Ramul Harlal Bhagat	Hindu	Law Student, c/o Sheth L. Bhai, D Bhai, Princess Street Bombay	At a meeting of the Managing Council held	on 13 12 17
2324	"	Kasturbhai Lalbhai Seth	"	Mill Agent, "	"	"
2325	"	Mrs Turlabai Kasturbhai Lalbhai	"	Home Studies	"	"
2326	"	Miss Ilavati Lalbhai	"	Merchant	At a Public Meeting	on 19 12 17
2327	"	Miss Leila Purshottambhai	"	"	At a meeting of the Managing Council held	on 13 12 17
2328	"	Mrs. Manekbai	"	"	At a meeting	on 6 12 17
2329	"	Noor Ismailji Kanthawala	Mahomedan	Merchant c/o G V Tayatoni, Pleader, High Court, Dharwar	"	"
2330	"	Abdul Tayab Ismailji Munketi	"	"	"	"
2331	"	Parbhudas Hirachand	"	Merchant c/o Dwarika Das Jogomohan & Co Bombay	"	on 11 12 17
2332	"	Yalabhdas Tribhanandas	Hindu	Merchant Dwarikadas & Co Bombay	"	"
2333	"	Varjevandas Veli Dhankee	Hindu Panja	Merchant Khark Bazar Bombay, No 3	"	"
2334	"	Madhandas Makani	Jain	Merchant c/o Keabon Tal Bros & Co, Alice Building Hornby Rd, Bombay	At a Council Meeting	on 12 12 17
2335	"	Chhatralal Jetashuber Jeni	Hindu	Merchant Morvi	At a meeting of the Coal Merchants Assn	on 20 12 17
2336	"	Kailas Dayaram Dave	"	Merchant Morvi (Katiawar)	"	"
2337	"	Vijay Gangaji Mahisary	Jain	Insto Broker Jathamala House, Mandar, Bombay	At a meeting of the Managing Council held	on 17 12-17
2338	"	Khemchand N Mahiani	"	Merchant, Akal Bhoonja L Hyd bad Sind	At a meeting	on 3 12 17
2339	"	Ilusi Bulchand Kundamal	Hindu	Merchant, Mall Bazar Hyderabad	"	"
2340	"	Mangharan Khemchand	"	Merchant, Akal Bhoonja Lane, Hyderabad	"	"
2341	"	Soliraj T. Mahajan	"	Merchant	"	"
2342	"	Dereband Dharamaji Shethis	"	Merchant Khoja s Building Mandar	"	"
2343	"	Shrinivas Chharya	"	Merchant Khoja s Building Mandar	"	"
2344	"	Vishudas Manghmal Vadmani	"	Banker and Merchant International Stores, Fort, Bombay	At a meeting of the Managing Council	on 5 12 17
2345	"	"	"	"	"	"
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Serial No.	Electorate	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions	Caste, creed or race.	Profession, calling occupation and address in full	How and when elected.
2855		Hargobandas Ambaram	Hindu	Merchant, Tank Bender, Bombay	At a meeting of the Managing Council held on 15 12 17
2856		K. A. Virji	" Bhatia	Merchant, Mint Rd., Fort	on 16 12 17,
2857	Sind	Bhagwanji Dev Shanker	Hindu Brahmin	Merchant, Bombay	on 3 12 17.
2858		Gordhandas Thakerecy	Bhatia		"
2859	Bombay	Jamnadas Murari	Mohamedan	Merchant, 11, Armenian St., Calcutta	"
2860	"	T. I. Kanthawala	Brahmin	Merchant, H. Ct. Pleader, Dharowar	"
2861		Jhumakhermji Acharya	"	Merchant & Contr. Rajkot (Katiwara)	on 5 12 17
2862		Jethil Primbhar Shukla	Hindu	Merchant, c/o Model Dary, Ahmedabad	on 20-11 17
2863		Narrottamdas V. Patel	"	Merchant, c/o Model Dary, Ahmedabad	on 11 12 17.
2864		Desabhoi S. Patel	"	Merchant near Tank No 1, Hy bad, Sind	on 3 12-17
2865	Sind	Jopandas Sirandas	"	Pleader, Nadad Dist. Kara	on 19 12 17
2866		52 Lalubhai Bhikabhai Patel	"	Merchant, Model Dary, Ahmedabad	on 11 12 17
2867		53 Dukabdas	"		"
2868		Lalchar	"		"
2869	Guzerat Sabha	Dwarakadas Handar	Jain	Merchant, Bombay Ahmedabad	At a Public Meeting on 19 12 17 under the presidency of Dr. Erulkar, M.D.
2870	Bombay National Union	Hirachand Lallachand Shah		Merchant, Maradi Bazar, c/o Poonam Chand Ram Chand	"
2871		Jivabhai Bhelabhai Patel	Hindu	Amritwadi G. Back Road, Bombay	"
2872	"	Vaikutlhal Pavatsbhanter Vakil	"	Girgawa, Bombay	"
2873	"	Vrajal Madhudas Shah	"	Mint Road Bombay	"
2874	"	Ramprasad Nathubhai Mehta	"	Merchant Bhatia Mohajon Gadi, Kalvadevi Road Bombay	"
2875		R. G. Merasani	"	Bar at Law, 70, Medow Street, Fort, Bom	By the Council Meeting of the Bombay Assoc on 17 12 17
2876	"	Bhimji Janji Mookunji	"	Merchant 251, Hornby Road Bombay	on 19 12 17
2877	"	Ambalal Motilal Patel	"	Private Service, 34, Panalal Terrace, Grant Road Bombay	At a meeting held
2878	"	Keshavlal Pranjivandas Kollari	Broker	Medi St. Fort, Bombay	"
2879	"	Nagandas Valaldas Muchand	Hindu	25, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay	"
2880	"	Tulsidas Vasari	"	Hornby Road, Bombay	"
2881	"	Surendra H. Daru	"	Service, 145, Amritawadi, Gurgawn, Bom	"
2882	"	Mubaj Kushandas Badari	Bhatia	Merchant, 70, Appollo Street, Fort, Bom	"
2883	"	Chhototoe Muchand Chotsey	Hindu	Broker 3rd Bhatiwada Ram Chhodidas Valabhai House, Bombay	"
2884	Elys Con	Purshotum Juan Theku	Bhatia	Merchant, Lakhsaver Choulk, O. Mandri	At Public Meeting held on 3 12 17
2885	Dist Con	Seth Meghji Ranchordas Topram	"	Merchant, 50 Ezra Street, Calcutta	"
2886	D Con Con	Jivabhai Patel	Hindu	" Model Dairy Farm, Am bad	At a meeting on 11 12 17
2887	Guzerat Sabha	Narandas Mulchand	"	Narayan Das & Co Antomobli Engineers Camp Karachi	At a Public Meeting held under K. D. C. U on 4 12 17

Year	Association	President	Secretary	Members	Address	Meeting	Date
1937	Narsingpur Dist C O	Choudhury Khubechand	..	Agarwalla Dandia	Landlord and Banker, Narsingpur	At a P M of the D. O C	On 13 12 17.
1938	Ahmednagar Dist C O	Chun Lal Faizmal	.	Jain	Merchant, Dambori, Ahmednagar	"	on 20 12 17.
1939	Thana Subdivi Dist C O	Rao Bahadur C V Vaidya	M A, LL B	Hindu Brahmin	Landlord, Kalyan, Dist Thana .	"	on 24 12 17
1940	Thana Dist C. C	Chhotu Lal R Shroff	B A, LL B	Bania Brahmin	Money lender	"	on 25 11 17
1941	Thana Dist C. C	Dinker Krishna Bankwar	B A, LL B	Maharashtra.	Pleader, Multai, Dist Betul, C P	"	on 22 12 17.
1942	Ahmednagar Dist C O	Dattatraya Gangadhar Namoshi	B A, LL B	Hindu Aryan	Pleader, Multai, Betul	At a Public Meeting	on 20 12 17.
1943	Khandesh Zilla Shabha, Dhola.	Dhundiraj Narhar Deshmukhya	.	Brahmin	Landlord, Pathardi, Ahmednagar	"	"
1944	"	Vinayak Govind Bhude	.	Brahmin	Pleader, Amalner, Last Khandesh	"	"
1945	"	Vyanktesh Vasudeo	.	"	Landlord and Sawker, Dist East Khandesh	"	"
1946	"	Vyayak Narayon Ghate	.	Brahmin Aryan	Pleader, Chalisgaon, Dist East Khandesh	"	"
1947	Bombay National Union	Venkotrao Sheshgiri Holkar	.	Saraswat	Pleader, N Kanara, Sirsi	"	on 19 12 17
1948	Thana Dist C O	Yashudeo Parsharam Ketker	.	Chitpawan Brahmin	Agriculture, Bivali Ratwagiri	"	on 25 11 17.
1949	"	V D Jogalekar	.	Brahmin	Pleader, Thana (Bombay Presidency)	"	"
1950	"	V H Dongre	.	Jain	Jeweller No 402, Upper Chitpur Road	"	on 19 12 17
1951	Bombay National Union	Vrojilal Keshavlal Mehta	.	Brahmin	Journalist, Mukundras Dadarkar's Chawl	"	"
1952	"	Vaman Malher Joshi	.	"	Pleader, Chikodi, Bellaur, Bombay	"	"
1953	"	V R Majhi B A, LL B	.	Saraswat	Girgaon, Bombay	"	"
1954	"	V V Wagh	.	Guzrat Brahmin	Agriculture, Rajen Villa, Ahbag, Dist Kolaba	"	"
1955	"	Yeshvantrao Govind Gurjar	.	Brahmin	Pleader, Belgaum Bombay	"	"
1956	"	Rajaram Appaji Kelker, B A LL B	.	"	Medical, Tribhuban Terraces, Bombay	"	"
1957	"	R H Bhadshankar, M A, M D	.	Hindu	Jeweller, 402, Upper Chitpur Road	"	"
1958	"	Rasiklal Rotanlal Mehta	.	"	Javeri Bazar, Bombay, No 2	At a meeting	on 13-12 17.
1959	Belgaum Dist C O	Rerashankar Jagjwan	.	Brahmin	Pleader Gokak, Belgaum	"	On 19 12 17
1960	Bombay National Union	Ram Chandra Narayon	.	"	Medical Practitioner, 159, Budhawar Peth, Poona City	"	On 20 12 17
1961	"	Rango Govind Anklhi	.	"	Belgaum, Govdhalgalli, House No 3300B	"	On 19 12 17
1962	Poona Dist C O	R B Naik M C P S, L M S	.	Inamdar	Home Rule Worker, Indian Home Rule League, Poona City	"	"
1963	Bombay National Union.	Ram Chandra Narsingha Deshpande	.	Brahmin	Pleader, Chikodi, Belgaum, Bombay	"	"
1964	"	Chandurkar	.	"	Silk Merchant, Yeola (Nasik)	"	"
1965	"	Sitaram Vishnu Laht	.	"	Pleader, Yeola, Nasik Dist, D M Ry	"	"
1966	"	S V Kulkarni	.	"	" Simur District, Nasik	"	"
1967	"	Shankor Gopesh Zende	.	"	"	"	"
1968	"	Shankor Dhundiraj Wagh	.	"	"	"	"
1969	"	S A Deshpande	.	"	"	"	"

2016	Varnagpur Dist. G. C.	Pan hit Venak Rao ..	..	..	Maharata Brahmin	Landlord, Karchi, (Narsingpur)	On 12 12 17
2019	Khandesh Zilla Bhabha	Vinayak Vashar Barve, B A, LL B	..	..	Brahmin	Pleader, Dhulia, West Khandesh	On 20 12 17.
2020	Tilana Subd. vol. G. Com.	V P Achwal ..	...	...	"	" Kalyan, Dist Thana	On 21 11 17
2021	"	V V Dandekar, B A, LL B	..	..	"	Pleader and Agriculturist, Palghar, Dist Thana	On 23 11 17.
2022	Tombay's Union	Pandurang Martind	..	..	"	Chandorkor, L M T, Historical Researcher, Jalgaon, East Khandesh	On 19-12 17.
2023	Ahmednagar Dist. G. C.	Punam Chani Navalmal	..	..	Jat	Merchant, Bhilgaon, Sirur, Dist Nagar	On 20 12 17.
2024	"	Dr P M Sagarbi, L R C P, L R C S (1 day), L. I., P S	..	..	Hindu	Medical Practitioner and Honey Principal, Ayurvedic Vidyalya, Ghumare Galli, Ahmednagar	"
2025	Thana Subdral C. C.	P N Dehnan las, E S A	..	..	"	Pleader, Shirgaon, Ahmednagar	On 21 11 17.
2026	"	P V Mohapin	..	..	Brahmin	Merchant and Honey Secretary, Thana Shivdial G C and Indian Home Rule League Thana Dist, Branch Kalyan	On 13 12 17.
2027	Shelwar D. C. C.	Pranawan Purushottom las	..	..	Bani	Merchant c/o Damodaras Prapibandas, Vadi Bazar Mandar Bombay, No 3	On 29 11 17.
2028	Dist. G. C.	Ram Charanlal alias Ramlal Raj Vaidya	..	..	Brahmin	Jan owner and Pleader a Clerk, Khandwa	On 20 12 17.
2029	Satara D C C	Ram Chandra Gonesh	..	..	"	Pleader, Satarg, City and District	"
2030	Ahmednagar D C C	Hoghunath Pandurang karanlikor	..	..	"	"	On 20 12 17.
2031	"	Ram Chin tra Balwant Radwa	..	..	"	Landlord, Mandargon, Ahmednagar	On 22 12 17.
2032	Nasik Dist. C. C.	R G Kashikar	..	..	"	Pleader, Malegaon Nasik	On 2 12 17.
2033	Shirgaon D C C	R V Gurtar, L T M, A M S T	..	..	Hindu	Business 3M, Lammington Road Bombay	On 20 12 17.
2034	Shirgaon D C C	S R Kharur	..	..	Brahmin	Pleader Bagalkot, Bijapur	On 2 12 17.
2035	Poona Dist. C. C.	Sulatan keshava Damle B A, LL B	..	..	"	Badashiv Peth, Poona City	On 20 12 17.
2036	Shirgaon D C C	Shrinivas Rao, V Kowjisai, B A, LL B	..	..	"	Pleader, Bijapur	On 2 12 17.
2037	Nasik Dist. C. C.	Soth Tulshi Ram	..	..	Palwal Brahmin	Banker Gadarewa Dist Narsingpur	On 13 12 17
2038	"	Soth Bhimraji	..	..	"	Banker, Sen lertana, P O, Amrothi Dist, Berar	"
2039	"	S G Telang, B A	..	..	Brahmin	Malenar Barman P O, Narsingpur	"
2040	"	Soth Dalchan I	..	..	"	Landlord A Banker, Chawarpatha P O, Narsingpur	"
2041	Ahmednagar Dist. C. C.	Shankar G. J. M. I. de	..	..	"	Pleader and Hvy Secy, P Funl Com	On 20 12 17.
2042	P. M. N. Union	D V Shinde	..	..	Hindu	mitter Anandi Bazar Ahmednagar	"
2043	Ahmednagar Dist. C. C.	D R Ganfhi	..	..	Vaishya	Libro Artist Gujar Galli Ahmednagar	On 19 12 17
2044	"	D. J. Sitarman Deshmukh, B A	..	..	Brahmin	61, Melow Street, Bombay	On 20-12 17.
2045	Poona Dist. C. C.	G S Paleule, L M S, L. H M S	..	..	"	Merchant, Ahmednagar, Navi Peth	On 22 12 17
2046	Poona Union	Govind Morebhar Gokhalo	..	..	"	Trade, Bhayudar (Thana)	On 19 12 17.
2047	"	G. J. Pan lertang Seth	..	..	"	Engineer, Pen, Dist Kolaba	On 19 12 17.

Serial No.	First name	Names in full of Descriptive with all titles, honorary or symbolic distinctions.	Caste, creed or race.	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full.	How and when elected.
2009	Shri. Narayan Deshpande	...	Brahmin	Pleader, Gokak Belgaum	On 13-12-17
2010	R. A. Joshi	...	Hindoo	Jyotsna, District Nank	By the Ratnagiri D. C. C. on 20-12-17.
2011	Shri. Narayan Deshpande	...	Brahmin	Shri. P. O., West Khandesh	At a meeting held on 20-12-17.
2012	Shri. Narayan Deshpande	...	Jain	Jeweller, 402, Upper Chitpur Road, c/o Thakur Lal Hirji Lal & Co., Calcutta.	On 19-12-17
2013	Shri. Narayan Deshpande	...	Chitpawan Brahmin	Proprietor, N. V. Vaidya & Co., Gurgaon	"
2014	Shri. Narayan Deshpande	...	Kayastha	Landlord, Pen, Kolaba District	"
2015	Shri. Narayan Deshpande	...	Hindoo	Landlord, Pen, Kolaba (Bombay)	"
2016	Shri. Narayan Deshpande	...	Brahmin	Landholder, Pen, Kolaba (Bombay)	"
2017	Shri. Narayan Deshpande	...	Brahmin	Proprietor, Sargurh, Bombay, No. 2	On 19-12-17.
2018	Shri. Narayan Deshpande	...	Brahmin	Merchant, Sangli	On 19-12-17.
2019	Shri. Narayan Deshpande	...	Hindoo	Pleader, Pen, Dist. Kolaba (Bombay)	"
2020	Shri. Narayan Deshpande	...	Brahmin	Landholder, Gokak, Belgaum	"
2021	Shri. Narayan Deshpande	...	Lohana Hindoo	Building Contractor, Kalyan, Manraj	"
2022	Shri. Narayan Deshpande	...	Brahmin	House, Kolhat Lane, Bombay	On 6-12-17.
2023	Shri. Narayan Deshpande	...	Brahmin	Agriculture, Belgaum	On 20-12-17.
2024	Shri. Narayan Deshpande	...	Brahmin Aryan	Merchant, Sukrawar Peth, Poona	On 19-12-17.
2025	Shri. Narayan Deshpande	...	Brahmin	755, Gurgaon, Bombay	On 20-12-17.
2026	Shri. Narayan Deshpande	...	"	Service, c/o Poona Saranyam Sabha, Poona City	On 28-11-17
2027	Shri. Narayan Deshpande	...	"	Cloth Merchant and Landholder, Wai, Satara District.	On 9-12-17
2028	Shri. Narayan Deshpande	...	Khetri	Broker, 423, Dalkeith Road, M. Hill, Bombay	On 31-11-17
2029	Shri. Narayan Deshpande	...	Hindoo	Agriculturist and Merchant, Poona	On 34-11-17
2030	Shri. Narayan Deshpande	...	Brahmin	Hony Magistrate and President, Municipality, Thana District	On 12-12-17.
2031	Shri. Narayan Deshpande	...	Hindoo	Merchant, Malaram, District Nank	By the I. O. C.
2032	Shri. Narayan Deshpande	...	Brahmin Hindoo	Gurgaon, c/o A. G. Sathaya, Pleader	On 20-12-17.
2033	Shri. Narayan Deshpande	...	Brahmin	Pleader, 207, Narayon Peth, Poona City	"
2034	Shri. Narayan Deshpande	...	Brahmin	Printer and Publisher, Chitra Shala Press, Poona City	On 10-12-17
2035	Shri. Narayan Deshpande	...	Maratha Aryan	Agriculturist, Belgaum, B. M. C.	On 10-12-17
2036	Shri. Narayan Deshpande	...	Brahmin	Leader, High Court, Ahmednagar, Anandil	On 10-12-17

2018	Narindrar Pat. U. C.	Panik Venak Rao	Maharaja Brahmin	Landlord, Karchi, (Narsingpur)	On 12-12-17.
2019	Kandash 7/12 Bhabha	Vinayak Nishar Barve, B A, LL B	Brahmin	Pleader, Dhulia, West Khandesh	On 20-12-17.
2020	Thana Sald val U. Com.	V P Achwal	"	" Kalyan, Dist Thana	On 24-11-17
2021	"	V V Dandekar, B A, LL B	"	Pleader and Agriculturist, Palghar, Dist Thana	On 25-11-17.
2022	Combs N Union	Pandurang Martand	"	Chandorkor, L. M. T. Historical Researcher, Jalgaon, East Khandesh	On 19-12-17.
2023	Ahmednagar Dist. U. C.	Punam Chand Navalmal	Jan	Merchant, Jalgaon, Sirur, Dist Nagar	On 20-12-17
2024	"	Dr P M Sajatibi, L R C P, L R C S (H. dist), L. F., P. S.	Hindu	Medical Practitioner and Hony Principal, Ayurvedic Vidyalaya, Ghumare Galli, Ahmednagar	"
2025	Thana Noldral C. C.	P N Deshpande, P S A	"	Pleader, Shirgaon Ahmednagar	On 24-11-17
2026	"	P V Mohajan	Brahmin	Mercant and Hony Secretary, Thana Sub Division C C and Indian Home Rule League, Thana Dist, Branch Kalyan	On 13-12-17.
2027	Shahapur D. C. C.	Pranawan Purushottam Das	Bania	Merchant c/o Damodar Das Pranyabardas, Modi Bazar, Mendar, Bombay, No 3	On 28-11-17.
2028	D. C. C. C.	Ram Charanlal alias Ramlal Raj Vaidya	Brahmin	Land owner and Pleader a Clerk, Khandwa	On 20-12-17.
2029	Satara D. C. C.	Ram Chandra Goneth	"	Pleader, Satara, City and District	On 22-12-17.
2030	Ahmednagar D. C. C.	Ram Chintra Balwant Bhide	"	Landlord, Mandargaoon, Ahmednagar	On 20-12-17.
2031	Nashik Dist. C. C.	R. G. Kashikar	"	Pleader Malegaon, Nashik	On 22-12-17.
2032	Waran D. C. C.	R V Gujar L. T. M., A M S T	Hindu	Business M Laitington Road, Bombay	On 2-12-17.
2033	Waran D. C. C.	S R Kirur	Brahmin	Pleader, Bagalkot, Bijapur	On 20-12-17.
2034	Waran D. C. C.	Prataram Keshava Damle B A, LL B	"	Pleader, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City	On 2-12-17.
2035	Waran D. C. C.	Prataram Keshava Damle B A, LL B	"	Banker, Bijapur	On 2-12-17.
2036	Waran D. C. C.	Seth Tulshi Ram	Paliwal Brahmin	Banker, Gadharwara Dist Narsingpur	On 13-12-17
2037	"	Seth Bhimrajji	"	Banker, Sanderjona, P O, Amraoti Dist, Berar	"
2038	"	S G Telang, B A	Brahmin	Malguar Barman P O, Narsingpur	"
2039	"	Seth Dabhanj	"	Landlord & Banker, Chawarpatha P O, Narsingpur	"
2040	Ahmednagar Dist. C. C.	Shankar Gopal Pule	"	Pleader and Hony Secy P Fund Com	On 20-12-17
2041	"	D V Sangle	"	Mitter Anandi Bazar Ahmednagar	"
2042	Waran D. C. C.	D B Ganbhi	Hindu	Photo Artist Gajjar Galli Ahmednagar	On 10-12-17.
2043	Waran D. C. C.	Gopal Pratam Debmukhaya	Wahya	C. Medow Street Bombay	On 20-12-17.
2044	Waran D. C. C.	G S Patule, L. M. S. L. H. M. S.	Brahmin	Merchant, Ahmednagar, Navi Peth	On 22-12-17
2045	Waran D. C. C.	Govind Morethwar Gadhale	"	Medl Practr, 11 Budhawar Peth, Poona C	On 22-12-17
2046	Waran D. C. C.	G. Lal Pandurang Sethi	"	Trader, Bhaljadar (Thana)	On 19-12-17.
2047	"	"	"	Engineer, Pen, Dist Kolaba	"

3078	Poona D C C	Varadaba Chintaram Kelkar, B A, LL B	Brahmin Aryan	Journalist, 480, Narayan Peth, Pomar	At a meeting of the Dist Congress Committee	on 20 12 17
3079	Bombay Union	Hira Lal Hargovandas Shiswandas	Hindu	Salesman of the Kastbrook Chand Mill, 12, Panchayatswadi, Bhuleswar, Bombay	At a Public Meeting held	on 19-12-17
3080	Ahmednagar Dist. C. C.	Kundawmal Sobhechand	Oswal Jain	Pleader, Secretary Punjrapole, Ahmednagar, Kapad Bazar	"	on 20 12 17
3081	Bijapur Dist. C. C.	Krishnarao G Ajrikar, B A, LL B	Brahmin	Pleader, Bijapur	At a meeting of the Dist Congress Committee held	on 2 12 17
3082	Con Meeting	Kbhuoj Tepak Rayamangga		Kandewadi Radhakrishna Chawh	At a meeting of the Managing Council	on 12 12 17
3083	Gurgaon C C M			District Pleader	At a Public Meeting of the Dist. C. C. at Islampur	on 28-11-17
3084	Satara	Lakshman Yeshwant Deshpande	Brahmin		At a Public Meeting held	on 20-12-17
3085	Ahmednagar Dist. C. C.	Laxman Primbak Parnaik	Brahmin Aryan	Merchant Ahmednagar	At a meeting of the Council	on 13 12 17.
3086	Bhuleswar Dist. C. C. Meeting.	Laxmidas Trebhiwanddas	Bania Hindu	Merchant c/o Mr Motilal Kalabhy 73, Kithalwadi, Bombay	At a meeting of the Dist Congress Committee	on 12 12 17
3087	Bombay C C, Nasik	L. V Popbalo	Brahmin Hindu	Merchant, Vailegan (Nasik Dist.)	At a meeting of the Managing Council	on 12 12 17
3088	Gurgaon D C C	Mansukhlal Ranji Chaimubta	Jain Bania	Jeweller Laxmi Bhuan, Sandharst Road, Bombay No 4	At a meeting of the D O C	on 20 12 17
3089	Ahmednagar Dist. C. C.	Mohalev Panjurang Ankhellar	Brahmin	Pleader and Merchant Bombay	At a Public Meeting held	on 19 12 17
3090	Bombay Union	Mohalev Ganga lhar Dhomankar	Brahmin	Merchant, A Mohun, District Thana	At a meeting of the Com	on 20 12 17
3091	Thana Subbival	M R Runado	Hindu Brahmin	Pleader Kalyan District Thana	At a Public Meeting held	on 24 11 17
3092	Bombay Union	Narayan Krishnat		Agriculture Bhayandar District Thana	"	on 19 12 17
3093	Satara D C C	Narayan Balwant Waleker	Davadas Brahmin	Shroff Satara	"	on 28 11 17
3094	Ahmednagar Dist. C. C.	Narayan Gopal Patankar B A, LL B	Oswal Jain	Pleader, Islampur (Dist. Satara)	"	on 20 12 17.
3095	Bombay Union	Narayanadas Herdal	Maharajah Brahmin	Merchant Ahmednagar Naurpath	At a General Meeting held	on 13 12 17
3096	Pune Union	Purkhattam Rao		Landlord Bti Port Barman	At a Public Meeting held	on 23 11 17.
3097	Bombay Union	Panjurang Keshab Shiralkar		Landholder Karad (of Satara)	At a M of the D C C.	on 2 12 17
3098	Pune Union	H. N. Pandurang Rao Dima B A, LL B		Pleader, Bapur	At a Public Meeting held	on 19 12 17
3099	Pune Union	Panjurang Vishnu Patankar		Pleader Gokak Dist Belgaum Presidency, Bombay	"	on 19 12 17.
3100	Pune Union	Pranballabh D	Hindu	Silver Ornament Merchant Bombay	"	on 11 12 17
3101	Pune Union	Prabha Shankar Harchan J Parekh	Brahmin	Merchant Rajkot (Kantigwara)	At a D C C Meeting	on 19 12 17
3102	Pune Union	Narayan Anthoni Asitaputra	Maharajah Brahmin	G Merchant Sathoo Peth Satara City	At a Public Meeting held	on 19 12 17
3103	Pune Union	Nathan al Shivanath Marwari		Art Photographer 9 Mohan Bldg, Bom, No 4	"	on 19 12 17
3104	Pune Union	N. V. Varkar		Teaching Hingure Poona City	At a meeting held	on 5 12 17.
3105	Pune Union	N. M. Athavale, M A		Pleader, Gokak, District Baljam		
3106	Pune Union	N. R. Kulkarni, B A, LL B				

3143	G D Shalade	Brahmin	Pleader, Chikodi, Belgaum, Bombay	On 20 12 17.
3143	D K Jhawe	"	Pleader, Dhuswadi, Thakurwar, Bom, 2	"
3144	Dahyabhai Hem Chand Shil	Jain	Suk Merchant 3rd Floor, Lali, Mansoon	"
3145	Dattatraya Narayan Vaidya	Brahmin	Native Physn, Shurpur, West Khandesh	On 20 12 17.
3146	Dattatraya Balvant Thatta, B A., LL B	"	Pleader, Yeola, Nasik	On 19 12 17.
3147	Dattatraya Ram Chandra, M A, B Sc.	"	Professor, Poona New College, Poona City	"
3148	Dattatray Vishwanath Sulakha, B A	"	Merchant, Bars Town, Sholapur	"
3149	D R Sane	"	Pleader Chikodi, Belgaum	"
3150	D D Sataya, F R, F P S	"	Optalmic Surgeon 735 Gurgaon Road	"
3151	Chintamon Narayan Joshi	"	Priest, Ponchavati, Nasik Dist.	On 12 12 17
3152	Chandru Lal Moni L Desai, L D S, (Glas)	Indian Nationalism	Surgeon Dentist Shunqac Building, Laming ton Road, Bombay	On 19 12 17
3153	Chhotalal Keshov Lal Mehra	Aryan	Jeweller 23, Ransollia Street, Calcutta	"
3154	Chuntra Naryon Gokhalo	Jain	Agriculture, Soni Tasgaon (Satara)	"
3155	Chagantal Adhuni	Brahmin	Merchant, Khund Bazar, Bombay, 3	"
3156	B M Sule	Probuhi Hindu	Contractor, Amalner, East Khandesh	"
3157	El kon Vamin Mule	Brahmin	Agriculture Mukurgaon Taluka, Khangaon	On 20 12 17
3158	B D Delake	"	Pleader Simer Nasik	"
3159	Bhawan harsingha Deshpanday Chamdkar	"	Imamdar Gundhigolli Belgaum, H 3390	On 19 12 17.
3160	Bal krishna Mohadeo Godre	"	Merchant Sangli (S M O)	"
3161	Bapalal Jilati Chand Mehra	Jain	Jeweller c/o R N Oswat Mumbaidevi	"
3162	Balvant Vishnu Parekhure	Brahmin	Bookseller Puranic & Co, Bom, 4	"
3163	A. R. Kawala	"	Pleader Simer Nasik	"
3164	Anant Hari Godre	"	Journalist, Jogeshwari, Nalla, Poona City	"
3165	Ashwath Raghavendra	"	Pleader Shuthatti, Dharwar	"
3166	A V Joyakar	Probuhi Hindu	Merchant Navivadi, Bombay	"
3167	Motiram Bulkrishna	Aryan	Physician Agard Rd Bombay	"
3168	Mohaleo Veyankeshilela B A C F	Brahmin	Retired Engineer Lashkar, Gowahor	"
3169	Muralidhor Nathulhan Gujprathi	"	Silk Merchant Yeola Dattia Nasik	"
3170	Labhai Jethalal Mehra	Jain	Jeweller Jhanari Bazar, Bombay, 2	"
3171	Kriti nara Shivramasa huker	Kshatrya	Silk Merchant Yeola Dist Nasik	"
3172	Kadunath Vasudeo Multa	Brahmin	Landlord & Banker Amalner, L Khandesh	"
3173	Keshav Govinl Raywade	Chutpawan Brahmin	Merchant Deomah Rothenagiri	On 20-12 17
3174	K R Chaphkane, M A, LL B	Brahmin	Pleader Sangli	On 10 12 17.
3175	K H Gorgaokor	"	10 22 Kennedy Bridge Bombay No 7	"
3176	Khrisi, Shrinjo	Jain	Mercht Dana Bunder, Dharsy Nanji & Co	On 12 12 17
3177	K A Pathya B A, LL B	Brahmin	Vakil H Ct near the Rly Station, Thana	"
3178	K R Rymani	Hindu	Merchant, 70 Mogul Street, Rangoon	On 25 11 17
3179	Mansukhlal Dolatchan l	Jain	14, Mogul Street	On 26 11 17
3180	Amritlal H Gandhi	"	Merchant 21 Mogul Street	"
3181	K. S Pullai	Hindu Ceycype	Advocate, Thaton	"
3182	M Derabhai Vora	Hindu	Merchant, 2, 28th, Stumh, Rangoon	"

3222	Vishnu Madhso, Jaktadar	"	"	Pleader, Raipur, C P	At the meeting of the Rai pur Dist. Cg Committee on 8 12 17.
3223	U N Bagebi, B Sc, LL B	"	"	Bar at-Law, Bhartae, Civil Station Exten tion	At a D. C. M held on 2 12 17.
3225	Krishna Lakshan Sbeorey	"	"	Mn Engineer, Gladlode Town, N pur, C P	In a Public Meeting
3226	Dhoondi Raj Thengdi	"	"	Bar at Law, Akallata, District, Bilaspur	By the Dist Congress Com mittee, Bilaspur on 18 12 17.
3227	Mrs Radhabai Thengdi	"	"	Landlord, Shabdol, B N Ry	By the meeting of the Pro- vincial C C held at Nagpur on 2 12 17
3229	J P Roy	"	"	Service holder, Silaban, Nagpur	At a meeting of D C C held on 8 12 17.
3230	Cheniaman Haramorathe	"	"	Bar at Law, Raipur, C P	By the D C C, Bilaspur
3231	Hon ble Rai Shaib G M Thackaz	"	"	Medical Practitioner, Sadarbaraz, Raipur	At a meeting of the D C C on 8 12 17.
3232	Dr Bhaley Rao	"	"	Landholder, Chatapara Bilaspur, C P	At a meeting of the D C C on 8 12 17.
3233	Laxman Ganesh Gurjar	"	"	Landholder, Chatapara Bilaspur, C P	At a meeting of the D C C on 8 12 17.
3234	Laxman Rao Vdgarkar	"	"	Landholder, Chatapara Bilaspur, C P	At a meeting of the D C C on 8 12 17.
3235	Trimbak Yadoo Dehonkar	"	"	Landholder, Chatapara Bilaspur, C P	At a meeting of the D C C on 8 12 17.
3236	Ganpat Rao Warcy	"	"	Landholder, Chatapara Bilaspur, C P	At a meeting of the D C C on 8 12 17.
3237	Gopi Lal Shrivastav	"	"	Landholder, Chatapara Bilaspur, C P	At a meeting of the D C C on 8 12 17.
3238	Kanhu Lal Dnyupura, B A, LL B	"	"	Landholder, Chatapara Bilaspur, C P	At a meeting of the D C C on 8 12 17.
3239	Lakshman Dnyub Gadu, B A, LL B	"	"	Landholder, Chatapara Bilaspur, C P	At a meeting of the D C C on 8 12 17.
3240	Suryarav Mahadeb Maileva	"	"	Landholder, Chatapara Bilaspur, C P	At a meeting of the D C C on 8 12 17.
3241	Damodar Vinayek Deshmukh	"	"	Landholder, Chatapara Bilaspur, C P	At a meeting of the D C C on 8 12 17.
3242	Vaman Vasdu Chitale, B A, LL B	"	"	Landholder, Chatapara Bilaspur, C P	At a meeting of the D C C on 8 12 17.
3243	Manohar Ramchandra Bolde, B A, LL B	"	"	Landholder, Chatapara Bilaspur, C P	At a meeting of the D C C on 8 12 17.
3244	Shrinivas Trimi ak Dravid, B A, LL B	"	"	Landholder, Chatapara Bilaspur, C P	At a meeting of the D C C on 8 12 17.
3245	Yado Ramchandra	"	"	Landholder, Chatapara Bilaspur, C P	At a meeting of the D C C on 8 12 17.
3246	Waman Ramchandra, B A	"	"	Landholder, Chatapara Bilaspur, C P	At a meeting of the D C C on 8 12 17.
3247	Narayan Rao Meghawalla	"	"	Landholder, Chatapara Bilaspur, C P	At a meeting of the D C C on 8 12 17.
3248	Y Bosc, B A, LL B (Cantab)	"	"	Landholder, Chatapara Bilaspur, C P	At a meeting of the D C C on 8 12 17.
3249	Krishna Narayan	"	"	Landholder, Chatapara Bilaspur, C P	At a meeting of the D C C on 8 12 17.
3250	Srikrishnadas Jajoo, B A, LL B	"	"	Landholder, Chatapara Bilaspur, C P	At a meeting of the D C C on 8 12 17.
3251	Choon Moon Lal	"	"	Landholder, Chatapara Bilaspur, C P	At a meeting of the D C C on 8 12 17.
3252	P Granpatras	"	"	Landholder, Chatapara Bilaspur, C P	At a meeting of the D C C on 8 12 17.
3253	J G Gandhi	"	"	Landholder, Chatapara Bilaspur, C P	At a meeting of the D C C on 8 12 17.
3254	J Anna Rao	"	"	Landholder, Chatapara Bilaspur, C P	At a meeting of the D C C on 8 12 17.
3255	A Madhav Row	"	"	Landholder, Chatapara Bilaspur, C P	At a meeting of the D C C on 8 12 17.
3256	A M Pande	"	"	Landholder, Chatapara Bilaspur, C P	At a meeting of the D C C on 8 12 17.
3257	M C Chintamani Rao	"	"	Landholder, Chatapara Bilaspur, C P	At a meeting of the D C C on 8 12 17.

2195	"	Krishna Rao Balwant Dongray, B A, LL.D	"	Pleader,	Walker Road, Nagpur	"
2196	"	Shindhar Atmaram Ghadga	"	Pleader, Wardha	"	On 22 12 17
2197	"	Shrihar Damodar Khore	"	"	"	On 18 12 17
2198	"	Shankar Pandurang Gaikwal	"	"	"	On 18 12 17
2199	"	G M Iande, B A, LL.B	"	"	"	"
2200	"	T J Kedar, B A, LL.B	"	"	"	"
2201	"	Narayan Hachupanth Deshmukh	"	"	"	"
2202	"	Gol in la Damodar Chanda, B A, LL.B	"	"	"	"
2203	"	Nikant Bheet Rao	"	"	"	"
2204	"	I axman Rajaram Htro	"	"	"	"
2205	"	Maroti Vinola Chalkhor	"	"	"	"
2206	"	Balwant Laxman Iochkhdi	"	"	"	"
2207	"	O B Ghate	"	"	"	"
2208	"	Marland Hanchandra Mojumdar	"	"	"	"
2209	"	S P Varma, B A, LL.B	"	"	"	"
2210	"	Shantaram Vitthal Manjekar	"	"	"	"
2211	"	G B Gangrade	"	"	"	"
2212	"	Manack Chand Jaini, B A, LL.B	"	"	"	"
2213	"	Rundar Lal	"	"	"	"
2214	"	Vulmani Chowdhuri	"	"	"	"
2215	"	Raj Sahab Kripataram	"	"	"	"
2216	"	Kanbaya Lal Yadav, B Sc	"	"	"	"
2217	"	Ram Jyoti Tiwary, B A, LL.B	"	"	"	"
2218	"	Sakaram Dubey, B A, LL.B	"	"	"	"
2219	"	Ramprasad Deshmukh, B A, LL.B	"	"	"	"
2220	"	Seth Lal Chand	"	"	"	"
2221	"	Yateo Amrit Deshmukh	"	"	"	"
2222	"	Panhit Raghunath Prasad Pande	"	"	"	"
2223	"	B L Babu	"	"	"	"
2224	"	P F Tarapore B A	"	"	"	"
2225	"	Khy Prasad Naik	"	"	"	"
2226	"	A L Babu	"	"	"	"
2227	"	Govind Prasad	"	"	"	"
2228	"	Umesh Datta Pathak, M A, LL.B	"	"	"	"
2229	"	G D Pathak, B A	"	"	"	"
2230	"	Har Javal Agnubai	"	"	"	"
2231	"	Chhed Jetal Chou thury	"	"	"	"
2232	"	Chandekyars Prasad Choudhury	"	"	"	"
2233	"	Vithal Bhaskar Katre, B A, LL.B	"	"	"	"
2234	"	Gopal Kashinath Golwalkar	"	"	"	"
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3366	"	Seth Jaskaran Daga	Vaishya	Banker, Raipur, C P	On 6-12-17
3367	"	Seth Barambhat Shreeg	Khoja	Hide Merchant, Raipur, C P	"
3368	"	S G Dandekar	Brahmin	Retired Clerk Sitabaldi, Nagpur	On 16-12-17
3369	"	Lanchanan Bhaduri B A, B L	"	Pleader, Raipur, C P	On 6-12-17
3370	"	Atma Ram Gupta	Vaish	Pleader, Saugor, C P	On 17-12-17
3371	"	Sadasiv Narayan Fadnis	Brahmin	Agriculture, Sitabaldi, Nagpur	On 16-12-17
3372	"	Prabha Narayan, c/o L R Atri, B A, LL B	"	Agriculture, Wardha, C P	"
3373	"	Hanmant Rao Naido	Telang	Business Venkat Buildings Katni, C P	On 2-12-17
3374	"	Narshungam	Hindia	Service, Khullari Lane, Nagpur	On 15-12-17
3375	"	G R Trivedi B A, LL B	Brahmin	Pleader, Chhindwara	On 18-12-17
3376	"	A V Jingerde B A, LL D	"	Pleader Craddock Town Nagpur	On 16-12-17
3377	C P C C	Irusottam Ramchandra Oke	"	Railway Service, Wardha C P	On 22-12-17
3378	"	Sri Nilmoni Sarma	"	Zemindar Chandrasar, Rajnei, Raipur, C P	On 19-12-17
3379	"	Sriram Kedia	Marwari	Landholder Gourilal Hanumandas	On 22-12-17
3380	"	Jahwar Jayi Chanlao	Brahmin	Merchant, Hira Lal, Ram Gopal	On 12-12-17
3381	"	Shri Lal rosal Vignhotri	"	"	"
3382	"	Beecha Lal Osha	"	"	"
3383	"	Chharthan Lal	Goce	Private Service, Mandala C P	"
3384	"	N I Jharna Iway B A, LL D	Foidar	Pleader Chhindwara	On 16-12-17
3385	C P C C	Narla Lal rosal Gupts	Vaishya	Private Teacher Saugor (Motibag)	On 16-12-17
3386	"	V B Dhatak	Brahmin	Clerk Sitabaldi Nagpur	"
3387	"	Govind Rao Lekh	"	Govinda Rao Sankar College Nagpur	"
3388	"	Gopal Krishna Vishwanath Bhal	"	Forest Contractor Post Yellapur	"
3389	LL B	Vishwa Nath Narayan Deo M A	Moharatri	Pleader Rebi Dist, Saugor, C P	On 17-12-17
3390	"	Bhagwant Sakaram	Kumve	Landlord Katol Dist Nagpur	"
3391	"	M redinor Patil ler kotha B A, LL B	Moharatri	Pleader Wardha C P	On 16-12-17
3392	"	V N Goji	Hindia	Banker and Merchant Khamsaon	On 22-12-17
3393	"	M N Parasme	"	Medical Practitioner Khamsaon	On 21-12-17
3394	D O C Wardab	Bodji J g ba Yen le	Marhatta	Merchant Wardha	"
3395	"	Krishnam kesoolish Panle	Moharatri Brahmin	Landholder Wardha	On 22-12-17
3396	"	Mrs Arishna Shawwaj	Brahmin	Landlord Wardha	"
3397	"	Mahe Vittobla Kusko	"	Landlord Wardha	"
3398	"	Seth Ram Nath Huralal Joti	Mahishman	Merchant and Landlord Wardha	On 16-12-17
3399	"	Arindna Irasad Miara, M A, LL B	Saraswat Brahmin	Pleader Buranpur Nimar, C P	On 13-12-17
3400	"	Gilab Rao Ragnath	"	Malguzar Wardha C P	On 22-12-17
3401	"	Sib Nara n Rajpal	Kanyakubja	Accountant Allahabad Bank Ld, Nagpur	On 23-12-17
3402	"	Maheshman Metay	Brahmin.	"	"
3403	"	It Gopal Ram Chakla	Marhatta	Merchant and Landlord Wardha	On 16-12-17
3404	"	Sa jilin	Kanyakubja	Pleader Buranpur Nimar, C P	On 13-12-17
3405	"	I Razh j en Ira Rao	Brahmin	Malguzar Wardha C P	On 22-12-17
3406	"	Aj B a Prasad Soo	"	"	"
3407	"	S D Chakravarti, B A, LL B	Ja shya	Journalism Editor 'Taj' Nagpur	On 21-12-17
	"	"	Brahmin	Bar at Law, Bilaspur C P	On 16-12-17
	"	"	"	Zemindar	On 21-12-17
	"	"	"	Leader, Raipur, C P	On 6-12-17

Serial No.	Electorate.	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions.	Caste, creed or race.	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full.	How and when elected.
3408	D C C, Hyderabad.	K K Chowbe B. Sc, LL. B	Brahmin	Pleader Raipur C P	On 6-12-17
3409	"	N L Gupta, B. Sc, LL. B	Yashya (Hindu)	" Gondia (B N R.), Dist. Bhandara, C I	On 9-11-17
3410	C P P. C. C.	Damodar Anand Rao B A, LL. B	Brahmin	Gondia, C P	
3411	"	A Ramulho	Moharastri Brahmin	Merchant, C P	On 16-12-17
3412	"	Mohajon Jit Lalal	"	Landholder Itwari Chowk, Nagpur	On 16-12-17
3413	"	I and t Keshiram Tewari	Brahmin	Landlord and Banker, Narsinghpur, C P	On 13-12-17
3414	"	Hallabji Ujha	"	Malguzar and Money lending, C P	On 16-12-17
3415	"	Rabulal	"	Mandala, C P	On 13-12-17.
3416	"	Mohendra Lal	"	"	"
3417	"	Ian lit Kesho Rao	"	"	"
3418	"	N A Bhagdikor, B A, LL. B	"	"	"
3419	"	Mrry M R. Sumanatha Aiyar	Hindu Brahmin	Pleader, Tatlapara, Raipur	"
3420	Kumbha Kuzem C. C.	R. Soumlars Rya Iyengar (J V Venkatana Aiyar	"	Pleader Urusdar Patrakota	By a meeting held on 4-12-17.
3421	Madras Mohajon Share.	The Hon ble Mr T Rangachariar	"	Bag St, Kumbakuron	"
3422	P C C, Madras	A R Jussawalla	"	Dahur Middle Street	"
3423	"	S Krishnawami Sharma	Paru	Vakil High Court, Vepery Madras	On 30-11-17
3424	"	P R Venkatesachariar	"	Hon Worker, Theosophical Society, T S	On 20-11-17
3425	"	N S Gopal Chariar	"	Adayur, Madras.	
3426	"	N S Alwar Angair	"	Landlord Suber Combator District	At a M of the P C C held on 15-12-17.
3427	"	N S Sreenawasa Chariar	"	Merchant 68 College Street, Cal	"
3428	"	Madipakam Sreenivas Rao	"	Merchant, Nanguneri Tinnelly Dist.	"
3429	Telug D C C.	Tadi Appaswami Naidogam	"	Manager of a Firm, Nanguneri, Tinnelly District.	"
3430	"	R R Narasimh Rao B A, B L.	"	Agent Standard Oil Co., at Vizianagram, kotta Agrabaram.	"
3431	"	M Cunniah Sastri	"	Merchant, kotta Agrabaram Vizianagram	"
3432	P C C, Madras	Ravi Ramamurti Pantulu Garu	"	Vakil Jail Road Mangalore South Canara	At a meeting held on 20-12-17
3433	Telug P C C, Vizianagram.	Ravi Salyanaraynamurti Pantulu Garu	"	Pleader karspa, Vizianagram	At a Committee Meeting on 15-12-17
3434	"	N Venkataramen M. A	"	Landlord Lakshampuram, Vizianagram Cantonment.	"
3435	"	V Peruthama Naidu	"	Landowner Kaabpa, Vizianagram	"
3436	Godevry D. C. C.	K Lakshminah Naidu	Hindu	Kaabpa, Vizianagram	"
3437	Madras Mohajon Share.	Ramarawami Iyengar B A, B L.	Naidu Telugu Brahmin	Merchant, C. noda	By D. C. C
3438	"	"	"	"	on 15-12-17
3439	"	"	"	"	3-11-17.

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[illegible]

Serial No.	Factoria	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions.	Caste, creed or race	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full	How and when elected.
3403	D O C.	K K Chowder, B Sc, LL. B	Brahmin	Pleader, Raipur, C P	On 6-12-17
3404	Bhandara.	N L Gupta B Sc, LL. B	Vaiakya (Hindu)	" O P	On 9-11-17.
3410	O P P C. C.	Damodar Anant Rao B A, LL. B	Brahmin	Gondia, C P	"
3411	"	Seth Bulakdas Daga	Brahmin	Merchant C P	On 10-12-17
3412	"	A Ramihoo	Moharastri Brahmin	Landholder, Itwari Chowk, Nagpur	On 16-12-17
3413	"	Mohajon Jibandul	"	Landlord and Banker, Narsinghpur, C P	On 12-12-17
3414	"	Pandit Keshuram Tewari	Brahmin	Malguzar and Money lending, O P	On 12-12-17
3415	"	Baliabhai Ojha	"	Mandala, C P	On 16-12-17
3416	"	Rabulal	"	"	On 12-12-17.
3417	"	Mobendra Lal	"	"	"
3418	"	Pandit Kesho Rao	"	"	"
3419	"	N K Bhagdikor, B A, LL. B	"	Pleader, Tatlapara, Raipur	"
3420	Kumbe Kuram C. O.	Merry M. R. Suamunatha Aiyar	Hindu Brahmin	Pleader, Mirasdar, Patrakota	By a meeting held on 4-12-17.
3421	"	R. Soundara Raya Iyengar	"	" Big St, Kumbakuron	"
3422	"	G V Venkatesu Aiyar	"	Dahir Middle Street	"
3423	Madras Mobsjoo Shava.	The Hon ble Mr T Rangachariar	"	Vakil High Court, Vepery, Madras	On 30-11-17
3424	P O C., Madras	K R Jusawalla	Parsi	Hon Worker, Theosophical Society, T S Adayar, Madras	On 20-11-17
3425	"	S Krishnaswami Sharma	"	Landlord Suber Combator District	At a M of the P O C. held on 15-12-17.
3426	P O C., Madras	V S Venkateshchariar	Brahmin	Merchant, 68 College Street, Cal	"
3427	"	V S Gopal Chariar	"	Merchant Nagurni, Tinnivelly Dist.	"
3428	"	N B Alwar Alingar	"	Manager of a Firm, Nagurni, Tinnivelly District.	"
3429	"	V S Sreenawasa Chariar	"	Agent, Standard Oil Co., at Vizianagram, Kotta Agraharam	"
3430	Talag D C. C.	Kalpikam Sreenivasa Rao	"	Merchant, Kotta Agraharam Vizianagram	"
3431	"	Tadi Appaswami Naidugam	"	Vakil, Jail Road, Mangalore, South Canara	"
3432	P O C., Madras	R Narasimh Rao B A, B L	"	Pleader, Kaspa, Vizianagram	At a meeting held on 20-12-17
3433	Talag P C C., Vizianagram	M Gunnaiah Sastri	"	Landlord Lakshminpram, Vizianagram	At a Committee Meeting on 15-12-17.
3434	"	Ravi Ramamurti Pantula Garu	"	Landowner Kasappa, Vizianagram	"
3435	"	Ravi Satyanarayana murti Pantula Garu	"	Landowner Kasappa, Vizianagram	"
3436	"	V Venkataraman M A.	"	Merchant, Vizianagram	"
3437	"	V Puruthama Naidu	"	Merchant, Cocanada	"
3438	"	K Lakshminah Naidu	"	"	By D. C O
3439	"	V Ramaswami Iyengar, B A, B L.	"	H Ct. Vakil, The Luz, Mysapore Madras.	On 10-12-17
3440	"	"	"	"	On 20-11-17.

Serial No.	Electorate	Names in full of Delegates with all titles, honours or scholastic distinctions.	Caste, creed or race.	Profession, calling occupation and address in full.	How and when elected.
3174	Madras P. C. C.	C Srinivasa Murthi	Brahmin	Vakil H Ct, Nadu St., Mylapore, Mad	At a meeting on 20.11.17.
3175	Chittoor D. C. C.	T G Krishnamurti	"	Pleader, G Krishna St., Madras	on 6.12.17
3176	North Malabar	Haji Abdulla Haji Essak Sait		Merchant Messrs Esack Bros (Malabar), Tenicherry	At a M of the Malabar D. C. C. on 9.12.17
3177	Kistnu D. C. C.	Chettur Ramakrishna Ayyar	Hindu	Merchant Tenicherry	
3178	Tchinopoly D. C. C.	V C P Swamy			
3179	"	T V Narasu Pillay	Hindu Vellala	Landlord 92 Indar St Teppakulam P O	By the D. C. C. on 11.12.17
3180	"	Swaminathayyar			
3181	"	Dardasathan	Brahmin	Merchant T A Samunadon c/o N C P	"
3182	Kumbakonam C. C.	M K Vardiyasanth Ayyar	"	Sam Ponnurengakilla Teppakulam	"
3183	Madras Mobisson Shara.	Mr V Srinam	"	Merchant c/o N C P Sam, Ponnurengakilla, Teppakulam	on 4.12.17
3184	Chittoor D. C. C.	Mr G V Subba Rao M A	"	Miradar and Pleader, Kamakshi Josur St., Kumbakonam	At a meeting held on 30.11.17.
3185	Madras P. C. C.	S B Sagarath (Ammal)	"	Teacher Buddha Vilas, Adyar Madras	on 5.12.17
3186	Chittoor D. C. C.	N Rama Rao M A	"	Professor National College, Teacher, Sevayam Adyar, Madras.	on 15.12.17
3187	"	C S Trijokekar, M A	Theosophist		"
3188	"	Velunda Prasad, B A and B Sc (London)	Hindu	Principal of an Educnl/Instn, A lyar Mad	on 5.12.17.
3189	Madras P. C. C.	K M Subramanyam	Brahmin	Principal Madanapalle College Professor Madanapalle	"
3190	"	P C Rama Rao		Teacher 215 Jhambuchetty Street, George Town Madras	on 20.11.17
3191	"	N Subba Rayudu, B A.	"		"
3192	"	G Venkata Subramanyam Chetty	Hindu	Teacher Wesley College, Madras, 17, Narayon Mudali St., George Town, Madras	"
3193	"	A Kumaraswamy Chetty	"	Merchant, Merchant 11 Krishna Ayer Street George Town Madras	"
3194	Anantapur D. C. C.	D P Narayana Davaarjee	Kashtraya	National Worker, No 1, Ram Krishna St., G T Madras	In a Public Meeting on 25.11.17
3195	"	H Shanker Ray, B A.	Brahmin	Pleader and Landholder	"
3196	Malabar D. C. C.	Manju Ramani B A, B L.	Liberal Brahmin	Vakil High Court	By D. C. C. on 16.12.17
3197	Anantapur D. C. C.	P Rama Reddi	Hindu	Landholder and Secretary Home Rule League Yeta Nakhil, Punganur Chittoor	In a meeting held on 25.11.17
3198	Tchinopoly D. C. C.	S Ambravaneswar	Brahmin	Pleader Tchinopoly Little Market St., Teppakulam, Tchinopoly (Madras)	"

3593	Madras Mohajon Shava	V Chandra Sekhara Iyer	Hindu Brahmin	High Court Vak 1	Mylapore, Madras	At a meeting held	on 30 11 17.
3594	Chittore D C C	N Dunserry Iyer Aul B A	Brahmin	Pleader Timpate		By D O C	on 5 12 17
3595	Godavery D C C	Y V Samayajur		Merchant Coconada		At a meeting held	on 19 12 17
3596	Chittore	Chandragiri Srinivash	Hindu Brahmin	Timpate			on 5 12 17
3597	Madras Mohajon Shava	M Sivaram		Mill Owner			
3598	Madras P C C	A Narayan	Brahmin	Landlord Timpate			on 15 12 17
3599	"	C Sitaramayya B A, B L		Vakil High Court			on 30 12 17
3600	"	R K Rajahay	Naidoo	Landlord Gundy Road	Adyar		on 11 12 17
3601	"	P K Bharanayam	Hindu	Banker Combatore			on 30 12 17
3602	"	Mrs Burdett	English	Secretary T S Adyar	Madras		"
3603	"	G S Arundale M A		Teacher F S Adyar	Madras		"
3604	Madras Mohajon Shava	Mrs Anne Desant	Irish	Author and Journalist,	Theosophical		on 30 11 17.
3605	"	C P Ramaswami Anjan	Hindu Brahmin	Society Adyar	Madras		
3606	"	Mr A Rangaswami Angangar		Vakil High Court The Grove,	Tajpampet		on 30 11 17
3607	"	Mrs Desant Scott	English	Editor and Proprietor	Swadesa Mitran		on 30 12 17
3608	Chittore D C C	K Narasenhram		Married Adyar	Madras		
3609	"	Garcimelia Sitaramamurti	Hindu	Merchant Madanapalle	Chittore		on 5 12 17
3610	"	S Lakshminarasimhaiah		Nationalist College	Madanapalle		"
3611	"	G Iattiah	English	District			on 20 12 17.
3612	Madras P O C	Mrs. Hilda Wood	Hindu Brahmin	Asst Secy T E T Adyar	Madras		
3613	"	A Nanjundappa		Vakil High Court Cuddappah			
3614	"	Mr Finesh Wood	English	Hony Secy Theosophical	Educational		
3615	"	B Kesavaras	Hindu	Trust Adyar	Madras		
3616	"	E Narayanan Nayar, B A B L	Hindu Nayar	Banking Ellore	Kistna District		
3617	"	K Madhavan Nair B A B L		Vakil High Court Chalapuram	Calicut		
3618	"	Subramania Sankara Aiyar	Brahmin	Vakil Chalapuram	Calicut		
3619	"	Mr Gangaraju Pantulu		High Court Vakul, Turmunga	Tellicherry		
3620	"	K Ramakrishna Rao B A B L		President Talug Board	Berampore and		
3621	"	K Bhaskaram, B A B L		Landlord Berampore	Ganjama		
3622	"	T K Virachamurti B A B L		1st Grade Pleader	Narasaraopet (Gauten)		
3623	"	T Condaswami Pillar		Vakil High Court	Padma Vilas		
3624	"	Dr V Ramakamath		Mylapore			
3625	"	T Amritlalayer		High Court Vakul	Chittore		
3626	"			Merchant 75 Vellala Street	Purasawalkam		
3627	"			Doctor 107 High Road	Purasawalkam,		
3628	"			Madras			
3629	"			Vakil High Court			

Serial No.	Pro-tem	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions.	Caste, creed or race.	Profession calling occupation and address in full.	How and when elected.
2322	Madras P. C. C.	M K Rajagopala Chariar	Brahm u	Public Accountant and Auditor P O Box No 1001, Kilpauk Madras.	At a meeting held on 10 11 17
2323	"	S N Ramaswami Ayer	"	G/o Mr M K Rajagopala Chariar, P O Box No 1001, Kilpauk Madras.	"
2324	"	Mrs Jacki Rajagopala	Brahmin	P O Box No 1001, Kilpauk Road	"
2325	"	M K Rajagopala Chariar	"	India Office Madras	"
2326	"	M K Rajagopala Chariar	"	P O Box No 1001 Kilpauk Road	"
2327	"	M K Rajagopala Chariar	"	Landholder	"
2328	"	M K Rajagopala Chariar	"	Yakal High Court Madras	"
2329	"	M K Rajagopala Chariar	"	Merchant and Retired Govt Servant, T S. Adyar, Madras.	"
2330	"	M K Rajagopala Chariar	"	Merchant	"
2331	"	M K Rajagopala Chariar	"	Pleader Aka Ganjam Dt	"
2332	"	M K Rajagopala Chariar	"	Pleader Chittoor	"
2333	"	M K Rajagopala Chariar	"	Pleader Pantulu	"
2334	"	M K Rajagopala Chariar	"	Landholder and Govt Pensioner, T S Adyar Madras.	"
2335	"	M K Rajagopala Chariar	"	Tencher Moharaja College Vizianagram	"
2336	"	M K Rajagopala Chariar	"	High Court Yakal Bangalore Villa	"
2337	"	M K Rajagopala Chariar	"	National Worker T S Adyar Madras	"
2338	"	M K Rajagopala Chariar	"	Recording Secy, Theosophical Society	"
2339	"	M K Rajagopala Chariar	"	T S Adyar, Madras	"
2340	"	M K Rajagopala Chariar	"	High Court Yakal	"
2341	"	M K Rajagopala Chariar	"	Merchant, Santapeta, Vizianagram	"
2342	"	M K Rajagopala Chariar	"	Yakal Madras	"
2343	"	M K Rajagopala Chariar	"	Landholder, New Street Madras	"
2344	"	M K Rajagopala Chariar	"	Merchant, 1/20 Prem Chand Boral Street	"
2345	"	M K Rajagopala Chariar	"	Merchant, Association Meeting	"

3564	"	M K Acharyya, B A, B L	"	Landlord	At a M. of the P. O. C.	on 15 12 17.
3565	"	G S Rama Aiyer	"	Merchant, G T Madras	"	"
3566	"	Mrs Kanniam Mal	Hindu	Rukmonvillas, Vellore	At a meeting	on 20-11 17
3567	"	Mr Kajraula Mudahar	"	Contractor and General Merchant, Rukmonvillas, Vellore	"	"
3568	"	Mr Tiru Vengadaswami Naidu	Hindu Naidu	T S Branch, Inspector, Rukmonvillas, Vellore	"	"
3569	"	S Muthuswami Aiyangar	Brahmin	Revenue Pensioner, Member, Dist C C	By D. C C	on 19 12 17
3570	"	Mr A. Rangathanam Mudahar	Vellala	Public Work, I M I A, Madras	At a meeting held	on 20 11 17
3571	"	P S Venkatabelam Naidu	Hindu Naidu	Merchant	"	"
3572	"	Dr Appola Narasim Naidu, L M P	Hindu	Retired Medl Officer, President, T S Lodge, Vizagapatam	"	on 20 12 17
3573	Chittoor D C C	K A Venkatagiri, B A	Brahmin	Teacher, s/o The Post Master, Kanyur	"	on 5 12 17
3574	Madras P C C	Mr M Baskara Charar	Hindu Goldsmith	Goldsmith, Vellore	"	on 20-11 17
3575	"	Mrs Baggesammai	"	Goldsmith, House Wife of Mr M Baskara Charar	"	"
3576	Trichinopoly D C C	Mr N L Iwarama Aiyar	Brahmin	Banker and Landholder Little Market St., Trichinopoly, Teppakulam (Madras)	At a Public Meeting	on 11 12 17
3577	Madura D C C	S Ramanatha Sarna	Hindu Brahmin	Pleader, Periyakulam, Dist Madura	At a G M of the D C C	on 20-12 17.
3578	"	Dharmaraja Aiyer	"	"	"	"
3579	"	T P Nagasubramanya Aiyer	"	"	"	"
3580	"	Shamaswami Aiyer	"	"	"	"
3581	"	Kachapawara Aiyer	"	"	"	"
3582	"	N Swaminatha Aiyer	"	"	"	"
3583	Salem D C C	O S Rangaswamier	"	"	At a G M	on 11 12 17.
3584	"	L Duraswami Aiyer	"	"	"	"
3585	"	R N Angar	"	"	By Salem D C C.	on 19 12 17
3586	Madura D C C	R Narasimha Aiyer	"	"	"	"
3587	Kumbakonam D C C (Tanjore)	K R. Rama Chandra Row	"	High Court Vakil, Madras Bar-at-Law, 76, Bella Rd., Triplicane, Mad Vakil High Court	At a Public Meeting held By the D C C	on 11 12 17.
3588	"	N Tiruvankatha Aiyangar	"	Landholder Krishna Rao Agraharam, Kumbakonam	"	"
3589	"	K R Raghunatha Row	"	Vakil, High Court, Town High School, Square (Kumbakonam)	"	"
3590	"	N Srinivasa Aiyangar	"	Landholder Krishna Rao, Agraharam	"	"
3591	"	Rao Bahadur N Krishnaswami Angar	"	Landholder and Merchant, Brig Street, Kumbakonam	"	"
3592	"	A Subrahmanya Angar	"	Landholder and Vakal of the High Court of Madras 22 Brig St., Kumbakonam	"	"
3593	Madura D C C	K S Srinivasa Rao	Brahmin	Beddy Rao Tank Square, Kumbakonam	At a meeting held	on 11 12 17.
3594	"	K S Many	"	Mercht, Kalamboor, North Arcot Dist	"	"
3595	Talug Cong Com.	S V Narasimham Pantala	"	Landholder Periyapetaram, North Arcot	"	"
3596	"	Y S Prakas Rao, B A	"	Pleader Rajan	"	"
3597	"	M S N Sarna	"	1st G Pleader, Rajum (Birag Dist.), Mad	At a meeting held at Rajan	on 15 12 17
3598	"	D L Narayan Rao	"	"	"	"
3599	"	D L Narayan Rao	"	"	"	"
				Agriculture & Trade, Hughes' In, Hy bad	By the D C C	on 14 12 17.

Serial No.	Electoral.	Names in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions.	Caste, creed or race	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full.	How and when elected.
3332	Madras P. C. C.	M K Rajagopala Chariar	Brahmin	Public Accountant and Auditor, P O Box No 1001, Kilpank Madras	At a meeting held on 20 11 17
3333	"	S N Ramaswami Ayer	"	"	"
3334	"	Sethu Ammal	"	C/o Mr M K Rajagopala Chariar, P O Box No 1001, Kilpank, Madras	"
3335	"	Mrs Jacki Rajagopala	Brahmin	"	"
3336	"	M K Rajagopala Chariar	"	P O Box No 1001, Kilpank Road	"
3337	"	N Rajagopalan	"	Head Clerk Ledger Department, New India Office, Madras	"
3338	"	Mrs N Rajagopalan	"	P O Box No 1001, Kilpank Road	"
3339	"	K Ramaswami Aiyangar	"	Landholder	"
3340	"	T R Seshayyanga, M A.	"	Vakil High Court Madras	"
3341	"	M B Ramaswami Ayer	"	Merchant and Retired Govt Servant, T S Adyar, Madras	on 11 12 17
3342	"	A Ramaswami Ayer	"	Merchant	At a meeting of the D C C on 11 12 17.
3343	Madras P. C. C.	Rao Sahab G Sabin Chetty	Vaishya	S Adyar, Madras	on 20 11 17
3344	"	K P Mahadevan	Brahmin	Merchant	"
3345	Talag C C	Boto Krishna Mahapatra	Urdu Brahmin	President, Aska, Ganjam Dt	"
3346	Chittore D C C.	M Venkata Krishnama Chariar, M A, B L	Brahmin	Pleader Chittore	At a meeting of the Talag C C Committee on 18 12 17
3347	Talag C C.	N Jagannadha Rao, B A	"	Pleader Pantulu	At a meeting held on 5 12 17
3348	Madras P. C. C.	B Rangh Rudrar	Hindu	Landholder and Govt Pensioner, T S Adyar Madras	By D C C, Talag, on 18 12 17
3349	Talag C C,	Bulasa Narasen Lam Pantulu Garu B A	Brahmin	Teacher Moharaja College, Vizianagaram	At a meeting held on 20 11 17
3350	Vizianagaram	"	"	"	At a meeting of the C C, on 15 12 17
3351	Madras P. C. C.	C S. Gobunda Raja Mudaba, B A, B L	"	High Court Vakil Bangalore Villa	By P C C on 20 12 17
3352	Madras Mohajer Sabha.	J R R Aris	Parsi	National Worker T S Adyar, Madras	At a meeting on 16 12 17.
3353	Madras P. C. C.	Miss F Elder	Theophsat	Recording Secy, Theosophical Society, Adyar Madras	on 30 11 17
3354	"	Miss K Elder	"	T S Adyar, Madras	"
3355	"	O V Venkataswami Aiyangar, B A, B L	Brahmin	High Court Vakil	on 20 12 17.
3356	Talag Cong C	Manchakunda Appalarajugaru	"	At a meeting of the Pusa Assn	"
3357	"	G Duraswami Naidu	"	At a meeting of the Pusa Assn	on 10-12 17
3358	Madras D C C	S A Balarambham B A, B L	"	At a meeting of the Talag Congress C.	on 16 12 17
3359	"	D Semdarchari Ayangar	"	"	"
3360	"	K Rama Ayangar	"	"	"
3361	"	G Gopalaswami Ayangar	"	"	"
3362	Madras C. C	G N Sasiri	"	"	"
3363	Madras P. C. C.	M K Jainam Sasriy	"	At a meeting of the D C C on 11 12 17.	"
				By Dist. Peoples' Association Meeting	"

3564	M. K. Acharyya, B. A., B. L.	"	Landlord	At a M of the P. O. C.	on 15 12 17.
3565	G. S. Rama Aiyer	"	Merchant, G. T. Madras	"	"
3566	Mrs. Kadammal Mal	Hindu	Rukmonvillas, Vellore	At a meet'g	on 20 11 17
3567	Mr. Kairraudu Mudaliar	"	Contractor and General Merchant, Rukmonvillas, Vellore	"	"
3568	Mr. Tiru Vengadaswami Naidu	Hindu Naidu	T. S. Branch, Inspector, Rukmonvillas, Vellore	"	"
3569	S. Mathuswami Aiyangar	Brahmin	Revenue Pensioner, Member, Dist. C. C.	By D. C. C.	on 19 12 17.
3570	Mr. A. Ranganathan Mudaliar	Vellala	Public Work, I. M. I. A., Madras	At a meeting held	on 20 11 17
3571	P. S. Venkatachalam Naidu	Hindu Naidu	Merchant	"	"
3572	Dr. Appala Narasimha Naidu, L. M. P.	Hindu	Retired Medl. Officer, President, T. S. Lodge, Vizagapatam	"	on 10-12-17
3573	K. A. Venkatagiri, B. A.	Brahmin	Teacher, c/o The Post Master, Kanyur	"	on 5 12 17
3574	Mr. M. Baskara Chariar	Hindu Goldsmith	Goldsmith, Vellore	"	on 20-11-17
3575	Mrs. Beggamudal	"	Goldsmith, House Wife of Mr. M. Baskara Chariar	"	"
3576	Mr. N. L. Lwarama Aiyar	Brahmin	Banker and Landholder, Little Market St., Trinopolly, Teppakulam (Madras)	At a Public Meeting	on 11 12 17
3577	S. Ramaswami Sarmas	Hindu Brahmin	Pleader, Periyakulam, Dist. Madras	At a Gl. M. of the D. O. C.	on 20 12 17.
3578	Dharmaraja Aiyer	"	"	"	"
3579	T. P. Nagasubramanya Aiyer	"	"	"	"
3580	Shamaswami Aiyer	"	"	"	"
3581	Kachepeswara Aiyer	"	"	"	"
3582	N. Swaminatha Aiyer	"	"	"	"
3583	O. S. Rangaswami	"	"	"	"
3584	E. Duraiswami Aiyer	"	"	"	"
3585	R. N. Aiyangar	"	"	"	"
3586	R. N. Narasimha Aiyer	"	"	"	"
3587	K. K. R. Rama Chandra Row	"	"	"	"
3588	N. Tiruvankatha Aiyangar	"	"	"	"
3589	K. R. Raghunatha Row	"	"	"	"
3590	N. Srinivas Aiyangar	"	"	"	"
3591	Rao Bahadur N. Krishnaswami Angar	"	"	"	"
3592	A. Subrahmanya Angar	"	"	"	"
3593	K. S. Srinivas Rao	Brahmin	"	"	"
3594	K. S. Manj	"	"	"	"
3595	S. V. Narasimham Pantulu	"	"	"	"
3596	Y. S. Prakas Rao, B. A.	"	"	"	"
3597	M. S. N. Sarmas	"	"	"	"
3598	B. L. Narayan Rao	"	"	"	"
3599	D. L. Narayan Rao	"	"	"	"
		"	Agriculture & Trade, Hughes Tn, Hybad	By the D. O. C.	on 14 12 17.

Serial No.	Electoria.	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions.	Caste, creed or race.	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full.	How and when elected.
3000	Madras P C C	Mr M B Kallikar	Theosophical Worker	T S Adyar, Madras	At a meeting on 30-11-17
3001	"	Mr Samadram Ayer	Brahmin	Pleader, Puriyakulam	" on 11 12 17
3002	"	B Ram Krishna Reddy Deshmukhya	Hindu	Landlord & Pleader Malkajgiri Secunder, Abad Dist.	By the D C C on 14 12 17
3003	"	T Seethabala Rao	Brahmin	Retired Vakil, Adyar, Madras	" "
3004	"	Dr Svel Iazalalla	Mohamedan	Sub Asst Surgeon, Attali, Kristina Dist	" on 30-12 17
3005	"	Dr Paliabbi Sitaramah	Hindu	Medl Practr, Masnapata	At a meeting on 8 13 17
3006	The Gajum Dt Asso.	Mr N Jagannadha Rao	Brahmin	Pleader, Dist Ct, Berhampore Ganjam	At a meeting of the Asso on 8 13 17
3007	"	Mr N Ram Krishna Rao Pantulu	"	Landholder,	"
3008	Madras P C C	V S Srinath	"	Journalist 14 Baker St., Madras	At a meeting held on 30 11 17
3009	Madras C O	C J. Laburi	"	Secy Mad Branch H O I S, 6, Sambu dars Street Madras, G P	At a Public Meeting on 15 12 17.
3010	Madras P C C	M P Kamath	"	Merchant Cocondapore South Canara Dist	"
3011	South Canara D Asso	M Vittal kamath B A, L.L. B.	"	Vice-President Kundapur Taluq Board, 1st Grade Pleader Udupi, South Canara.	By a M of the Dt Asso on 14 12 17
3012	Chittore D C C	V Karunakaran Nair	Nair	Ed for Sonatoni Dhurum, Chalapuram, Calicut	At a meeting held on 5 12 17
3013	"	Mr C R. Kuppamangar	Brahmin	Retired Teacher, Chittore	" "
3014	"	Mr C R Parthasarathi Angar	"	Vakil High Court Chittore	" on 30 11 17
3015	Madras P C C	Mr V. V. Sagar Pandya	"	Secy the Indian Bank, Ltd, Madras	At a Public Meeting held at Coimbatore on 10 12 17
3016	Coimbatore D P Asso.	N S Raghavendra Rao	"	Vakil High Court, Coimbatore	"
3017	"	N R. Venkata Rao	"	Pleader Coimbatore	"
3018	Madras P C C	Mr Dandekar J N	Hindu	Theosophical Worker T S Adyar, Madras	At a meeting held on 20-11 17
3019	Ellore D Asso	Mr S Setha Samis	Brahmin	Vakil High Court Ellore Madras	" on 14 12 17.
3020	"	Manepalli Ranganayan Rube	Vasuya	Merchant, Ellore, Kristna District	At a meeting of the Ellore Divisional Association on 14 12 17
3021	Madras P C C	C Chakradhara Rao	Hindu	High Court Vakil, Ellore (Kristna)	At a meeting held on 20 11 17
3022	"	Mr T V Gopalaswamy Ayar	Brahmin	Retired Deputy Collector Anandasram, Robertonpet, Mylapore (Madras)	"
3023	"	Mr A. Rangasawmy Iyer	"	Vakil High Court Madras	"
3024	"	T P. Subha	"	2/7 Broadway, Madras	"
3025	"	Mr C Gopal Menon	Hindu Nair	Dumas, Messrs Wilson & Co, Gangu Reddy Road Egmore Madras	"
3026	Dat Asso.	Durvasula Dakshina Murthi	"	Vakil District Court	"
3027	Calcutta D C C	Honble Mr B V Narasama Iyer	Brahmin	Vakil H Ct & Landholder, Satem (Mad)	By the District Asso on 19 12 17
3028	Madras Mahajan Sabha.	Mr V Aravind Naidu, B A	"	Merchant " Krishna Vilas Purnasawa kem Madras	At a meeting " on 30 11 17
3029	Madras D C C	K Chellan Ayer	"	Landlord	"
3030	"	M Narayanasamy Aiyer	"	Vakil, High Court, Madras	By the D C C, Madras, on 11 12 17.

3031	Ganjam D Assn	Mokadi Krishnomoorti		Pleader, Berhampore (Ganjam)	At a meeting of the D C O held	on 20 12 17.
3032	"	P Venkatasmoorti		"	"	"
3033	"	Bachua Narasimhaswami		"	"	"
3034	Madura D C C	Rai Bahadur P Gopala Rao Pantulu	Bhatta	Pleader & Zemindar, Berhampore, Ganjam	By D C O	on 16 12 17.
3035	Malabar D C C	Samjee Getha		Merchant, Calcut	At a meeting of the Malabar D C C	on 16 12 17.
3036	"	Parsathan Nanjee		Merchant and Commission Agent	At a Committee Meeting	on 13 12 17
3037	Talag D C C, Vizianagram	Gundula Ramavastaram Ramnabubyan	Brahmin	English Munshi, Vizianagram, Khapsa	At a meeting held	on 14 12 17
3038	Tanjore D C C	V Krishnaswami Rao	"	Landlord & Mill Owner, South Alanlam, Tanjore	"	"
3039	"	R Radhakrishna Aiyer		Pleader Tanjore	"	"
3040	"	T S Narayanaswami Iyer		Landlord Tanjore	"	"
3041	Madura D C C	V R Chari			"	"
3042	"	V Mahadevayer			"	"
3043	"	S P Venkatarama Iyer			"	"
3044	"	G V Subramannya Iyer			"	"
3045	"	G A Sundaram Iyer			"	"
3046	"	M R By Ma Nataraya Iyer	Brahmin	Landlord 1044, Good Shed, Madura, and also at Tinnevely	At a M of the Sind Com	on 11 12 17
3047	"	M Appaswami		Sub Assistant Surgeon, New Street, Madura	"	"
3048	"	M R Ky S Ihagaraja Aiyer	"	Vakil High Court	"	"
3049	"	M K Sankara Iyer		Retired Sub Magistrate, New Street, Madura.	"	"
3050	"	R S Sankara Iyer		Landlord, 119 New Street, Madura.	"	"
3051	Gontur D C C	T Chandra Sekhara Rao		"	"	"
3052	"	A Venkata Subbar Rao Gara		Pleader Navasaraopet (Gontur District)	In a C M held	on 20 12 17
3053	"	Ch Kotiswara Rao Pantula		First Grade Pleader, Navasaraopet, (Gontur)	"	"
3054	Madras Mohajon Shave	A R Doraiswami Aiyangar	Hindu Brahmin	Merchant 5/20 Bradang Madras	At a meeting held	on 30 11 17
3055	Trichinopoly D C C	L S Swaminatha Aiyar		Pidr, T polly, East Andar St, Teppakulam	At a P.M held	on 11 12 17
3056	"	S Jagadesa Aiyar	"	Press Correspondent Melachintamani, Trichinopoly	"	"
3057	Tanjore D C C	V S Samasundara Satru		Pleader 21 Choanapakur Lane, Calcutta	"	on 14 12 17
3058	Madras P. C. C	B Srinivasa Charar		Vakil High Court, Tanjore	"	on 21 12 17.
3059	"	Dwarkanath Telanghy	Parsi	Journalist Adyar Madras	At a meeting	on 16 12 17
3060	Chinglepet D C C	M S Sreenivasa Charar	Brahmin	Theosophical Worker Adyar Madras	"	"
3061	"	Mudda Semappa Satru Garo Inamdar		Land owner	"	"
3062	Palghat D C C	C S Swaminadhan		Landlord Chetapuram Kalpatty, Palghat	By the D C C Palghat,	on 7 12 17
3063	Seem D C C	B Muniswamy Gounder	Hind	Commission Agent 22, Swami Chett St,	At a meeting held	on 20 11 17
3064	"	K. P Subramanya	Brahmin	Kowaleswaratpet	"	"
3065	Madras P C C	"		"	"	"

Serial No.	Electorate	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honours or scholastic distinctions.	Caste, creed or race	Profession, call & occupation and address in full	How and when elected
3694	Madras P. C. C.	K. Sivaraman	Brahmin	Landlord Nagappanmroah Street	At a meeting held
3695	Krishna P. C. C.	Satha Parathiam	"	Vakil District Court	By the D. C. O.
3696	Rajamondry D. C. C.	S. V. Rama Rao Garu	"	Medical Practitioner, Innespott, Rajamondry	At a meeting of the Assn on 7 12 17.
3697		Varanasi Rama Row	"	1st Grade Pleader Sevayanga, (Tanjore)	At a meeting of the C. O.
3698		M. G. Mukundareyan B. A.	"	Pleader Paramakkudi (Tanjore)	"
3699		A. R. Mahadeva	"	Secretary, A. R. League, Lalbudi, Trichinopoly	"
3700		T. B. Raya Aiyar	"	Landholder, Rajamondry	At a meeting held on 30 11 17.
3701	Madras Mohajir Shara.	Ngapatty Subba Rao	"	Merchant Rajamondry	By Godavery D. Assn.
3702	Godavery D. C. C.	K. Sivamulu	Hindu Vaisya	Mendripeth Godavery District	At a meeting of the D. Assn on 7 12 17
3703	"	Nalini Subramanyam	"	" Rajamondry	At a meeting held on 20 11 17
3704	Rajamondry D. Assn	Bangaru Raghavich Garu	"	"	"
3705	Madras P. C. C.	P. A. Subramania Aiyer	Brahmin	Head Master, Hindu High School, Triplicane Madras.	At a meeting of the D. C. O.
3706	Madras P. C. C.	V. Phankara Sastry	"	Journalist, 56, Rajapettah High Road, Mysapore Madras.	At a meeting held on 15 12 17.
3707		Rao Sahib M. D. Subramaniam	"	Pleader, Ramaroupeeta, Coconada	At a meeting of D. C. O.
3708	Madras Mohajir Shara.	Devan Bahadur L. A. Govinda Raghavasa Aiyer	Hindu Brahmin	Vakil High Court, "Palm Grove," Mysapore Madras	At a meeting held on 30 11 17
3709	The Godavery D. Assn	Tantala Sambamurthi Chetty	Vaisya	Tekkali (Ganjam)	At a meeting of the Assn on 8 12 17
3710	"	M. L. Narasimham	Brahmin	Landlord Tekkali (Ganjam)	"
3711	The Ganjam D. C. C.	Tantala Rangavadhiam Chetty	Vaisya	Merchant "	"
3712	"	Malla Jagardhana Chetty	"	Trade Palasa, (Ganjam)	"
3713	"	P. Venkata Narayana Isamdar	"	Isamdar Narsamapet, Ganjam	"
3714	"	Potimuri Swami Babu	"	Landlord "	"
3715	"	Tantala Samarendra Chetty	"	Trade Tekkali Ganjam	"
3716	"	Vellabhojyula Narayana	"	Isamdar Balchemon, Kamati P. O., Vizagapatam	At a Public Meeting held on 23-12-17
3717	Tinnevely D. C. C.	Sadba Ganapati Pantula	"	Vakil, High Court, Tinnevely	At a G. M.
3718	Madras Mohajir Shara.	G. A. Natesa Aiyar	"	Editor and Proprietor, Indian Review, Madras.	At a meeting held on 30 11 17
3719	Madras P. C. C.	G. Krishnaswami	"	Vakil, High Court and Landholder, Mylapur	At a M. of the P. C. O.
3720	Salem D. C. C.	Kannurup Alayam	"	Mirastar Komarupalayam (Salem)	By the D. C. O.
3721	Madras P. C. C.	T. R. Nanthogopala Chetty	Vaisya	Merchant	At a meeting held on 20-11-17
3722	"	P. Narayana Sarinelly	"	Medical Practitioner, No 7, South Madras Street, Mysapore.	"

3095	"	T M Krishnaswami	Brahmin	Vakil, High Court, South Madu Street, Mylapore, Madras	"	on 15 12 17
3096	"	K Palasubramaniam Iyer	"	High Court Vakil, Mylapore	At a meeting	on 20-11 17
3097	"	M Subbaraya Aiyar	"	Vakil, High Court, Pelatope, Mylapore, Madras	"	on 19 12 17
3098	Vizagapatnam D O C	C Lakshmi Narayan Sastri	"	Vakil, High Court, Vizagapatnam	At a M of the D A	on 14 12 17.
3099	Bellary D C C	Naganer Narayana Rao	"	Legal Practitioner, High Court, Bellary, (Madras)	By the D C C.	on 30-11 17
3100	Madras Sessions Judge	N Iyama Narayan Rao	"	Pleader Gooty	At a meeting held	on 30 11 17
3101	Madras P C C	L. Subba Rao	"	Vakil, H Ct, 'Vani Vilas,' Coconada	"	on 30 11 17
3102	Chittore D C C	D V Prokasa Rao	"	Civil Pensioner, Coconada	"	on 5 12 17
3103	Madras P C C	The Hon ble Sri K R U Krishna Rao	"	Zemindar of Polavaram, Coconada	"	on 30 11 17
3104	Madras P C C	F Sitarama Rao	"	Pleader, Chittore	"	on 5 12 17
3105	Madras P C C	P Chenga Rao	"	82, Acharyapann Street, Madras	"	on 30 11 17
3106	Anantapur D O C	P S Srinivasan Chetty	Vaishya Brahmin	Pleader, Anantapur	By the D C C	on 6 12 17
3107	"	Yeggnue Sistuff	"	Pleader	"	on 20 12 17
3108	"	T Sivasankaran	"	Trade Guntur	In a M of the Com held	on 20 12 17
3109	"	Kumutha Chinnariffe	"	Vakil High Court, Fflore	At a M of the Godavery D C C	on 10 12 17
3110	Guntur D C C	I N Sundarasan Gubbil	Hindu Vaishya Brahmin	Vakil High Court Calcutt, Mababar Merchant, Karur, Trichinopoly, Madras	At a Public Meeting held	on 11 12 17
3111	Gadavary D C C	Sram Venkata, Subba Row	"	Miradar, Srinamasamudram, Post Office Trichinopoly	"	"
3112	"	Hon ble Row Bahadur M Ram Chandra	"	Merchant Robertsonpet	By the O C at Masulipatam on 17 12 17	"
3113	"	Tan Pantalagar	"	Retired Revenue Inspector, Gooty	At a meeting of the Anantpur D C C, held at Gooty on 6 12 17	"
3114	Madras P C C	C Krishna	"	Vakil, District Court, Innespett Raja mondry Mylapore	At a meeting of the above Assn held on 7 12 17	"
3115	Trichinopoly D O C	J N Krishna Row	"	Journalist Mylapore	At a meeting on 16 12 17	"
3116	"	S Sethu Rao	"	Vakil High Court, "G, Vellala Street, Vepery Madras	On 20 12 17	"
3117	Kissa D C C	Kaji Viswanadhan	"	Professor Parthasar College	At a meeting	on 15 12 17
3118	Anantpur D C C	A Torringtonappa	Hindu Brahmin	Penholder Madras	"	on 20-12 17.
3119	D. Ann.	A Ramu Rao Garu	"	Landholder Minerva Mansion, Chattrapur (Ganjam)	"	"
3120	Relaxondry	V A Sun laram	"	Pleader Vellore	"	"
3121	Tinnevely D C C	T V Copalawami Muliayer	"	"	"	"
3122	Madras P C C	S Sathayamurthi Aiyar	"	"	"	"
3123	"	P Subramania Ayyer	"	"	"	"
3124	"	C Venkatarangam Naidu	"	"	"	"
3125	"	A Surjanarayan Murthi	"	"	"	"
3126	"	V Kachalapawara Ainger	"	"	"	"
3127	"	Des goudi Subba Rao	"	"	"	"

Serial No.	Electorate	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions	Caste, creed or race	Profession, calling occupation and address in full	How and when elected.
3728	Madras P C C	C A. Krishna Ayangar	Hindu	Teacher 15 South Madu Street, Triplicane, Madras	At a meeting of the Com on 15 12 17
3729	Tanjore D C C	T A Ramachandra Chetty		Medical Practitioner (Tanjore)	By Tanjore D C C on 14 12 17
3730		S V Krishnaswami Bagavatam	Brahmin	Merchant Tanjore	At a meeting held on 5 12 17
3731	Chittoor D C C	M Raghava Charar		Pleader Chittoor	
3732	Godavery D C C Assu	Kasturi Narasimham Garu		Pleader	By Godavery D Assu on 14 12 17
3733		Vadrenu Ramamurthi	"	Pleader Amalapuram Godavery District	At a G Meeting of the above Committee on 22 12 17
3734	Madura D C C	R Rengaswami Aiyer	"	Vakil Madura	
3735	Madras P C C	C C Ganapati Iyer	"	Zamindar	At a meeting of the D C C on 19 12 17.
3736	Godavery D C C	Kota Subbaram	"	Inamdar Pithapuram	On 16 12 17
3737	Tinnevely D C C	C Krishnamurti	"	Landholder (Combhatore)	At a meeting on 5 12 17
3738	Chittoor D C C	Krishnaana Charida	"	Pleader Chittoor	on 15 12 17.
3739	Madras P C C	S Krishna Murthi	"	Landlord Mandapeta Golavery Dt, Mad	On 25-12-17
3740		G Ramajogi Sastry	"	Landlord Akiripalli, (Kistna District)	On 15 12 17
3741		G Appiah Sastru	"	Landholder, Akiripalli, (Kistna District)	
3742		C V Narasimha Rao	"	Landlord Berawada, Kistna District	On 20 12 17
3743		Ayyanki Venkata Ramaniah	"	Asst Secy Andra Conference, Vakul	At a meeting of the U. C. on 20 12 17
3744		T. Anjaneyh Sastru Garu	"	Vakil Guntoor Secy, Andra Conference	Guntoor, held "
3745	Guntoor C C	Velagupudi Subbarao	"	Landlord Guntoor	" "
3746		Kondra Venkatappiah Pantalu Garu	"	Landlord Guntoor, c/o V Subbarao	At a meeting of the U. C. on 20 12 17
3747	Madras P C C	G Venkabarow	"	Publisher, Chintadupel Madras	At a meeting on the 18th instant "
3748	Ellore D Assn	Daulapatti Swami Sastry	"	Vakil Corner House, Mylapore, Madras	" "
3749	Guntoor C C	N V Vesaraw	"	High Court Vakul, Corner House, Myla	" "
3750	Mobajon Shava	T V Krishna	"	Pore, Madras	At a meeting on 15 12 17
3751	Madras P C C	T V Vankatarama Aiyer	"	Landholder, 17, Payalvar, Kavil Street	
3752			"	Triplicane, Madras	
3753	"	N S Varada Chari	"	Merchant Delegates' Camp, Calcutta	On a meeting on 20 12 17
3754		C S Satakopa Ramanayya Iyer	Hindu	Merchant and Contractor	At a meeting held on 20-11-17
3755		B S S Tripuranthaka Mudaliar	"	Landholder Chattrapura, (Ganjam)	on 15 12 17
3756	Madras P C C	S M Dharmahaya Mudaliar	Brahmin	Landlord Chattrapura, Naunilam	"
3757		V Devaraja Mudaliar	"	Landlord (Tanjore)	"
3758		W Venkya	"	Landholder Tanjore West Main Street	At a meeting of the Assn. on 17 12 17.
3759		A R Sambhanaya Iyer	"	Pleader and Municipal Chairman, Karnool	
3760		K Gopala Krishna Iyer	"		
3761		S Samesath Rao	"		
3762	Karnool D C C	Rao Bahadur S V Narasimha Row	"		
3763		Kunnam S Stharamana	"		
3764		Kunnam S Ragupathi	"		

Serial No.	Electorate.	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions.	Caste, creed or race.	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full.	How and when elected.
3796	Madras P. C. C.	K Swaminathan	Brahmin	18, Pilathore, Mylapore, Madras	At a meeting on 15-12-17.
3797	"	N. Raja Gopala Krishna Rao	Kamatak Brahmin	Landholder & Editor, "Sri Krishna Sookti," and Secy, Home Rule League, Udipi	" on 20-12-17.
3798	Madura Ramoad D. C.	M. S. Manibreswara Sharma	Hindu Brahmin	Journalist & Lecturer, 8, South Tower, Madura City	At a general body M. held on 11-12-17.
3799	"	G. Chandrasekhara Sarma	"	Lecturer, c/o C. Gonapati Ayyer Esq., Vice-Principal, Madura College, Madras	At a General Meeting on 11-12-17.
3800	Madras P. C. C.	N' M. R. Venkata Krishnayya	"	Merchant, Laxman Das St., Part T., Mad	At a meeting on 15-12-17.
3801	"	K. S. Rangiah	"	Merchant, 29, Raghunayakala St., Park Town, Madras	" "
3802	"	S. Rangaswami Iyer	"	Merchant, 1, Laxmandas St., Park T. (Mad)	" on 20-11-17.
3803	"	Mr. Randa Mathiyalu Naidu	Hindu Belliga	Swadhina, Adamanadar, Nagapoondi, Sholingpur P. O.	" "
3804	Vizagapatam D. C. C.	Prabhala L. Narasimham Panthala Garu	Hindu Brahmin	Vakil, High Court, Vizagapatam	At a M. of the D. Asm. on 19-12-17.
3805	"	Dusvarula Srivama Sastri Garu	Non-Brahmin	"	"
3806	"	M. Krishna Rao Naidu	Hindu.	Landlord, Beach Road, Vizagapatam	By D. C. C. on 19-12-17.
3807	Malabar D. C. C.	K. V. Ananta Ram Ayyer	Brahmin	Natal Worker, Annie Besant Hall, Calicut	"
3808	Tanjore D. C. C.	T. S. Sadaswa Raw	Marathi Brahmin	Landlord & Vakil, High Court, and Secy., Tanjore Permanent Fund, Ltd.	At a M. of the D. C. C., Malabar, on 20-12-17.
3809	Obittore D. C. C.	C. G. Jayram Iyer	"	Pleader, Chittore	At a Public Meeting held on 14-12-17.
3810	"	C. G. Vasudeva Aiyer	"	Agriculture, Retired "Pleader and Landowner, Chittore (Madras).	"
3811	Tanjore D. C. C.	S. S. Venkatarama Ayyer	"	Landholder, 31, Choona Pukur Lane, Cal.	"
3812	"	S. Rama Aiyer	"	Landlord and Merchant, 21, Choona Pukur Lane, Calcutta.	" on 14-12-17.
3813	"	V. Rama Chandra Aiyer	"	Landholder & Retired Police Inspector, 21, Choona Pukur Lane, Calcutta.	"
3814	Trichinopoly D. C. C.	Mr. N. Mathama Iyengar	Hindu Brahmin	Clerk, Agent's Office, State Ry., 77, East Chitra Street, Srirangan, Trichinopoly.	At a Public Meeting on 17-12-17.
3815	"	Mr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyer	"	Bookseller and Commission Agent, Teppakulam P. O., Trichinopoly (Madras)	"
3816	Madras P. C. C.	C. V. Padmanava Charier	"	Landholder, 19, Chitraikulam South St., Mylapore (Madras).	At a meeting on 15-12-17.
3817	Trichinopoly D. C. C.	V. Balasaba Aiyengar	"	Commission Agent, Rock Fort, Trichinopoly (Madras Presidency).	At a Public Meeting on 11-12-17.
3818	Madras P. C. C.	R. V. Srinivasa Iyengar	"	Landholder, Valuthar P. O., Tanjore Dist., Madras.	At a meeting held on 15-12-17.
3819	"	K. R. Rangaswami Iyengar	"	Vakil, High Court, Mylapore (Madras)	"
3820	"	A. Sabapathy Nayanar	Jain	Merchant & Banker, Nellikuppam, S Arcot	" on 20-12-17.
3821	"	K. Narasimha Iyer	Hindu Brahmin	Vakil, High Court, Fortswaikam	"

Sl. No.	Name	Religion	Profession	Address	Date
2311	Parthasarathy Ayyengar	"	"	"	"
2312	V T Ramaswami Iyer	"	"	"	"
2313	V T Doraiswami Iyer	"	"	"	"
2314	Mrs. Margaret E. Cousins	"	"	"	"
2315	J H Cousins	"	"	"	"
2316	A V Narayana Sani	"	"	"	"
2317	G Gobin Ch Raja	"	"	"	"
2318	Vengunt Sam Sundara Rao	"	"	"	"
2319	N Latcharao	"	"	"	"
2320	V Nijamasu Naidu	"	"	"	"
2321	I Ranganakulu Iyer	"	"	"	"
2322	T Laxminath Row	"	"	"	"
2323	S Jagannadham Pantulu	"	"	"	"
2324	M Seetharamaswami	"	"	"	"
2325	G Subramaniam Iyer	"	"	"	"
2326	N D Varadachary	"	"	"	"
2327	K N Subramanian Iyer	"	"	"	"
2328	N Kametwara Rao Pantulu	"	"	"	"
2329	Sree Kamadokuri Lakshmi P Rao	"	"	"	"
2330	Arlantia Lakshminathigaru	"	"	"	"
2331	Q Rangaswami Iyengar	"	"	"	"
2332	C H Sreenivasar B S	"	"	"	"
2333	K Subha Rao	"	"	"	"
2334	Mathedath Malleswari Narayan	"	"	"	"
2335	Kan la lai Fan Iyengar	"	"	"	"
2336	Mr. V. Raghava Chander	"	"	"	"
2337	M. A. Sivaram Iyengar, B. A., B. L.	"	"	"	"
2338	Dantu Venkataiah Iyer	"	"	"	"
2339	Mr. S. S. S. Nathan	"	"	"	"
2340	C. A. C. Kasinathan Chettai	"	"	"	"
2341	K. Jagannadhaswami	"	"	"	"
2342	N. Venkateswara Rao	"	"	"	"
2343	N. Venkateswara Rao	"	"	"	"
2344	N. Venkateswara Rao	"	"	"	"
2345	N. Venkateswara Rao	"	"	"	"
2346	N. Venkateswara Rao	"	"	"	"
2347	N. Venkateswara Rao	"	"	"	"
2348	N. Venkateswara Rao	"	"	"	"
2349	N. Venkateswara Rao	"	"	"	"
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2390	N. Venkateswara Rao	"	"	"	"
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2394	N. Venkateswara Rao	"	"	"	"
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2396	N. Venkateswara Rao	"	"	"	"
2397	N. Venkateswara Rao	"	"	"	"
2398	N. Venkateswara Rao	"	"	"	"
2399	N. Venkateswara Rao	"	"	"	"
2400	N. Venkateswara Rao	"	"	"	"

Serial No.	Electorate.	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions	Caste creed or race.	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full	How and when elected.
3854	Vizagapatam D Asm Madras P C C	Hurdly Akala Sovjunnunum Rao Pantulu Garu B A T S Joshi	Hindu Brahmin	Vakil Vizagapatam Merchant 54 'Nayamappa Naick St., G T Madras	At a meeting of the D Asm on 19 12 17 At a meeting held on 20 11 17
3855		M P Permul Naidu B A Mr V Venkateswarulu	"	Mrs. Nellore Merchant 192, Esplanade, Madras	" on 30 11 17
3856	Madras Monajon Shava.	M S Munisami Chetty	"	Merchant 7 Bataraayyan Street, Washer manpet Madras	on 20 11 17
3857	Madras I C C	Hannuman Das	Karnat c Brahmin	Landholder, Udipi S Canara Dt., Madras	on 15 12 17
3858		K Suryaswamy B A	Hindu Kshatriya	Landlord Chodavaram, Vizagapatam Dt	By C Dist Asm, Raja mundry on 13 12 17
3859	Taluk C Aska Gajam D Asso	Bachee Rama Shay V Satyanarayan	Brahmin	Landholder Aska Ganjam District	At a meeting held on 19 12 17
3860	Vizagapatam Asso	Vanka Satiyanraaya, B A	Hindu Brahmin	Landholder Berhampur, Godavery Street, Ganjam	At a meeting of the Asm on 8 12 17
3861	K s n s D C C	Garpeth Anjanerychowdhuri	"	1st Grade Pleader Yellaman Chity Viza gapatam	At a Public Meeting held on 19 12 17
3862	South Arcot D C C	T E Satnamayuni, B A	Hindu	Editor Choudhurn Chataparm Ellore P O, (Kistna)	At a D C C on 17 12 17.
3863		D Namsundhuran	Brahmin	Vakil High Court South Arcot	At a meeting on 3 12 17
3864		T F Kngmutu Iyengar, B A	"	Pleader Chidambara, South Arcot (Madras)	" on 13 12 17
3865	Madras Mohajon Shava.	C Babu Rao	Kshatriya Brahmin	1st Grade Pleader Tondivanam	At a meeting of the Mohajon Shava
3866	Guntur D C C	O Nageswara Row	Hindu Brahmin	Merchant 10 Stringers Street	In a meeting held on 20 12 17.
3867	"	M Trepuraribhatta Veeraghavaswami	"	Artist Diamond Bldgs Princess Street Bombay	"
3868	"	Setha Bhavanarayanas	"	Literature Pedaravur, Guntur Dist (Tenalrao)	"
3869	Tanore D C C	N P Subramin Iyer	"	Agriculture, Manchala Chebaole P O Guntur	"
3870	Taluk C Com	M P Venkatesh	Padmasala	Journalist and Publisher, 66 North Road, Tanore	At a meeting of the Teluk C C on 14 12 17
3871	Taluk C O and H R League, Nandaim	A Sundara Rao B A.	Brahmin	Cloth Merchant Madhavarani, Cuddapah	At a meeting of the Teluk C C on 19 12 17
3872		A Parasuram Rao	"	Pleader, Nandaim Cuddapah Dist.	At a M of the C O H R League on 19 12 17
3873	Narasapur P M.	Abdulla H Daogan	Mohamedan	Pleader and President Taluk Board Rajahm pet Nandaim Cuddapah	In a P M held for the purpose.

3877	"	R Uohamed Ghose	"	Merchant, Mahim Street, Narsapur, Krishna Dist.	"	"
3878	"	Khoja Abdul Azeem	"	Professor of Arabic, Durga St, Narsapur, (Krishna)	"	"
3879	Combatore P Asso	Narayan Iyer	Hindu Brahmin	Landlord Combatores, Perur, Combatores	By the Peoples' Assn.	on 10 12 17
3880	Vizagapatam D Asso	N S Rama Swami	"	Lawyer, Besant House Combatores	Vizagapatam D Asso	on 19 12 17.
3881	"	Ingava Seetharamash	Hindu	Municipal Contractor & Commission Agent, 77 Lala St, Big Conceivaram	"	"
3882	Madura Ramnad D C C	S Subramaniyam Iyer	Nattukkottai Chetty	Vakil, High Court, Post Box No 161, Mad Banker, Devakotta	"	"
3883	"	S M Elayaperumall Chettyar	Hindu	Doctor Tirupur, Combatores Dist	"	"
3884	Combatore D Tirupur Taluk Asso	P Vradhargulu Naidu	"	Vakil Melur, Tuticorin	In a Public Meeting	on 16 12 17
3885	Tuticorin P Asso	S S Bharathi	"	Vakil Tinnevely	At a M of the said Com	on 11 12 17
3886	The Madura Ramnad D C C	V Vedarajaguna Pillai	Nattukkottai Chetty	Mercht Athakkadu Thekkur, Ramnad Dist	By a G body M of the D C C	on 20 12 17
3888	"	M R Ry A C A Muthiah Chettyar	"	Money lender Denahote, Ramnad Dist	At a meeting	on 11 12 17
3889	"	O R M O M Palaniappa	"	Banker Devakottah, Ramnad Dist	At a G body M of the C	on 20 12 17
3890	"	O R M O S P Lakshmanan Chariar	"	Banker and Landlord Denabote (Ramnad)	At a M of the D C C	on 11 12 17
3891	"	M R Ry A V T A N Natesan Chettyer	Vellai	Teacher Devakottah, Ramnad	"	"
3892	"	M R Ry Athirathnam	Nattukkottai Chetty	Banker Devakottah	"	"
3893	"	S M Srinivasam Chettyar	"	Banker & Landlord, Devakottah, Ramnad Editor Vyaya Mitran, Devakottah,	"	"
3894	"	A R I Narayanan Chettyer	"	Banker, Kandamaneckam, Ramnad Dist	"	"
3895	"	S T Ramanathan Chettyer	"	Banker, Devakottah	"	"
3896	Tirupur Asso	M S S Sanunadhas Chettyar	Hindu	Trade, Vizagapatam, Madras	At a meeting held	on 19 12 17.
3897	Madura Ramnad D C C	M R M A R Natesan Chetty	Nattukkottai Chetty	"	"	"
3898	Vizagapatam D Asso	Addepeth Nagaraju	Vambja	Landholder, Kallidai Kurichi, Tinnevely	"	on 16 12 17
3899	"	Mugalapath Kamaraju	"	"	"	"
3900	"	B Hanumanth Rao	"	"	"	"
3901	Tinnevely D C C	T Swami Nath Iyer	"	"	"	"
3902	"	R Anant Krishna	"	"	"	"
3903	"	A S Kamarasami Moodah	"	"	"	"
3904	"	N Gopal Chariar	"	"	"	"
3905	Chittore D C C	Mr T V Janga Chariar	"	"	"	"
3906	"	O Raj Gopala Chariar	"	"	"	"
3907	"	Mr M Rangarajo Ayenger	"	"	"	"
3908	"	"	"	"	"	"
3909	"	"	"	"	"	"
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3911	"	"	"	"	"	"
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3999	"	"	"	"	"	"
4000	"	"	"	"	"	"

3037	Taluk C C, Aska	B Bangaraya	Landholder Aska Ganjam District	on 18 12 17
3038	Tinercilly C C, Madras	A T Ramasaya Chariar	Educationalist	on 16 12 17
3039	Codavery D C C, Madras	I A Desikachari		
3040	Codavery D C C, Madras	M A Subbarajuda	Civil Pensioner Coconada	on 19 12 17
3041	Godavery D Asan	M Narasimham	Vakil H Ct, 110 Mount Road, Madras	on 14 12 17
3042	Taluk Asan, Anaisapuram	K Aravamudy Iyengar, B A, B L	Vakil c/o Hon Mr B N Sarma Madras	on 14 12 17
3043	Madras P C C	The Honble Mr V S Srinivasa Seshu	Servant of India Society President	on 15 12 17
3044	Madras P C C	N Soundarajan	Servant of India Society, Madras	"
3045	Madras Mohajan Shava	V Chakkarai Chetty	Journalism D Bungalow T P Coil St, Madras S E	"
3046	Madras P C C	K Vaikunta Rao	Hall's Rd, Egmore Madras	on 30 11 17
3047	Katna D C C	M Sivarama Krishna Rao	Hony Secy Theishua Endeavour Society, S Sum karam Chetty Street Madras	on 20 11 17
3048	The Madras Ramnad D C C	I L Sevagari Chetty	Guntur Banker Devakota Ramnad District	on 19 12 17
3049	"	H Rangasami Aiyar	Landlord and Merchant, Watrop Ramnad District	on 11 12 17
3050	"	V K Kampana Tever	Landlord Watrop Damnad	"
3051	Floro D Asan	Bande Viyyanna Pantulu Garu	Landowner Ganda Golam Ellore Taluk Madras	on 14 12 17
3052	Tinj Peepes Asan	H Sreenivasa Rao	Teacher High School (Pleader) Tunu	At a M of the Peoples Asan held on 1 12 17
3053	Ganjam D Asan	M Virabhadra Rao	Godavery Vakil H Ct Berhampore Ganjam Dist	At a meeting held on 6 12 17
3054	Asan D C C	K Virachaya Chariar	Brahmo Missionary Berhampore Ganjam	At a meeting of the D Asan on 19 12 17
3055	Asan D C C	J V Narayan	Vakil Trole Combakore	At a meeting on 15 12 17
3056	Madras P C C	T R V Sastri B A, B L	Vakil H Ct New Race Mysapore, Mad	By the Saleem D C C on 15 12 17
3057	Ka D C C	K Satyanarayana Murthy	Landlord	By D C C on 17 12 17
3058	Vizagapatam D Asan	D Rajaratnam	Landlord Kathera & Rajamondry	By the D District Asan on 19 12 17
3059	Katna D C C	S Pralassami	Merchant Balaz pet's Vizagapatam	By the D C C on 17 12 17
3060	"	I Sarveswara Rao	Landlord Flore (Kistna)	By the D C C on 18 12 17
3061	Taluk Congress C, Aska	A Thimlana Itham B A	Merchant c/o Dr S N Rama Rao Rayamondry	By the D C C on 18 12 17
3062	"	V B Surenbra Rao	Pleader Aska (Ganjam)	By the D Asan, Vizagapatam, on 19 12 17
3063	Caplam D Asan	N R Ramarola Pantulu	Proprietor Rawada Pstate Vizagapatam	At a meeting of the Asan on 8 12 17
3064	Madras P C C	P Corinla Reddi	Dewan Thir's Pstate Tharla Ganjam District	At a meeting on 15 12 17
3065	Pelchat D C C	S Chittamaram	Landholder Allur, Nellore District	At a meeting on 15 12 17
3066	"	K V Srinayayana Aiyar	Public Worker	

Serial No	Electorate.	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions.	Caste, creed or race	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full	How and when elected.
3969	Tiruchinopoly D C C	Dr T S S. Rajani	Hindu Brahmin	Medical Practitioner, Srirangam, Tiruchinopoly, (Madras)	At a Public Meeting held on 11 12 17
3970	Gangam D Assn	P B Krishnaragalu	"	Landholder, Courtpet, Berhampore, Ganjam	By the D Assn on 20 12 17
3971	Madras P C C.	V V Gori	"	Bar at Law, Berhampore, Ganjam	At a meeting held on 15 12 17
3972	Gangam D Assn	N Rama Row Pantulu	"	Berhampore	on 18 12 17
3973	"	D V Ramaswami	"	Plender, Dist Court	"
3974	Madras P C C	Mr Hanumantha Row	"	Member, Servant of India Society, Madras	At a meeting of the C on 15 12 17.
3975	Gangam D Assn	P S Ramamurthi Pantulu	"	Plender, Dist Ct, Berhampore Ganjam	At a meeting of the Assn on 8 12 17
3976	Tinnevely D C C.	G Srinivasa Iyer	"	Private Gentleman, Tinnevely Kailasa puram	By D C C
3977	"	T G Ramaswami	"	Tutor, Hindu College	"
3978	Viz "spat m D A	Gallipally Rangamaya Kulu	Vellama	Chemist and Druggist, Vizagapatnam	In a Public Meeting of Dist. Assn, Vizagapatnam.
3979	Madras P C C	Namburi Venkata Sitapati Row	Brahmin	Landlord, Vizagapatnam	on 15 12 17
3980	"	C M. Subgatullah	Muslim	Merchant, Angappa Naxal St, G T, Mad	At a meet " "
3981	"	The Hon ble Mr Yakub Hasan	"	Merchant, Francis Joseph Street, Es planade Madras	"
3982	Tinnevely D C C	R Mutfu Aiyar	Brahmin	Banker, Tinnevely	on 15 12 17
3983	"	Sankar Ramer	"	Banker, Kolladai kurichi	"
3984	"	J Krishner	"	Banker Kolladai	"
3985	"	J Pramatharthi Naranya	"	Shorthand Writer, 206, Ram Krishnapur Lane, Howrah	on 11 12 17
3986	Tiruchinopoly D C C	Hon ble M K V Rangaswami Aiyangar	"	Member, Imperial Legislative Council, Landford and Zemindar, Vasudeva Vilas, Srirangam, Tiruchinopoly	At a Public Meeting on 11 12 17.
3987	"	Mr Raja Chaitton	Hindu	Landholder	"
3988	"	Arinaprasad	"	"	"
3989	Madras P C C.	K S Narayana Aiyar	Brahmin	Banker 44, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras	on 20 11 17
3990	Madras Mobjoou Shava.	S Rangaswami Aiyangar	"	Sub Editor, "Hindu," Mount Rd, Madras	on 30 12 17
3991	"	C A Srinivasa Aiyangar	"	Manager "The Swadesamitran Office, Grihabalu Chetty Street, Madras	"
3992	Godavery D C C	V Krishna Brahmai	Hindu Brahmin	1st Grade Pleader, Coconada (Godavery)	At a meeting of the Godavery D C C on 19 12 17
3993	"	Y Venkataswala	"	Pleader Coconada	on 6 12 17
3994	Tinnevely D C C	S J. Narayazier	"	Banker Tuticorin	"
3995	"	R Krishnaaswami Iyar	"	"	"
3996	"	R Sreenivasa Aiyangar	"	"	"
3997	Madras P C C	S Ramasubramania Aiyar	"	"	"
4098	Taluk C. C. Vizagapatnam	V Ramalingaswami Pantulu	Hindu Brahmin	Landlord "Hops Villa" Chengalaver, Pillayar Comit St, Mylapore, Madras	on 20 11 17.
			Brahmin	Landlord, Kaspa, Vizianagram	At a meeting of the Com mittee held on 15 12 17.

3959	Madras P O C	K Ramasubbier	..	..	..	Merchant 2/33, Mathamari Chetty St, Madras	At a meeting held	on 20 11 17
4000	Trichinopoly D C C	A Ranga Charar	..	..	..	C/o Hon ble K V Mungaswami, Aiyangar	At a Public Meeting	on 11 12 17
4001	Ganjam D Assn	K V Ranganadhaswamy	Brahmin	..	..	Landlord Berhampore, Ganjam	At a meeting held	on 8 12 17
4002	Madras P C C	The Hon ble Mr B N Sarma	"	..	..	Vakil, High Court	"	on 15 12 17
4003	"	V Lakshminarayana	"	..	..	Landholder, Park Town	"	"
4004	"	T Prakasam	"	..	..	Bar at Law, Madras	"	"
4005	Madras Mohajan Shava D Assn	Mr G Narasingham	Hindu	..	..	Public Accountant and Auditor, 3, Coom Road, Mount Road	"	on 30 11 17
4006	Rajamondry D Assn	M Brecharaya Garu	"	..	..	Merchant, Rajamondry	"	on 7 12 17
4007	Nellore D Assn	Voruganti Venkata Subbaya	Brahmin	..	..	Achary Street, Nellore	Ry the D C C Nellore	on 18 12 17
4008	Ganjam D Assn	Mr Madhusudhana Pamgrah Mahasay	Urja Brahmin	..	..	1st Grade Pleader, Berhampore, Ganjam	At a M of the Assn held	on 18 12 17
4009	"	G Mahapatra Mahasay	"	..	..	Pleader, Dist Ct Berhampore, Ganjam	"	"
4010	"	Pithambora Rauth Mahasay	"	..	..	"	"	"
4011	Chingleput D C C	V S Venkatarama Iyer	Brahmin	..	..	Business, 5 Chetty St, Sandupet	At a meeting held	on 30 11 17
4012	Ganjam D Assn	Sadepath Venkata Krishnaiah Pantulu	"	..	..	Landlord and Vice President, Dist Board, Ganjam, Chattrupore	At a M of the Assn held	on 8 12 17
4013	Madras P O C	T Rajagopala Rao	"	..	..	Editor Andri Saraswati Prandhumale, 54 Saravana Perumal, Mudule St	"	on 15 12 17
4014	"	Sondagir Muhammad Meera Sahib	M shia	..	..	Merchant 25 Angappa, Natch St, G T Madras	"	"
4015	"	S S Venkatarama Iyer	"	..	..	"	"	"
4016	Viragapatam D C C	Sree Vikrama Deo Varma	Kshatrya	..	..	Landlord Vizagapatam	Ry D C C	"
4017	"	Ramanath Roy	"	..	..	Inamdr, Vizagapatam	In a Public Meeting at Vizagapatam	on 18 12 17
4018	Ganjam D C C	M Machuraja Pantulu	Brahmin	..	..	Landlord Berhampore Ganjam	At a meeting held	"
4019	Ganjam D Assn	Sahayis Ramamurti Pantulu	"	..	..	Retired Cash Keeper, Chattrapore Ganjam	"	"
4020	"	Mr Ibrahim Qatashi	"	..	..	"	"	"
4021	Combatore D O C	K H Khan	Mushin	..	..	Combatore	"	"
4022	Madras D C C	Hon ble Mr K Rama Aiyengar	Brahmin	..	..	Vakil, High Court, Dist Board Member	Ry D C C	on 12 12 17.
4023	Trichinopoly D C C	Professor K Ramamoorthy	Hindu	..	..	Great Circus Sone	At a meeting held	on 26 12 17
4024	Guntur A R. Jesque D C Assn	Palivela Venkata Subbarow	Vaidya	..	..	Merchant Coconada	At a meeting of the Assn	on 20 12 17
4025	M d Kendra	N K Ramswami Iyer	Hindu Brahmin	..	..	Vakil High Court, Tanjore	Ry Taluk C O	on 20 12 17
4026	Madras P C C	P. Sri Venkata Aryan	"	..	..	Mrsadar 21 East Mada St, Conjeevaram	At a meeting	on 15 12 17
4027	"	V Venkataramanayya	"	..	..	Landlord 41 Old Jail St, Chittore Mad	"	"
4028	"	R Subramania Iyer	"	..	..	Zemindar Panambakkam Chingleput Mad	"	"
4029	Godavery Dt Assn	Nadana Jaggia Rao	Hindu Vaidya	..	..	Merchant Rajamondry, Godavery Dist	By Godavery Dt Assn	on 14 12 17
4030	Madras P C C	S M Ismail	Mushin	..	..	Proctor, Colomboo	At a meeting	on 15 12 17

Serial No.	Electorate.	Names in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions.	Caste, creed or race.	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full.	How and when elected.
4031	Ganjam D. Assn	Dr. P. Narasingham ...	Brahmin	Medl Practr., Berhampore, Ganjam	At a meeting held on 18-12-17.
4032	Nandikotkur	V. Ramer	"	Landholder, Mudikoudam, Tanjore Dist. ...	At a meeting of the C. C. on 20-12-17.
4033	Mudikoudam	V. Varanai Charyar A.	"	School Master, Mudikoudam, Tanjore	By D. C. C. on 17-12-17.
4034	Kistna D. C. C.	D. Satyanarain	Hindu	Landlord, Bezawada	" on 17-12-17.
4035	Kistna D. C. C.	S. Venkateswara Rao	"	Landlord, Musthabad, Kistna	" on 11-12-17.
4036	Nadur-Ramnad	A. C. Chetty	Nattukottai	Banker & Landholder, Devakota, Ramnad Dist.	" on 11-12-17.
4037	D. C. C.	Nyayapathy Narasingha Sornny	Chetty Caste.	Vakil, H. Ct., Berhampore, Ganjam	At a meeting held on 8-12-17.
4038	Ganjam D. Assn	Mr R. Rengunatso Row	Hindu	Union Chairman and Landholder, Secy., H. R. League and Pleader, Kulitalai, Trichinopoly.	At a Public Meeting on 22-12-17.
4039	Taluk C. C., Kulitalai	V. L. Sandanam Iyer	Brahmin	Landlord, Tiruvallu, Madras	" on 12-12-17.
4040	"	R. Sandaresa Raw	"	Landlord, Tirupeth	" on 12-12-17.
4041	Madras C. C.	C. C. Mudaliar	Hindu	Secy., Triplicane Urban Co-operative Stores, 4/A, Veerasperumal Mudali St., Triplicane (Madras).	" on 20-11-17.
4042	Chittoore D. C. C.	N. Rangaswami Rao	"	Publisher, Ruby Home, Coconada	At a meeting of the D. C. C. on 19-12-17.
4043	"	K. Subbanna Chariu	"	Merchant, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam	At a meeting of the D. Assn. on 19-12-17.
4044	Madras P. C. C.	T. C. Baidyanatha Aiyer	"	Pleader and Landholder, Godavery	By D. Assn. on 14-12-17.
4045	Godavery D. C. C.	V. Lukehmi Narayan Sashtei, B. A.	"	Inamdar, Vizagapatam	" on 19-12-17.
4046	Vizagapatam Dist. Assn.	Tekumalla Sitaraswami Panthulu	"	Pleader, 1st Grade Municipal Councillor, Joganaikapuram	" on 19-12-17.
4047	Godavery Dist. Assn.	Bokka Narayanamurthy Pantulu	"	Merchant, Coconada	" on 19-12-17.
4048	Vizagapatam Dist. Assn.	Goparajihala Hammiah	"	Asst Professor of History, Pachorjappa's College, 2, Venkatarayor St., Park Town, Madras.	At a meeting held on 18-12-17.
4049	Godavery D. C. C.	T. Kameswara Rain	"	Landholder, Chingleput	" on 18-12-17.
4050	"	T. Buchanna Sasthy	"	Landholder	" on 18-12-17.
4051	Madras P. C. C.	C. S. Srinivasa Chariar	"	1st Grade Pleader, Tirupetti	" on 18-12-17.
4052	"	K. M. Doraiswamy Iyengar	"	Teacher, Innespett, Rajamondry	" on 18-12-17.
4053	"	K. Venada Chariar	"	Shorthand Typist, Innespett, Rajamondry	" on 18-12-17.
4054	Chittoore D. C. C.	M. Gopala Chariar, B. A.	"	Inamdar, Rajamondry, Godavery District	" on 18-12-17.
4055	Dyval. Assn., Rayamondry.	G. Ramchandras Rao Garu	"	Pleader, Rama Chandrapur, Godavery	" on 18-12-17.
4056	"	Bandaru Suryanarayana	"	"	" on 18-12-17.
4057	Con. Divn. Assn. Rajamondry.	N. Ramamurthy	"	"	" on 18-12-17.
4058	"	Mylavaraqu Tamilasina Rao	"	"	" on 18-12-17.

4061	Dival Asan, Rajamondry	Vemuloori Veeriah Rajangan	Hindu	Merchant, Rajamondry, Godavari	"	"
4062	Con Dival Asan Rajamondry	Pendyala Ramalingam	"	Inamdar Pendyala Ramalingam, Raja mondry	"	"
4063	Madras P C C C D A,	Ganti Lakshmana Chodaseth Venkatratnam	Brahmin Hindu	Vakil High Court, Rajamondry Merchant Chodaseth Venkatratnam, Raja mondry	At a meeting held At a meeting of the Asan	on 30 11 17 on 7 12 17
4064	Rajamondry	Kavukwala Venkata Ram	Brahmin	Vakil Market St., Rajamondry	"	"
4065	"	D Venkata Rao	"	Landlord Market Street, Rajamondry	"	"
4066	"	Cherakemilla Venkat Rao	"	Inamdar Rajamondry	"	"
4067	"	K Sowrirajam	"	Merchant and Com Agent, Needamanga- lam, Tanjore	By D. C C	"
4068	Tanjore D C C	N R Vyaya Raghava Aiyangar M M Rangaswami Ayer	"	Paddy and Rice Merchant, Nidamangalam	"	"
4069	Techinopolly D C C	Ganti Lakshmana V Srinosa Iyenger	"	Clerk Chief Auditor's Office, St Ry, Tchinopolly, Mutharasamallur P O	At a Public Meeting held	on 11 12 17
4070	Madras M Shava Negapatam C D	N Subba Rao	"	Vakil High Court, Rajamondry	At a meeting held	on 30 12 17
4071	Cocanada	A P Patra	"	Clerk S I Ry, Negapatam	At a Public Meeting	on 15 12 17
4072	Med P C C	M S Phillips	"	Cocanada	"	"
4073	Sealkote D C C	L Sawan Mul Dewan Jaggan Nath	Indian	Pleader Berhampur, Ganjam Business, Sealkote City Sports Manufac- turer	"	On 1- 12 17
4074	"	Raj Krishna, M A	Hindu	Merchant Contractor Sealkote City	"	On 13 12 7
4075	Punjab P C C	P Mukerjee	Punjab Hindu	Pleader Karnel, Punjab	"	On 13 12 7
4076	Delhi D C C	K C Vedyarthi	Hindu	Coal Merchant Delhi	"	On 9 12 17
4077	Punjab P C C	Dhanpas Rai B A LL B	"	Manager Bharot Insurance Company	"	On 13 12 17
4078	"	Mallik Girdhari Lal B A	"	Pleader Chief Court	"	"
4079	"	Gowardhan Das	"	Managing Agent Punjab Cotton & Co, Ltd	"	"
4080	"	Lala Banshi Dhar	"	Chief Agent Sun Life Insurance Co, Ltd	"	"
4081	"	Lala Rup Lal	"	Devi Bazar Lahore	"	On 18 12 17
4082	"	Phail Ram Khonkar	"	"	"	"
4083	"	Lala Sahab Dyal	"	Merchant Beltram Street Amritsar	"	On 15 12 17
4084	"	Narandas Khanner	"	Druggist Lohgarh Chowk Amritsar	"	"
4085	"	Rudra Kishen	"	Merchant Beltram Street Amritsar	"	"
4086	"	Bahshi Tekchand M A, B L	"	Merchant New Cloth Market Amritsar	"	"
4087	"	Meherchand B A, LL B	"	Pleader Chief Court Lahore	"	"
4088	"	Lala Ratan Chand	"	Pleader Chief Court Girderpur	"	On 13 12 17
4089	"	Mrs Hans Raj	"	Secy Electric Supply Company, Lahore	"	"
4090	"	Hans Raj	"	Jullunder City	"	"
4091	"	Pandit Gyan Chand	"	Bar at Law Jullunder City Punjab	"	"
4092	"	"	"	Manager I H & Co, Motor Company,	"	"
4093	"	"	"	Pathankot	"	"
4094	"	"	"	Cloth Merchant Clock Town, Mohan	"	On 18 12 17
4095	"	"	"	Brothers Delhi	"	"
4096	"	"	"	Machanical Engineer Sitaram Bazar	"	On 9 12 17
4097	"	"	"	Merchant, R Bros, Choudhuri Chowk,	"	On 18 12 17
4098	"	"	"	Delhi	"	"

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4089		Lala Gakul Chand			
4100	Punjab P C C	Lala Motiram Mehra	Khetry	Business and Banking, 6 Lawrence Road	On 31 12 17.
4101	Punjab Ind an	Maumatha Nath Mukerjee, M A, LL B	Bengali Brahmin	Business New Market, Amritsar	"
4102	Punjab P C C	Dr Promotha Nath Mukerjee, L M S	"	Pleader Chief Court, Punjab, Lahore	On 30-12-17
4103		Kanhya Lal Gurta	K Pandit	Medical 132/1, Cornwallis St., (Cal)	"
4104		Ram Pershad B A, LL B		Export and Import Agent, Hathian Bazar, Lahore	On 12-12-17
4105		Lala Dewan Chand	Khetry	Pleader, Ruper, Ambala	On 15-12-17.
4106		S M Sadya	Aryan Moslem	Merchant Amritsar	"
4107		Dr S D Kitchlew	Aryan Mohammedan	Bar at Law	"
4108		Todar Mal Bhandari	Khetry	Bar at Law, Amritsar	"
4109		Dr Paria Mall M D		"	"
4110		Sirdar Sundar Singh	Sikh	Medical Amritsar	"
4111		Lala Harkishen Lal, B A	Hindu	Bar at Law, Amritsar	On 13 12 17
4112	"	L. Sham Lal	"	Bar at Law, Lahore	"
4113	"	Dr Nihal Chand	"	Pleader Rohioth, Punjab	On 21 12-17
4114	Indian Assn Shava.	Rai Sahib Ashoo Toth Mukerjee	Bengali Brahmin	Medical Practitioner, Lahore	"
4115	Punjab P O C	Dewan Chand Bhandari	Hindu	Retired Pensioner	On 13 12 17.
4116	"	Lala Fakir Chand	"	Bar at Law, Gurdaspur	"
4117	"	Nauak Chand	"	Pleader Fane Road Lahore	"
4118	"	Dr Mahara Krishna, L M S D T M	"	Bar at Law Anarkali, Lahore	"
4119	"	Syed Mohsin Shah, B A, LL B	Musliman	Fane Road Lahore	On 18 12-17
4120	Amritsar D O C	Panna Shaw	Jain	Lawyer Pleader, Chief Court, Lahore	On 17 12 17
4121	"	Nand Gopal	Hindu	Shawl Merchant, K Ahalowar, Amritsar	"
4122	"	Hansraj Jain	Jain	Shawl Merchant, Amritsar	"
4123	"	Brij Lal	"	"	On 31 12 17.
4124	Lahore Indian Assn	R O Misre	Hindu Brahmin	Lahore Merchant	"
4125	Amritsar D C C	Madhu Ram	Hindu	Service, Amritsar	On 30-11 17
4126	"	Lala Hukum Chand Kapoor	Khetry	Banker, Khatri Hard Singh, Amritsar	On 13 12 17
4127	"	G S Khandari	Hindu	Banker, Ninnak Mondli Amritsar	"
4128	"	Narandas	"	Trade, Goorubazar, Amritsar	"
4129	"	L. Dina Nath	"	"	"
4130	"	L. Saligram	"	"	"
4131	Punjab C O	Hen Chand	"	"	On 18-12-17
4132	"	L. Ghazya Lal	"	Merchant, Deraismul Khan	"
4133	"	L. Balak Ram	"	"	"
4134	Lahore C C	Shedraj	Khetry	Mining Chabuzee, Lahore	On 17 12 17
4135	Amritsar D C C	Brij Lal	"	9 Beharapotti (Calcutta)	On 20-12-17
4136	Lahore C C	S P Nagan	Hindu	Lahore	"

4137	Punjab P O C	Charan Das Bhagat	"	Accountant Punjab National Bank & Co, 53 Canning Street	On 13-12-17
4138	"	Lala Bodh Raj Shah	"	Landowner and Money lenders, Sanghai, (Jhelum)	"
4139	Sealkot C O	Narain Singh	"	Merchant, Bhot Thakurdas & Co, Sealkot	
4140	"	Bur Singh	"	Business, Sealkot City	
4141	"	Dewan Chand Pasricha	Nationalist	"	
4142	"	Bhagat Ram	Hindu	"	
4143	Punjab P O C	Dewarka Das Kapur	"	Merchant c/o Messrs Dewan Chand and Sons Amritsar	On 15-12-17
4144	"	Mehar Chand Kapur	"	Merchant c/o Messrs M Krishna Chand, Amritsar	"
4145	"	Pt. Deb Ratan Sarma	Brahmin	Secretary All India Sova, The Hermitage, Dehradun	On 21-12-17
4146	Amritsar D O C	Bal Kisen	Hindu	Shawl Merchant, Khatra, Ahalowala	On 27-12-17
4147	Punjab P O C	Mian Muhammad Din	Mohamedan	Bar-at-Law, Chamberlain Road, Lahore	On 13-12-17
4148	Sealkot D O C	Amar Singh	Hindu	Contractor, Sealkot City	On 13-12-17
4149	"	Gandamal	"	Coal Merchant, Sealkot City	
4150	"	Behari Lal	Aryan	Shopkeeper and Banker, Sealkot City	
4151	Reegal P O C	A O Kahara	Hindu	Banker Lahore	On 21-12-17
4152	"	D R Bhandari	"	Teaching J D I High School Umrabad, Punjab	
4153	Punjab P O C	Brundaban Groware	Hindu Aryan	Timber Merchant, Punjab	
4154	"	Ishwar Dass Bhalla	"	76 Lower Circular Road, Calcutta	On 21-12-17
4155	Lahore Ind an A	Rakshi Meha, Chand	Indian	Student c/o Messrs Raja Singh, Kalyan Singh Amritsar	On 15-12-17
4156	Amritsar D A	Lal Chand Mehra	Mehra Khetry	Khatriar P O (Jullied)	
4157	Ind an A, Lahore	Gujarnal	Hind	Broker c/o N N Das, Harrison Rd., Cal	On 10-12-17
4158	Amritsar	L L Harbhy Mull	Khetry	Bar at-Law c/o N N Das Harrison Rd., Cal	"
4159	"	G L Unabsawahy	Hindu	Merchant, Shopkeeper, Gujranwalla	
4160	"	B Goanmal	Agarwala	Merchant Lahore	On 20-12-17
4161	Gujranwalla	Jogannath Mongra	Khetry	"	On 18-12-17
4162	"	Sham Dass	"	"	
4163	"	Ramgopal	Agarwala	"	
4164	"	Chunonbox	"	"	
4165	"	Thakur Outta Yant	Aryan	Dist Mianwali Punjab	
4166	"	Ass. Ram Yant	"	"	
4167	Punjab P O C	Devi Doyal Khanna B A, LL B	Khetry	Muzaforgoh (Punjab)	
4168	"	C O Ghose, L M S	Khety	Pleader Chief Court Lahore	
4169	Amritsar	Datta Ram Kapoor, B A, LL B	Kayastha	Opposite Chock Tower	At a M of the Com held at Lahore
4170	D O C	Kaviraj Thakur Dutt Shastri	Hindu	Pldr c/o Katra Jamsal Singh, Amritsar	On 15-12-17
4171	Ind an Assa	Rattanya	"	Physician, Gumti Bazar, Lahore	On 21-12-17
4172	Lahore	Nand Lal	Khetry	Merchant Amritsar	On 20-12-17
		Bishen Dass Khanna	"	"	

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4173	Amritsar D C C	Dharam Chand Mehra	Khetry	Merchant Amritsar	On 20 12 17.
4174	"	Gopal Narain Mehra	"	" Shawlwal Amritsar	On 15 12 17
4175	"	Narain Das	Hindu	Merchant Gurbazar Amritsar	On 16 12 17.
4176	By the D Asm	Brij Kumar	Aryan	Merchant Jullunder City	On 17 12 17
4177	Jullunder C C	Lala Radha Kishan	Khetry	Chemist Anarkali Lahore	"
4178	Punjab Asm	Diman Chand Bhatia	Bhatia	Farmanand Anarkali Street Lahore	"
4179	Punjab Asm, Lahore.	Sarmanand Bhatia	Bhatia Rajput	"	"
4180	Al India C C	Roshan Lal	Aryan	Bar at Law Lahore	On 13 12 17
4181	Amritsar D Asm	Mr J Das	"	C/o Mr Lavez, Bar at Law, Amritsar	On 15 12 17
4182	"	Mr Har Gopal	"	"	"
4183	Punjab P C C	Syed Ikram Ulla Shah	Hindu	Businessman Amritsar	"
4184	Rawalpindi	Lala Jagannath Thakur	Mohamedan	Bar-at-Law Jullunder City	"
4185	"	Hanif Sahni	"	"	"
4186	"	Mehra Bishen Das	"	"	"
4187	Provincial C.	Mr L. Tuldas	Aryan	Rawalpindi	"
4188	"	Mohan Singh Sharma M B	Khetry	Kulachi Dist, D I Khan	On 18 12 17
4189	Punjab P C	P E Keram	Brahmin	Merchant Amritsar	On 20 12 17.
4190	"	Durga Prasad Nair M B	Khetry	Zemindary Kelanga, Rahtan	On 21 12 17
4191	"	Dr Gopi Chandra M B	Hindu Aryan	Ferozepur City	"
4192	"	Pearl Lal Bhargava M B	Mohamedan	Lahore	On 21 12 17
4193	"	S Alta Ullah Shah	"	Agent Lucknow Paper Mills Agev, Lahore	"
4194	"	S. Inan Ali	"	Bar at-Law, Jullunder	On 18 12 17
4195	"	H N Narayan Das Dutta Chowdhury	Hindu	Fauza Akhar Street Lahore	"
4196	"	H Aliabux	Mohamedan	Pleaser Gurdaspur, Punjab	On 21 12 17
4197	"	Dina Nath Avlasya B A	"	Pleaser Fazilka, Dist Ferozepur, Punjab	On 21 12 17
4198	Cawnpur Peoples Asm	Pt Thakur Pd Misra.	Hindu	Trader Dalpinnagar, Cawnpore	At a P M held on 18 12 17.
4199	"	M N Shukla	"	Trader, A B Road	"
4200	Lucknow Dist C C	Apt Prasada	"	Vakil H Ct, Howeth Road, Lucknow	At a meeting of the D C C. on 16 12 17.
4201	Ubaui Dist C C	Azizur Rahman	Mohamedan	Business and Zemindar, Asman, Unao	"
4202	"	"	"	"	"
4203	Benares	Tarak Nath Biswas	"	"	"
4204	Mirzapur Dist C C	Bimal Chandra Gupta	Hindu	Zemindar Pande Howh Benares City	On 15 12 17
4205	"	Damodar Das Khandelwal	Engah (Vaidya) Vaidya	Lawyer, Pande Howh Benares City	"
4206	"	"	"	Landholder, 2, Hanspukur Lane, Calcutta.	At a Special Meeting of the C Committee held on 13 12 17
4207	Cawnpur Peoples Asm	Gyanendra Nath Moketyes	Brahmin	Vakil H Ct, Cawnpore Fulkhana Bazar, Cawnpore	At P M held on 16 12 17
4208	U P	Ram Kishore	Hindu Jaiswal	Shellac Merchant, Gopeshgunge, Mirzapur	At a Special Meeting of the C Committee held on 12 12 17.

4207	Junna Das	..	..	Va shya Agarwal	Merchant, Bulenwala, Benares City	At a P M held	on 13 12 17
4208	Narungh Das	..	..	"	Zemindar & Merchant, Chowk, Benares O	At a D C Meeting	on 15 12 17.
4209	Buadeo Sharriff	..	..	Marwari	Trade, 61, Cross Street, Calcutta	"	on 15 12 17.
4210	Nityanand Chatterji	..	..	Bogota Hindu	Journalism, 3, City Road, Allahabad	"	"
4211	Sundar Lal B A.	..	..	Indo Aryan	Trade, 27, Baranoshi Ghose St, Cal	"	"
4212	D N Sharma	..	..	Brahmin	Merchant, 12, Shib Thakur's Lane	"	"
4213	Radhey Lal Khatri	..	..	Khetry	Broker, 45 Shib Thakur's Lane	"	"
4214	Manik Lal Kapoor	..	..	Hindu Khetry	Electrical Engineer, 166 Harrison Road	"	"
4215	S P Sinha	..	..	Khatrya	Trade, 12, Shib Thakur's Lane	"	"
4216	V L Sarma	..	..	Brahmin	Broker, 61, Cross Street	"	"
4217	Narmada Pershad Lath	..	..	Va shya	Broker, 12, Shib Thakur's Lane	"	"
4218	V D Khamea	..	..	Hindu	"	"	"
4219	H O Surma	..	..	Brahmin	Merchant, 23, Raja Cuttra	"	"
4220	Nabesh Nath Misra	..	..	Hindu	166 Harrison Road	"	"
4221	Ram Narain Khatri	..	..	Brahmin	Broker, Halliday Street	"	"
4222	Ram Narain Misra	..	..	Khetry	Trade, 12, Shib Thakur's Lane	"	"
4223	B L Khanna	..	..	Marwari	Trade, 61, Cross Street	"	"
4224	Itra Lal Sharriff	..	..	Brahmin	Trade, 12, Shib Thakur's Lane	"	"
4225	P D Rora	..	..	"	Land owner and Pensioner, Joneagunge, Ajmir	At a P M held at Ajmir	on 14 12 17.
4226	Raj Sahab Chandrika Persada	..	..	"	"	"	"
4227	Pandit Basudhar	..	..	Kayestha	Vakil, H Ct, Kaisargunge, Ajmir	"	"
4228	Rankim Chandra Deb	..	..	"	Pledership, 4, Civil Lines, Jhanna	At a meeting of the Com held	on 18 12 17
4229	Srinewas Hatalka	..	..	Marwari	Merchant, 162, Harrison Road	At a D C C	on 18 12 17
4230	Moti Lal Chowdhury	..	..	Jain	Merchant, 23, Kalakar Street	"	"
4231	Padma Raj Jain	..	..	"	Merchant, 23, Kalakar Street	"	"
4232	Dharam Chand Jain	..	..	"	Medl Practr, Civil Lines, Cawnpore	"	"
4233	Dr Jawahar Lal	..	..	"	Vakil H Ct and Zemindar, Parade, Cawn	At a P M held	on 18 12 17
4234	Munshi Jwala Prasad	..	..	Arya Kayestha	pore	"	"
4235	B I Kakrana	..	..	Hindu	Trader Generalgunge, Cawnpore	At a Public Meeting held	on 18 12 17
4236	Hon ble B Anandswarup Rai Bahadur	..	..	Arya	Pleader and Zemindar, Civil Lines, Cawn	"	"
4237	Daw Dyal Shraabht	..	..	Khetry	pore	By the Dist C Comm ttee	on 10 12 17
4238	Durga Prasad	..	..	"	Paper and Stationery, Bag Muzaffar Khan	"	"
4239	Dharma Narayan	..	..	Va shya	Agra	"	"
4240	H K Ghose	..	..	Hindu	Paper Merchant, Bag Muzaffar Khan, Agra	By a General Meeting	on 10 12 17.
4241	Mrs H K Ghose	..	..	"	Vakil Mainpuri, U P	At a meeting of the Dist C	on 16 12 17.
4242	Broyndra Sarup, B A	..	..	Arya Kayestha	Bar at Law, Kuchery Road, Lucknow	Comm ttee, Lucknow,	on 16 12 17.
4243	Shyam Lal	..	..	Hindu	Vakil, High Court, Civil Lines	"	on 18 12 17.
4244	Prem Chandra	..	..	"	Trader, Generalgunge, Cawnpore	"	on 18 12 17.
4245	Mahadaval	..	..	"	"	"	"
4246	Manik Chand	..	..	"	"	"	"
4247	L. Babooram Jain	..	..	Jain	Merchant, Halsey Road, Cawnpore	"	"

Serial No	Electorate	Name in full of Delegates with all titles honorary or scholastic distinctions	Caste, creed or race	Profession calling occupation and address in full	How and when elected
4173	Amritsar D C C	Dharam Chand Mehra	Khetry	Merchant Amritsar	On 20 12 17.
4174		Gopal Narain Mehra		Katra Shawlwal Amritsar	On 18 12 17
4175		Narain Das	Hindu	Merchant Gurubazar Amritsar	On 16 12 17
4176	By the D Assn	Br J Kumer	Arya	Merchant Jullunder City	On 17 12 17
4177	Jullunder C C	Lala Radha K shen	Khetry	Chemist Anarkali Lahore	
4178	Punjab Assn	Dinan Chand Bhatia	Bhatia	Parmanund Anarkali Street Lahore	
4179	Punjab Assn Lahore	Sarmanund Bhatia	Bhatia Rajput		
4180	All India C C	Roshan Lal	Arya	Bar at Law Lahore	On 13 12 17
4181	Amritsar D Assn	Mr J Das		C/o Mr Lavez, Bar at Law Amritsar	On 15 12 17
4182		Mr Har Gopal	Hindu	Businessman Amritsar	
4183	Punjab P C C	Syed Ikram Ulla Shah	Mohamedan	Bar-at-Law Jullunder City	
4184	Rawalpindi	Lala Jagannath Thakur			
4185		Ram Lal Sahni			
4186		Mehra Bishen Das			
4187	Provincial C	Mr L Tuls das	Arya	Kulachi Dist D I Khan	On 18 12 17
4188		Mol an Singh	Khetry	Merchant Amritsar	On 20 12 17
4189		P F Keram Sharma M B	Brahmin	Zemindary Kelanga Raktan	On 21 12 17
4190	Punjab P C C	Durga Prasad Nair M B	Khetry	Ferozepur City	
4191		Dr Gopi Chandra M B	Hindu Arya	Lahore	On 21 12 17
4192		Peari Lal Bhargava M B	Mohamedan	Agent Lucknow Paper Mills Agcy Lahore	
4193		S Alta Ullah Shah		Bar at-Law Jullunder	On 18 19 17
4194		S Imran Ali	Hindu	Pansa Akhar Street Lahore	
4195		N Narayan Das Dutta Chowdhury	Mohamedan	Pleader Gurdaspur, Punjab	On 21 12 17
4196		H Allahab	Hindu	Guzranwalla Punjab	On 18 12 17
4197		Dina Nath Avlasya B A	Mohamedan	Pleader Fazilka, Dist Ferozepur, Punjab	On 21 12 17
4198	Punjab Peoples Assn	Pt Thakur Pd Misra	Hindu	Trader Dalpansgar Cawnpore	On 18 12 17
4199		M N Shukla	"	Trader, A B Road	At a P M held
4200	Lucknow D st C C	A J Prasada	"	Vakil H Ct Howeth Road Lucknow	At a meeting of the D C C. on 16-12-17
4201	Unai D st, C C	Azizur Rahaman	Mohamedan	Business and Zemindar Asman Unao	At P M held
4202	Benares	Tarak Nath Biswas	Hindu	Zemindar Pande Howli Benares City	on 15 12 17
4203		Rimal Chandra Gupta	Feegai (Vaidya)	Lawyer Pande Howli Benares City	"
4204	Mirzapur D st, C C	Damodar Das Khandelwal	Vaidya	Landholder 2 Hanspukur Lane, Calcutta	At a Special Meeting of the C Committee held
4205	Gawpur Peoples Assn	Gyanendra Nath Mukerjee	Brahmin	Vakil H Ct Cawnpore Fulkhana Bazar, Cawnpore	On 13 12 17
4206	U P	Ram K shore	Hindu Jaiswal	Shellac Merchant, Goneshginge Mirzapur	At a Special Meeting of the C Committee held on 13 12 17.

Serial No.	Electorate.	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions.	Caste, creed or race	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full	How and when elected.
4249		Pandit Ram Pyare Shukla	Brahmin	Panditaya, Bhadana, Bisweswar, Sitapur.	At a meeting of the Dist C Committee, Sitapur, on 11 12 17
4249		Ram Prosad Srivastava	Kayastha	Zemindar Ultra Bisweswar, Sitapur	" "
4250		Thakur Rajendra Singh	Khetry	Tabudari Taluqdar of Ikra, P O Biawan, Sitapur	" "
4251		Singopal Singh	Kashmiri Brahmin	Plea for Sitapur, Oudh	" "
4251		Pt Raj Narain Har Kauli	Hindu Brahmin	"	" "
4251		Pt Chand Narain Har Kauli	"	"	" "
4251		Dr Gargu Dutt Misra	"	Zemindar and Medical Practitioner, Managing Director to Kanya Kanya Branch of India Ld Noyagunge Cawnpore	By Public Meeting held on 18 12 17
4255		G N Ohdedar	Hindu	Medical Practitioner, No 2, Way Road, Lucknow	In the meeting of the D C Committee, Lucknow, held on 16 12 17
4256		Rai Bahadur Dr M N Ohdedar	Bengalee	Legal Practitioner 3 Muir Road, Allahabad	At a Dist C Committee on 19 12 17
4256		Lal Mohon Maitya	Hindu Jain	Merchant, Bharn Benares City	By Public Meeting Dist C Committee held on 15 12 17
4256		Iboul Chand	"	"	By General Meeting on 19 12 17
4259		Iala Lakshmi Chand	Kashyapa Agrawal	Trade Elwah New City	In a meeting of the Dist C Committee on 18 12 17
4260		It Parmeswar Nath Sappu	Kashmiri Brahmin	Legal Practitioner Fyzabad, Oudh	At a Dist C Committee on 19 12 17
4261		Pandit Monohar Nath Sappu	Nepalee	Zemindar Ram Mandi, Allahabad	At a D C C on 19 12 17
4263		Mahasara Rahn Sankar Lal	Jain	Merchant Choudharia, Benares City	At a Public Meeting on 19 12 17
4264		Yash Chand Jahari	Vedic Religion	Jahari Jeweller Suttola, Benares City	At a D C C on 19 12 17
4265		Panna Lal	Vaisya Arya	Vakil High Court George Town All	By Dist C C M on 19 12 17
4265		Gouri Shankar Prasad B A, LI B	"	Vakil Zemindar and Trader Bullandah, Benares City	By a D C C on 15 12 17
4265		Mr Sham Sunder Gupta	Aryan	Zemindar and Merchant	At a Committee Meeting on 6 12 17
4267		Mr Raj Nath Khandelwal	Khandelwal	Banker Dasaswamedh	In a P bluc Meeting held on 15 12 17
4268		Pt Monmohon Narain Yonkha	Kashmiri Brahmin	Debra Dun	At a Public Meeting held on 16 12 17
4269		Pandya Pursotamji	Guzrat Brahmin	Banker Golagati Benares City	At a Public Meeting held on 15 12 17
4270		Joshi Kurpa Shankar	"	Jeweller and Banker, Soot Tola, Benares City	" "
4271		Joshi Ram Krishna	"	"	" "
4272		Pandya Gulal Shankar	"	"	" "
4273		Chote Lal	Kayastha Hindu	Jeweller Farsh Baloojis Street, Benares City	" "
4274		Danmodar Prosad B Sc	Aryan	Supdt Theosophical Collegiate School, Boarding House Benares City	" "
4275		N N Shakul	Hindu	Teaching Theosophical Society, Benares A B Road Cawnpore	" "
4276		Dr R. V Phansalkar, L M S	Aryan	Medical Theosophical Society, Benares	At a Public Meeting convened for the purpose on 15 12 17
4277		Raja Ram F T S	Hindu Aryan	Engineer	" "
4278		M G Kanitkar, B A, F T S.	"	Teaching	" "

4279	Pt Chedi Misra	Brahman	School Master	By D st C C	on 23 12 17
4280	Kanhya Lal	Va shya Hindu	Zemindar c/o Ram Chandra Sahas	At a P M held by the D,	
4281	B P Bhattachary	Brahman	Agricultural Dept, Allahabad	(C	
4282	Pt Janki Nath Chak	Kashmiri Brahmin	Ayurvedee Physician Dasaswamedh Ghat	At a M of the D C O held on 16 12 17	
4283	I C Mukherji	Bengali Brahmin	Banars		
4284	Pt Ram Nath Sapra	Kashmiri Brahmin	Pleader Kutchary Road Lucknow		
4285	Dwarkanath Ranus		Secretary National Life Assurance Co,		
4286	I Anand Narain		Ltd Lucknow		
4287	Gur Prasad Bhawan		Manager, National Bank of Upper India,		
4288	Bhagavan Das M A	Khetri	Latouche Road Lucknow		
4289	Radhia Charan Shah B A	Hindu Va shya	Pleader Dehra Dun		
4290	Sri Prakasa B A Lf B (Cautab)	Hindu Va shya	Banker and Zemindar, Central Hindu	By D st Cg Com	on 16 12 17
4291	Sri Nath Shriv	Va shya	College Benares City		
4292	Babu Srinivas	Hindu Va shya	Banker and Zemindar Benares Cantt		
4293	A P Sen	Hindu Va shya	Banker and Zemindar Shamaram, Durga		
4294	I ala Umraolal	Hindu Va shya	Kund Benares City		
4295	Mohd Ibrahim Khan	Pengali	Banker and Zemindar Sevashrom, Benares		
4296	Thakur Rampal Singh	Hindu Va shya	Banker and Zemindar Shamaram Durga		
4297	Thakur Lachman Singh	Mahmedan	Banker and Zemindar Durga Kund		
4298	Rai Indra Narayan	Talabdar	Bank at Law Banks Road, Lucknow		
4299	Landit Raj Narayan Rajpey	Hindu Va shya	Merchant c/o Umraolal Ranjulal General	By 1 M	on 16 12 17
4300	I and t Ram Swarup Sharma	Kayastha Hindu	Zemindar Mustaffa Castle Meerut	At a meeting held	on 18 12 17
4301	Thakur Mahadeo Sing	Kayastha Hindu	Tal q i ar Basaid Estate Sitapur Dist	By D st Cg Com, Lucknow, on 16 12 17	
4302	Honble Narayan I rasad Ashthana	Kayastha Hindu	Zemindar P O Sakit Dist Etah	At a meet ng held	on 16 12 17
4303	Gopal Das	Kayastha Hindu	Manager Steam Printing Press, Lucknow	By D st Cg Com	on 9 12 17
4304	Rameswar Dayal Rais	Kayastha Hindu	Journalist Biswa Vidhya Procharok,	By Dist Cg Com, Lucknow, on 16 12 17	
4305	Narain Das Khandelwal	Kayastha Hindu	Mahomedan Office Lucknow	At a M of the D O	on 16 12 17
4306	Kedatnath Khandelwal B A, LL B	Kayastha Hindu	Vakil Fyzabad	At a M of the D O	on 16 12 17
4307	Thakur Shura Nandan Singh	Kayastha Hindu	Vakil, H Ct 21 George Town, Allahabad	At a M of the D Cg C held on 19 12 17	
4308	Valdyanath Prosad Gupta	Kayastha Hindu	Banking Sundia Benares City	At a P M convened by	on 15 12 17
4309	Resubhar Prosad Bhudhuria	Kayastha Hindu	Zemindar Mohallah Kacha Katra, Shale	the Kaabi Sojan Sava	on 16 12 17
4310	Gaya Prosad	Kayastha Hindu	chundpur	At a M of the O held	on 16 12 17
			Stock Broker Satti Bazar (Mirzapur)	At a Special M of the O	on 13 12 17,
			Vakil Satti Bazar Mirzapur		
			Merchant and Zemindar Shanti Bhawan		
			Chitgunge Benares		
			Banker Contractor and Merchant Jonesh		
			Gunge Mirzapur		
			Stock Broker Dhundhi Katra		
			Vakil Daningunge Mirzapur		

Serial No.	Electorate.	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions.	Caste, creed or race	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full.	How and when elected.
4248		Pandit Ram Pyare Shukla	Brahmin	Panditaya, Bhadusa, Bisweswar, Sitapur.	At a meeting of the Dist. C. Committee, Sitapur, on 11 12 17.
4249		Ram Prasad Srivastava	Kayastha	Zemindari, Ultra, Bisewar, Sitapur	" " " "
4250		Thakur Rajendra Singh	Khetry	Taluqdari, Taluqdar of Ikra, P O Biswan, Sitapur	" " " "
4251		" Singopal Singh	Kashmiri Brahmin	Pleader, Sitapur, Oudh	" " " "
4252		Pt Rai Narain Har Kauli	"	"	" " " "
4253		St. Chand Narain Har Kauli	Hindu Brahmin	Zemindar and Medical Practitioner, Managing Director to Kanya Kanya Branch of India Ld, Noyagunge, Cawnpore	By Public Meeting held on 18 12 17.
4254		Dr Gargu Dun Misa	"	Medical Practitioner, No 2, Way Road, Lucknow	" " " "
4255		G N Ohdedar	Hindu	Legal Practitioner, 3, Mun Road, Allahabad	In the meeting of the D C. Committee, Lucknow, held on 16 12 17.
4256		Rai Bahadur Dr. M N Ohdedar	Bengalee	Legal Practitioner, 3, Mun Road, Allahabad	At a Dist C. Committee on 19 12 17
4257		Lal Mohon Maitya	Hindu Jain	Merchant, Bhaura, Benares City	By Public Meeting, Dist. C. Committee, held on 15 12 17
4258		Phool Chand	Vaishya Agrawal	Trade, Lihwah New City	By General Meeting on 19 12 17
4259		Iala Lakshmi Chand	Kashmiri Brahmin	Legal Practitioner, Fyzabad, Oudh	In a meeting of the Dist C Committee on 18 12 17.
4260		Pt Parmeswar Nath Saprta	"	Zemindar, Ram Mandi, Allahabad	At a D C C on 19 12 17
4261		Pandit Monohar Nath Saprta	Nepalee	Merchant, Choukhamba, Benares City	At a Public Meeting on 18 12 17.
4262		Maharaja Ratin Sankar Lal	Jain	Jafari, Jeweller, Suttola, Benares City	On 19 12 17
4263		Labb Chand Jahari	Vedic Religion	Vakil, High Court, George Town, Allah	On 18 12 17
4264		Panna Lal	Vaishya Arya	Vakil Zemindar and Trader, Bullansada, Benares City	On 15 12 17
4265		Gouri Shankar Prasad, B A, LL B	"	Zemindar and Merchant	By Dist C C. M. on 19 12 17
4266		Mr Sham Sunder Gupta	Aryan	Banker Dasaswamedh	By a D C C on 15 12 17
4267		Mr Bajr Nath Bhandelwal	Kandeliwal	Banker Dasaswamedh	At a Committee Meeting on 6 12 17
4268		Pt Monmohon Narain Yonkha	Kashmiri Brahmin	Dehra Dun	In a Public Meeting held on 15 12 17.
4269		Pandya Pursokamji	Guzrat Brahmin	Banker, Golagali, Benares City	At a Public Meeting held on 18 12 17.
4270		Joshi Kurpa Shankar	"	Jeweller and Banker, Soot Tola, Benares City	On 15 12 17
4271		Yoshi Ram Krishna	"	Jeweller, Farsh Balooja Street, Benares City	" " " "
4272		Pandya Gulal Shankar	"	Jeweller, Farsh Balooja Street, Benares City	" " " "
4273		Chote Lal	Kayastha Hindu	Supdt., Theosophical Collegiate School, Boarding House, Benares City	" " " "
4274		Dunoder Prasad, B Sc	Aryan	Teaching, Theosophical Society, Benares	" " " "
4275		N N Shakti	Hindu	A B Road, Cawnpore	At a Public Meeting convened for the purpose on 15 12 17
4276		Dr R V Phansalkar, L M S	Aryan	Medical, Theosophical Society, Benares	" " " "
4277		Raja Ram, F T S	Hindu Aryan	Engineer, " "	" " " "
4278		M G Kanitkar, B A, F T S	"	Teaching, " "	" " " "

4279	Pt Chedi Misra	Brahmin	School Master, "Ram Chandra Sahai,	By D st. C C	on 22 12 17
4280	Kashya Lal	Vasbya Hindu	Zeminder, c/o Ram Chandra Sahai,		
4281	B P Bhattacharya	Brahmin	Agricultural Dept., Allahabad	At a P M, held by the D.	on 16 12 17
4282	Pt Janki Nath Chak	Kashmiri Brahmin	Ayurvedic Physician, Dasaswamedh Ghat,	At a M. of the D C held on 13 12 17	"
4283	P C Mukherji	Bengali Brahmin	Benares Pleader Kutchary Road Lucknow	"	"
4284	Pt Ram Nath Sapru	Kashmiri Brahmin	Secretary National Life Assurance Co., Lid Lucknow	"	"
4285	Dwarikanath Ranus	"	Manager, National Bank of Upper India, Latouche Road Lucknow	"	"
4286	P Anand Narain	"	Pleader Dehra Dun	By Dist Cg Com.	on 15 12 17
4287	Gur Prasad Bhatnagar	Kuetry	Banker and Zemindar, Central Hindu College Benares City	"	"
4288	Bhagwan Das, M A	Hindu Vasbya	Landholder, Sevashrom Benares Cantt	"	"
4289	Radha Charan Shah B A	Hindusthani	Banker and Zemindar Shamaram, Durga Kund Benares City	"	"
4290	Sri Prakasa B A LL B (Cantab)	Vasbya	Banker and Zemindar, Sevashrom, Benares Cantt	"	"
4291	Shri Nath Shah	Hindusthani	Banker and Zemindar, Shamaram, Durga Kund Benares City	"	"
4292	Rabu Shrinivas	Hindu	Banker and Zemindar Durga Kund Benares City	"	"
4293	A P Sen	Bengali	Banker and Zemindar, Shamaram, Durga Kund Benares City	"	"
4294	Lala Umrailal	Hindu Marwari	Banker and Zemindar Durga Kund Benares City	By P M	on 16 12 17
4295	Mohd Ibrahim Khan	Vasbya.	Banker and Zemindar, Shamaram, Durga Kund Benares City	At a meeting held By Dist Cg Com, Lucknow, on 16 12 17	on 16 12 17
4296	Thakur Rampal Singh	Mohamedan	Banker and Zemindar, Shamaram, Durga Kund Benares City	At a meeting held By Dist Cg Com, Lucknow, on 16 12 17	on 16 12 17
4297	Thakur Lachman Singh	Taluqdar	Banker and Zemindar, Shamaram, Durga Kund Benares City	By Dist Cg Com	on 9 12 17
4298	Rai Indra Narayan	Hindu Vasbya	Banker and Zemindar, Shamaram, Durga Kund Benares City	By Dist Cg Com, Lucknow, on 16 12 17	on 16 12 17
4299	Pandit Raj Narayan Bapetti	Kayastha Hindu	Banker and Zemindar, Shamaram, Durga Kund Benares City	At a M of the D C	on 16 12 17
4300	Pandit Ram Swarup Sharma	Hindu Brahmin	Banker and Zemindar, Shamaram, Durga Kund Benares City	At a M of the D C	on 16 12 17
4301	Thakur Mahadeo Sing	Kayastha	Banker and Zemindar, Shamaram, Durga Kund Benares City	At a M of the D C	on 16 12 17
4302	Hon ble Narayan Prasad Ashthana	Agarwala	Banker and Zemindar, Shamaram, Durga Kund Benares City	In a M of the D C held on 19 12 17	on 19 12 17
4303	Gopal Das	Vasbya	Banker and Zemindar, Shamaram, Durga Kund Benares City	At a P M convened by the Kashi Sujan Sava	on 15 12 17
4304	Rameswar Dayal Rana	Vasbya	Banker and Zemindar, Shamaram, Durga Kund Benares City	At a M of the D C held	on 16 12 17
4305	Narain Das Khandelwal	Khandelwal	Banker and Zemindar, Shamaram, Durga Kund Benares City	At a Special M of the O on 13 12 17,	"
4306	Kedarnath Khandelwal B A, LL B	Kayastha	Banker and Zemindar, Shamaram, Durga Kund Benares City	"	"
4307	Thakur Shiva Nandan Singh	Hindu Jaiswal	Banker and Zemindar, Shamaram, Durga Kund Benares City	"	"
4308	Vaidyanath Prasad Gupta	Murari	Banker and Zemindar, Shamaram, Durga Kund Benares City	"	"
4309	Beshwar Prasad Bhudhuria	Kayastha	Banker and Zemindar, Shamaram, Durga Kund Benares City	"	"
4310	Gaya Prasad	Kayastha	Banker and Zemindar, Shamaram, Durga Kund Benares City	"	"

Serial No.	Electorate.	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions.	Caste, creed or race.	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full.	How and when elected.
4311		Mahadeo Prosad Shyam Sunder Lal Khandelwal	Jainwal Khandelwal	Banker & Contr. Goneshgunge, Mirzapur	At a Special M. of the C C on 13 12 17.
4312		Shiv Shankar Dobey Hanuman Prosad Pandey Raghunath Das Agarwala Basanta Lal Agarwala Bansidhar Agarwala Chaitra Rai	Brahmin Agarwala Vaisya Hindu Agarwala Chattri	Broker c/o Narayan Das Khandelwal, Mirzapur Mohalla Makrikhet, Mirzapur Service, " Banker, Wellesleygunge, Mirzapur Banker, Muzaffargunge, Mirzapur Broker c/o N Das Khandelwal, Satti Bazar, Mirzapur	" " " " " "
4313		Raghunath Sahay Ranga Iyer, C S	Kayestha Brahmin Kayestha	Pleader, Shahjehanpur, Katia Tola Journalist, (Editor, Advocate), Lucknow	At a M of the D C C on 16 12 17
4314		Kaika Prasada, B A, LL B	Kayestha	Vakil, Tilhar, Dist Sahjehanpur	" " on 18 12 17.
4315		Satish Chandra Ghosh, B A, LL B	Kayestha	Vakil, Rekabgunge, Fyzabad	" " on 18 12 17.
4316		Shiva Shankar Singh	Eshatrya Hindu	Zemindar V and P O Rampur, Gazipur Service, 46, R Road, Lucknow	By the Secretary, Home Rule League. At a M. of the D C C. on 16 12 17.
4317		Har Chetan Lal	"	Goneshgunge, Lucknow	" " on 16 12 17
4318		Baldeo Sahai Srivastava	"	Zemindary, N Kishore Residence, Lucknow	" " " "
4319		Mathura Prosad	"	Service 1 orsyth Road, Lucknow	" " " "
4320		Muket Behari Lal Bhargava, B A	"	Sub Editor, Oudh Akhbar, N K Press, Lucknow	" " " "
4321		Shiv Charan Lal, B A	"	"	" " " "
4322		Triloki Nath Bhargava	Brahmin	Business, Hazratgunge, Lucknow	By the C C on 17 12 17
4323		M Abdul Sulam	"	Zemindary, Bhatti Mohalla, Muradabad	By the District Congress Committee.
4324		Shiva Charan	Kshetry Hindu	Vakil, Lucknow	At a M convened by the Keshi Sojan Samaj recognized as D C C. on 15 12 17.
4325		Bhola Nath Banerji	"	Teacher in Theosophical School, Benares	" " " "
4326		Sankar Nath Banerji	"	Banerjee Bros, Jewellers, P O Dasaswamedh	" " on 15 12 17.
4327		Vishnu Nath Sakara, B A, LL B	Aryan	Vakil, 2, Mayo Road, Allahabad	By the D C C. on 10 12 17
4328		C N Shastri, B A, LL B	Christian	Vakil, H Ct, Colongelunge, Allahabad	" " " "
4329		Miss Arundale	"	Shanta Kunja, Benares City	At a M convened by the Keshi Sojan Samaj on 15 12 17.
4330		Mr Keshu Rao Bhare	Maharashtra Brahmin	Zemindary, 108, Dadhumayo, Benares City	By the D C C held on 19 12 17.
4331		W Nawal Kishore, B A, LL B	Kayestha	Vakil, High Court Howeth Rd., Allahabad	" " " "
4332		The Hon ble Pandit Moti Lal Nehru	Kashmiri Brahmin	Advocate, High Court, Anand Bhawan, Allahabad	" " " "
4333	By the Allahabad D C C	Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru	"	Bar at Law	" " " "
4334		Man Mohan Banerji	Brahmin	Vakil, High Court, Colongelunge, Allahabad	" " " "
4335		Hisham Ahmad Khan Haqgulmul	Mohammedan	Physician, Rulimaran, Delhi	By Delhi Dist. C Com. on 9 12 17
4336		Chandu Lal B Trivedi	Hindu Brahmin	Merchant, Khari Boli, Delhi	" " " "
4337		Jayaji Hirjee Yeha	Hindu Vaisya	Merchant, Katra Tambaker, Khari Boli, Delhi.	" " " "

4345	"	Ratu Lal N Gamu	"	Merchant Khari Bool, Delhi	"	"
4346	"	Shiva Naran Divedy	"	Auditor of Hindi Samachar, Nani Precharpi Karyalaya Delhi	In a meeting of the Com. Com held	on 9 12 17
4347	"	M A Ansari	"	Consulting Surgeon, Fatehpuri, Delhi	"	on 18 12 17
4348	"	Abdur Rahaman	"	Med cal Fatehpuri Delhi	"	"
4349	"	Gopi Nath	"	Paqueer Chari Bazar, Delhi	In a meeting of the Cit zena of Delhi convened	on 9 12 17
4350	"	Sham Sunder	"	Banker and Commission Agent, Proprietor, S Sunder & Co, Delhi	In a meeting of the Dist C Com	on 18 12 17
4351	"	Lala Ram Pershad	"	Merchant Delhi	Dist C Com	on 9 12 17
4352	"	Rash Behari Son	"	Merchant c/o H C Sen & Co, Delhi	By the Dist C Com held	on 18 12 17
4353	"	Deni Pershad Nehra	"	Merchant Katra Ashrafe Ch Chowk, Delhi	"	on 9 12 17
4354	"	Rang Behari Lal	"	Pleader Nai Sarok Delhi	"	on 18 12 17
4355	"	Lala Ram Kichen Das	"	Member Merchant Katra Bannan, Delhi	"	on 9 12 17
4356	"	" Ram Lal	"	Merchant Katra Ashrafe, Ch Chowk, Delhi	"	on 18 12 17
4357	"	Shiv Narain B A LL B	"	Pleader Chandni Chowk, Delhi	"	on 9 12 17
4358	"	Rugbunandan Sarun	"	Merchant, Peary Lal & Co, Kashmiri Gate, Delhi	"	on 18 12 17
4359	"	Pearey Lal	"	Pleader Chandni Chowk, Delhi	"	on 9 12 17
4360	"	Ram Kishore B A, LL B	"	Motorgate Peary Lal	"	on 18 12 17
4361	"	Peary Lal Rai Sahib	"	Pleader, Jariba Kalon Delhi	"	on 9 12 17
4362	"	Sultan Singh Rai Bahadur	"	Pleader Chandni Chowk Delhi	"	on 18 12 17
4363	"	H Abdul Anib	"	Banker Kashmiri Gate Delhi	"	on 9 12 17
4364	"	Bhawani Singh Pun	"	Pleader Sadar Bazar Delhi	"	"
4365	"	Prem Lal	"	Chandni Chowk Delhi	"	"
4366	"	Lal Sri Ram	"	Advocate Chandni Chowk, Delhi	"	"
4367	"	Amrita Lal	"	Advocate Pati Ram Street	"	"
4368	"	Sardar Nanak Singh	"	Merchant c/o Roton Lal & Co, Chari Bazar Delhi	"	on 18 12 17
4369	"	Lala Shankar Lal	"	Merchant c/o E Osborn & Co, Hauz Hazi Delhi	"	on 18 12 17
4370	"	Md Abdur Rahaman	"	Prosad Kachar Bagh, Delhi	"	on 19 12 17
4371	"	Shiva Dutt Sharma	"	Pleader Chandni Chowk Delhi	"	"
4372	"	Seth Kedar Nath Goyanka	"	Service Joti Pathaala, Delhi	"	"
4373	"	Panna Lal	"	Merchant Katra Nawab Shahab, Chander Chowk Delhi	"	on 18 12 17
4374	"	Pandit Chuba Mal	"	Jeweller Bandwara Street Delhi	"	"
4375	"	Lal Shankar Lal	"	Private Service Bandwara St, Delhi	"	"
4376	"	L Duli Chand	"	Merchant Ballmaran, Delhi	"	on 19 12 17
4377	"	M Asaf Ali	"	Piece goods Merchant c/o Ram Gopal Sant Lal Sunder Bazar, Delhi	"	on 18 12 17
4378	"	L Sri Ram	"	Bar at Law Kucha Chelan, Delhi	"	on 9 12 17
4379	"	L Shambu Dayal	"	Banker 17 Alipore Road, Delhi	By the D O C	on 18 12 17
	"		"	Piece goods Merchant Sunder Bazar, Delhi	"	"

Serial No.	Electorate	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions.	Caste, creed or race.	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full.	How and when elected.
4292		L. Bulagi Das	Hindu Vaidya	Pre-oods Merchant, c/o Jogglal Bulagi das, Katra Nawab Shahib, Delhi	By the D. C. C. on 18 12 17.
4293		Narethar Lal	Hindu	Pleader, Ghaziabad	" on 9 12 17
4294		Lala Gulzari Mal	Jain	Jeweller, Madiwara, Delhi	" "
4295		Gajadhar Prasad	Hindu	Legal Practitioner, 197, Yalaapur, Allahabad	In D. C. Committee on 19 12 17
4296		Kripa Sankar	Kayastha	Vakil High Court, Dist Court, Allahabad	In a meeting on 20 11 17
4297		Lakhsat Rai	"	Legal Aligarh	"
4298		Manohar Lal	Buddhist	Zemindar, Goolooji Street, Aligarh	"
4299		Kunji Behari Lal, B. A., LL. B.	Kayastha	Medl Practitioner, Railway Rd., Aligarh	"
4300		Mohan Lal Varma	Khatiya	Vakil Modanruti, Aligarh	"
4301		Narayan Mittal	Kayastha	Bar at Law, Aligarh	"
4302		Mohan Singh Mehta, B. A.	Aryan	Trade, Luperungee, Allahabad	In D. C. Committee on 19 12 17
4303		Miss Ware	Christian	Akshaya Ashrom, Udaipur	"
4304		Ram Swarup Gupta, B. A.	Hindu	School Teacher, Theosophical Society, Benares	In a P. M. held by the Kashi D. C. Committee on 15 12 17
4305		Ram Chandar	"	Trade, Allahabad	"
4306		Ram Saran, B. A.	"	Proprietor, The Sabaraj Manaraj Press	At D. C. Committee held on 20 12 17
4307		Panji Jwala Dutt	"	Zemindary Mohalla Manpur	By D. C. Committee on 19 12 17
4308		N. L. Ghya	"	Kisrout Street, Moradabad	At a D. C. Committee on 20 12 17
4309		Chhanna Lal Sadh	Sadh	Landlord, Cantt, Beawar (Rajpootana)	In a D. C. Committee on 16 12 17
4310		Shiam Lal Sadh	"	Merchant and Millionaire, Sadhwara, Farrukhabad	In a P. M. held on 9 12 17
4311		Munna Lal Sadh	"	Zemindary & Trade, Sadhiwara, Farrukha bad	"
4312		Ganga Ram Jaeth	Brahmin	Private Medl Practitioner, Chowk, Lucknow	"
4313		Shyam Sunder Lal	Hindu	Zemindar c/o Mr Q. Misra, Fatehgarh	"
4314		C. Anza Prasad, Rajnai	Brahmin	Vakil, Fatehgarh	"
4315		Pandit Chiranjiva Lal Mishra	Hindu Vaidya	Pleader, Kamungunge, Farrukhabad	"
4316		Ram Swarup Agarwal	"	Trade, Kamungunge, Farrukhabad	"
4317		M. Hendra Nath Agarwal	Brahmin	Hony Head Master, Bhantia Pathasala, Farrukhabad	By the D. C. Committee on 22 12 17
4318		P. Banadhar	"	Trade, Madhalla Khatriamah, Farrukhabad	" on 9 12 17
4319		Radha Kishen	Kayastha	Vakil Farrukhabad	By the M. of the D. C. Committee on 22 12 17.
4320		Raba Ram Sakena, B. A.	"	Zemindar, Farrukhabad	By the D. C. Committee on 9 12 17
4321		Ram Narain	"	Private Medl Practitioner, Farrukhabad	In a P. M. held on 9 12 17
4322		Dr. Amba Prasad	"	Zemindar Garden Street, Farrukhabad	"
4323		Munshi Gulzari Lal	"	Vakil Farrukhabad	"
4324		Rasgopal Prasad	"	Muktesar, Farrukhabad	"
4325		Shyam Narain	"	Vakil, High Court, Chowk, Lucknow	By D. C. Committee on 16 12 17.
4326		Hari Kishen Dhasan	Hindu		

	N R Declbankar		Kashmiri Brahmin		Medical Adviser and Teacher, Cawnpore	At a P M	on 16 12 17
4016	Pt Inlal Narain Gurta		Hindu		Theosophical High School	In a Public M held by the	on 12 12 17
4017	N G Paranjpe, B Sc				Theosophical Collegiate School, Benares	In a Public Meeting	on 16 12 17
4018	Seth Ram Gopal		Arya		Head Master, Theosophical High School, Cawnpore		
4019	Shrinwas T Katti		Hindu Brahmin		Merchant, I Lkhana, Cawnpore		
4020	Mrs. Ramabai N Paranjpe				Theosophical High School, Cawnpore		
4021	Yamini Kantia Dhar		Brahmo		19/70, Civil Lines, Cawnpore, U P		
4022	Ganga Pratap Gupta		Arya		Vakil, Unao, (Oudh)		
4023	Naraina Deva Verma		Khetry		Vakil High Court, 2, Stanley Road, All		
4024	The Honble Mr C V Chintamani		Hindu Brahmin		Vakil Fyzabad		
4025	K H Ashraf		Mohamedan		Journalist, 14/A, South Road, Allahabad		
4026	Pt. Sohan Lal		Brahmin		Bar at Law, Civil Lines, Sitapur		
4027	Hushonar Nath		Kayastha		Legal Practitioner, Bulandshahr		
4028	Benora Gmehier		Australian		Vakil High Court, Roshonpura, Delhi		
4029	Smitaji Janki Devi		Kayastha		Superintendent of Girls' School, Indira Pro-		
4030	Rin Lakshmi Prasad Seth		Khetry		and Hindu Girls High School, Delhi		
4031	Mahadeo Prasad Seth		Hindu Khetry		Student, c/o Bhiswar Nath, Vakil Delhi		
4032	Kamala Kanta Verma, B A, LL B		Kayastha		Stone Merchant, Gaoqhat, Mirzapur		
4033	Beni Prasad				Banker & Stone Merchant, Gaoqhat, Mirzapur		
4034	Gokul Chandra Kapoor		Khetry		Vakil High Court 7, Figen Road, All		
4035	Hari Shankar Prasad Upadhyay		Brahmin		Silk Merchant Ramkwar, Benares City		
4036	Bhishamburnath Khattri		Kayastha		Merchant, Lakshi Chattr, Benares City		
4037	Pt. Suraj Narain Acharya		Kashmiri Brahmin		Banker and Headmaster, 10, Mirza Fokre,		
4038	Pt. Chandra Bhai Bajpayi		Parai		Benares City		
4039	Dr I S S Taraporewala				Jeweller, University Road Allahabad		
4040	Anan Imriti Quzebash		Hindu		c/o Mr Shamlal Nekra & Katra Road, All		
4041	Miss Brown, M A				Talpur Jar Karloha Estate Dist Unao		
4042	Kailash Nath Seth		Khetry		Professor Cal University, 77/8, Dhurm		
4043	Naraina Prasad Singh		Rajput		toia Calcutta		
4044	Gianza Lahuri Lodder		Yashya		Teacher, T C School, Benares		
4045	Rahj Nath Mal		Agarwalla		Teacher Theosophical Girls' College,		
4046	Ram Nath Khan Ielwal		Hindu		Benares		
4047	Honble Dr Tej Bahadur Sanyal				Banker Stone Merchant Gow Chat, Mirzapur		
4048	Lala Mool Chand				Lanholter Harkunthapur, Rewah		
4049	Hu Ch Prakash				Banker and Cloth Merchant, c/o Kellar		
4050					Nath Khan Ielwal, Mirzapur		
4051					Banker c/o Kellar Nath Khandelwal, 500/1,		
4052					Harrison Road Cal		
4053					Service, c/o Kedar Nath Khandelwal, Mirza-		
4054					pur		
4055					Advocate, H Ct, Albert Rd., Allahabad		
4056					Photographer		
4057					Zemindar, Prokash Bhawan, Muzali		

Serial No.	Electorate.	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or academic distinctions.	Caste, creed or race.	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full.	How and when elected.
4431		Bhagwant Mura	Drabmin	Legal Practitioner, Lal Darwaza, Ghazipur	At a Special M held on 11.12.17
4432		Jananath Singh	"	Broker Naurangabad	By Kashi Suran Samaj on 15.12.17
4433		R. Sinha	Kayastha	Landholder 45, George Town Allahabad	"
4434		Gouri Shanker Mura	Kayastha	Teacher Vidya Mandir Allahabad	At a M of the Provincial C. O. on 19.12.17
4435		Miss Harrington	Christian	Teacher, Theosophical Society, Benares C	By D. O. on 15.12.17
4436		Miss Yeale B. A.	"	"	"
4437		Harpada Roy Chowdhury	Indian	Teaching Theosophical Society, Benares C	"
4438		Uttikar Ali Sahab	Mohamedan	Zemindar, Moghulpura, Fyzabad	At a M of the Committee on 18.12.17
4439		Yageswar Prasad Ray	Bahut	Zemindar, N. Farwarpar, P. O. Ramkola, Gorokhpur	on 19.12.17
4440	Gorokhpur D. C. C.	Kamta Prasad Tandon, M. A. LL. B.	Khetri	Vakil and Zemindar, Mirzapur	By Special M of the Cong. on 13.12.17
4441		Mahabir Prasad Ray	Rajput	Zemindar, Farwarpar, Gorokhpur, Ramkola P. O.	At a meeting on 19.12.17
4442		Satyansand Roy	Hindu	Vakil High Court, 1, New Kutchery Road, Lucknow	At a P. M. on 16.12.17
4443		Budhyabasin Prasad Verma	Kayastha	Vakil Allahabadpur, Gorokhpur	" on 16.12.17
4444		Pandit Mohan Lal	Hindu	Bar at Law Saharanpur	" on 14.12.17
4445		Jagat Nath Prasad Khanna	Hindu Khetri	Chowk, Benares City	" on 15.12.17
4446		Nand Gopal Ahanna	"	Zemindar Chowk, Benares City	"
4447		Bajansath Singh	Sikh	Zemindar Ouzangabad, Benares City	"
4448		Pramathanath Bhattacharya	Hindu Drabmin	Secretary Chapra Sabha, Welllesleygunge, Mirzapur	At a Spl. M of the C. O. on 13.12.17
4449		P. Karbhuti Tewari	Prabman Saranawat	Zemindar, Brahmanad	"
4450		P. D. Kacker	Khetri	Medical Practitioner, Lalit Bhawan, Bohuran	At a P. M. held by Kashi on 15.12.17
4451		Mohesh Prasad	Hindu	Tolia, Chowk Lucknow	By District C. O. on 16.12.17
4452		Pandit Rajnath Kunzru	Kashmiri Brahmin	Vakil High Court, 23, Pulban Lal Road, Lucknow	"
4453		Shiva Prasad Gupta	Hindu	Zemindar Chhili Agra	At a P. M. held on 16.12.17
4454		Baldeo Ram Dava	"	Banker and Zemindar, Nondon Soba Street, Benares City	At a P. M. held by Kashi on 15.12.17
4455		P. Ratha Kantia Malaviya	"	Vakil High Court, Elann Road	" on 15.12.17
4456		Ram Chandra Singh	Khetri	Vakil H. Ct. Bharat Bhawan, Allahabad	At a District C. O. on 19.12.17
4457		S. P. Sarma	Prabmin	Medl Practitioner, Bulandshahr	"
4458		Lala Bindu Lal	Vaishya	Zemindary, Rang Mohal, Bulandshahr	At a Genl. M of the Assn held on 19.12.17.
4459		Lala Lachmi Rana	"	Trade, Ramdoyalika Katra, 13, Daya Hatra, Calcutta.	At a Public Meeting held on 16.12.17.
4460		Chaudh. Mehbub Chakravarty	"	"	"
4461		Lala Durga Prasad	"	"	"
4462		Mahant Ram	"	"	"

4484	Pt Gopinath Kunzru, B A, EL B	Kashmiri Brahmin	Zemindar, Agra	"	"
4485	Naziruddin Ahmad	Mohamedan	Trade, Hide Merchant, Dhohi Khari, Agra	"	"
4486	Nazirahmed Guvashy	Musalman	Landlord Mantola, Agra	"	"
4487	Munshi Bilavet Ali	Islam	Lawyer, Bata Bank	"	"
4488	Mr Shual Qureshi	"	Editor, The New Era, Kutchary Road, Lucknow	At a M of the D C C	on 16 12 17.
4489	Khalid ul Zaman	"	Vakil, H Ct, New Kutchary Rd, Lucknow	"	"
4490	Pandit Gokram Nath Misra	Hindu Brahmin	Lawyer, 7, Neil Rd, Lucknow	"	"
4491	Pt Har Karan Nath Misra	Brahmin	Lawyer, 6, Neil Road, Lucknow	"	"
4492	Pt Bushweshar Dayal Trivedi	"	Contractor, Goneshganje, Lucknow	"	"
4493	Dr Jay Karan Nath Misra, M A.	Mohial Brahmin	Bar at Law 1, Elgin Road, Allahabad	In a Dist C C	on 19 12 17.
4494	Protap Narain Singh	"	Zemindar, Muspur, Gazipur	Elected at a M held on 16 12 17 for the purpose	"
4495	Ray Nath Das	Agarwalla	Zemindari Teshi Bazar	At a Special Meeting for the purpose	"
4496	Shashi Chaman Mukherji	Bengali Brahmin	Service, Home Rule League Office, Lucknow	At a M of the D C Com	on 16 12 17
4497	Krishna Swami Ayer	Brahmin	Service Serai Mati Khan, Lucknow	"	"
4498	Hon ble Mirza Samulla Beg	Islam	Advocate Golagunge, Lucknow	At a special M of the C,	on 12 12 17.
4499	Ram kumar Munbra	Hindu Marwari	Carpet Merchant, Thana Modhuram, Mirza pur	Committee	on 16 12 17
4500	Mubshir Prosad	Vas'ya Agarwalla	Zemindar and Banker Civil Lines	"	"
4501	Jiban Krishna Banerji	Bengali Brahmin	Lawyer, Kausharbag, Lucknow	"	"
4502	Newal Kishore Agarwalla	Jain	Zemindar, Gorokpur	"	"
4503	Raba Bala Pershad	Vasalya Agarwalla	Business Kucha Thana Delhi	"	"
4504	Raghubir Singh, B A.	"	Gentleman, Cashmere Gate, Delhi	"	"
4505	A Razak Sali	Musalman	Merchant, 177, Chapel Street Meerut	By D C Committee	on 19 12 17.
4506	Sangram Lal Agarwalla	Agarwalla	Vakil Muthigunge, Allahabad	"	"
4507	Yash Makseuden Lal	"	Banking, Jhushi, Allahabad	At a P M held	on 18 12 17.
4508	Maharaj Kashi Nath	Hindu Khatris	Merchant Chowk, Cawnpore	At a Committee M held	on 16 12 17
4509	Chand Bahadur	Kayastha	Vakil	At a M of the Committee	on 16 12 17
4510	Badri Prosad	"	Zemindar, Govind Bhowan, Meerut	"	"
4511	R C Gupta	Vasalya	Legal Practitioner Budham Gate Meerut	At a M of the D C Com	"
4512	Ram Kirpal Sing	"	Zemindar, Prohald Batika, Meerut	Committee held	on 11 12 17
4513	Pt Gaya Prosad Tewari	Brahmin	Vakil, High Court, Sitapur (Oudh)	By the Peoples Assn.	on 14 12 17
4514	B R Bomanji Bar at Law	Parsi	Shaharapur	By D C Committee	on 12 12 17
4515	Rhoolanath Mchestr	Khetri	Trader, Surafa Cawnpore	At a P M held	on 18 12 17.
4516	Pt Sachmi Naran Misra	Brahmin	Merchant, Purana Generalgunge Cawnpore	At a meeting held	on 18 12 17
4517	Panjit Hiratal Dixit	"	Business, Chhili Post Road, Agra.	"	"
4518	Pandit Sahadeb Prosad	"	Vakil, 1, Katra Road, Allahabad	By Agr P C Committee	on 16 12 17
4519	Shree Nath Kunzru	Khatris	"	At a M of the Allahabad P C Committee	on 19 12 17
4520	Mohan Lal	"	"	"	"
4521	Ganesh Prosad Seth	"	Trade, South Road, Allahabad	"	"
4522	Brij Mohan Lal Arora	"	Trade, Johnstongunge, Allahabad	"	"
4523	Yadvav Lal	"	"	"	"

D C Committee Meerut.

Serial No	Electorate	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions.	Caste, creed or race.	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full	How and when elected.
4534		Keshab Deva	Brahmin	Zemundar, Kanungo, Sekundrabad (Farruckhabad)	At a Public Meeting held on 9 12 17
4535		Bray Velas	Hindu	Teacher, Theosophical Society (Benares C)	on 15 12 17.
4536		Debi Prasad Seth	Khetry	Banker and Stone Merchant, Goghat, Mirzapur	At a Spec'l Meeting
4537		Mr Shri Krishna Chandra	Vaishya Mahajoon	Trade, Proprietor, Pioneer Saltpetre Work, Farruckhabad	At a Public Meeting held on 9 12 17
4538		L. Nar Singh Das	Agarwal	Trade, Mohalla, Khatrana (Farruckhabad)	" "
4539		Lalla Delarelal	"	Trade, Chowk, Farruckhabad	" "
4540		Lakshmi Narayan Tandan	Khetry Arya	Mukhtier Lakshmi Narayan Mukter, Basti City	on 6 12 17
4541		Sheo Shankar Lal Srivastha	Kayestha	Mukhtership, Basti, U P	" "
4542		Kashu Prasad Roy	Hindu	Pledgership, Pacca, Badhor, Basti	" "
4543		Neval Kishore	"	Legal Mukhtier, Param Basti, Dist. (Basti)	" "
4544		D R Asthana	Tam	Vakil Basti	" "
4545		Notherwan N Dhabher	"	Proprietor the Jamshed Milling Mfg Co, Kalumohal, Benares	At a meeting of the Kashi Sujan Samaj
4546		Babu Bai Chandra	Agarwala	Pleader, Azamgarh, U P	on 15 12 17
4547		Kashunath Bhargava	Lhargava	Zemundar Lalidawadhi, Muttra	At a meeting of the C C
4548		Mrs Jug Mohan Nath Chak	Hindu	Kutchery Rd, (Lucknow)	on 19 12 17.
4549		Pt. Jug Mohan Nath Chak	Brahmin	Bar at Law, Lucknow	At a meeting
4550		Miss Braj Kumari	"	G/o Jugmohan Nath Chak, Kutchery Rd, Lucknow	At a M of the D C C
4551		Pt Ram Prasad Misra	Hindu	Trade, A B Road, Cawnpore	on 16 12 17
4552		Brindichand	Vaishya	Merchant, Belagong, Agra City	At a Public Meeting held on 18 12 17
4553		Kanahialal Sharma	Brahmin	Merchant 2, Munshi Sudaruddin Lane	At a M of the D C C
4554		Chhatalal Sarawgee	Jain Vaishya	Trade	" "
4555		Seth Vithaldas Dwarakadas	Jain	Trade, 29, Dum Dum Road	" "
4556		Mr Baij Nath	Hindu	Law, Sadar Bazar, Meerut	At a meeting held on 16 12 17
4557		Pt Pyarelal Sharma	Brahmin	" "	" "
4558		Mr Kallu Mal	Jain Hindu	Banker and Merchant Sadar Bazar, Meerut	" "
4559		Mr Khushdi Prasad	"	Law, Sadar Bazar, Meerut	" "
4560		Manmurti Das Jain	"	Bar at Law and Zemundar, Meerut	" "
4561		Munshi Fari Lal	Hindu	Merchant, Doab Stores, Meerut	" "
4562		L. Juvvala Prasad	"	Banker and Zemindar Meerut (Cantt)	" "
4563		Mr Jati Prasad	"	Merchant, Chuna Gudam, Meerut	" "
4564		Satesh Chandra	"	Zemundar, Chuna Gudam, Meerut	" "
4565		Babu Ram	"	Vakil Keshargarhat, Meerut	" "
4566		Raghunath Prasad	"	Vakil, Nakh Meerut	" "
4567		Jas Ram	Kayestha	Zemundar & Vakil, Brahmanpuri (Bareilly)	" "
4568		Pwarka Prasad	Brahmin	Zemundar, Civil Lines (Bareilly)	" "

4230	Jai Narain Chaudhri	Keyetha	Zemindar and Legal Practitioner, Moh Beharipur (Bareilly)	"	"
4231	Ram Narain Choudhri	Brahma	Zemindar, Moh. Beharipur (Bareilly)	At a D Cg M	on 19-12-17
4232	1st Shambhu Nath Kaul	Hindu	Landholder, c/o N K Kaul, Esq., Vakul, Rikabganj (Fyzabad)	At a meeting held	on 16-12-17,
4233	S C Roy	Hindu	Medical Practitioner, Ghazabad	At a M of the D C C	on 19-12-17
4234	Pertap Narain	Hindu	Zemindar Allahabad	"	on 16-12-17
4235	Pandit Kishen Prasad Kaul	Kashmiri Pandit	Editor, "Hindustan," Hindustani Office, Lucknow	At a P M held	on 19-12-17
4236	Lakshmi Das	Agarwala	Trade in Benares Goods	At a M of the Cg C	on 16-12-17
4237	Satyannarain Prasad	Khetri	Banking, Bundia, Benares City	"	"
4238	Monobor Lal Menucha	"	Zemindar Vakal and Banker, Kotha Porchiz, Fyzabad	At a M of the Cg C	on 16-12-17
4239	Mutlal Manucha	"	Service, Banker and Zemindar, Fyzabad	At a D Cg C	on 19-12-17
4240	Hariunath Joshi	Brahmin	Service Balmakund, Chenchata, Benares	At a meeting of the Com.	on 18-12-17
4241	Hariunath Bharotia	Agarwala	Merchant, c/o Hon'ble Rai Shabab Sankar Shabay, Vakul, Jhansi	At a District Committee at S. Nagar	"
4242	Gholam Imam	Muslim	Zemindar, Patna City	At a D Cg C M	on 19-12-17
4243	Pt. Keshonath Kunzru	Kashmiri Brahmin	Zemindar, 6, Banks Road, Allahabad	At a M of the Cg C	on 16-12-17
4244	Shyam Sundar	Khetri	Contractor	At a D Cg C M	on 17-12-17
4245	Pt. bhyan Natho Pandey	Brahmin	Legal Practitioner, Azamgarh	"	"
4246	Pt. Rajnath Misra	"	Merchant, Allahabad	At a Public Meeting held	on 18-12-17
4247	Pt. Kashi Prasad Pandey, M A	"	Merchant, c/o Trade Bank, Ltd., Cawnpur, U P	At a P M at Cawnpur	on 19-12-17
4248	Sheo Darsan Prasad	"	Merchant, Mirzapur, Boudal Khandi	At a Public Meeting held	on 16-12-17
4249	Chadi Lal Agarwala	Hindu	Merchant, 45, Civil Lines, Cawnpur	"	"
4250	Ram Chandra	Brahmin	Zemindar and Mohajan, Bhadali Estate, Benares	At a V of the D at C C	on 16-12-17
4251	Days Shankar Prasad	"	Rais and Zemindar, Vakul and Zemindar, Vakul, Sitapur	At a M of the Dist. C C,	on 11-12-17
4252	Hari Shankar Prasad Dubo	Khetri	"	At a M of the Dist. C C	on 19-12-17
4253	Prag Narain	Jala	"	"	on 9-12-17
4254	Raghubar Dayal Jain	"	Hyderabad (Deccan)	At a Geol Meeting held	on 12-12-17
4255	Mrs Sarojini Naidu	Brahmin	Retired Govt. Servant and Zemindar, Pili Kottic, Kasganj	At a Geol. M of the Assn	on 12-12-17
4256	Budhu Bhushan Chatterji	Vaidya	Zemindar c/o Ganga Sahai, Pleader, Bulandshahr	At a Public Meeting	on 22-12-17
4257	Lalla Alma Ram	"	Legal Practitioner, Bolandshahr	"	"
4258	L. Giridhar Lal	"	Merchant, No 10 Lower Circular Road	"	"
4259	Kesho Prasad Awasthi	Brahmin	Merchant Kashipur (Dist Nainital)	"	"
4260	L. Ganga Prasad	Khetri	Vakil Nainital	"	"
4261	Gopinath Ballal Pant	Brahmin	Zemindar & Merchant, Kashipur (Nainital)	"	"
4262	Pt. Ram Kishore Chattervedi	"	Medl Practitioner,	"	"
4263	Pt. Mankun Ram Pandey	"	Merchant, Kashipur (Dist Nainital)	"	"
4264	L. Ram Lal	Khetri	"	"	"
4265	L. Puro Lal	Hindu	"	"	"
4266	Vekiram	Hindu Marwar	Merchant, 26, Bara Bazar, Calcutta	At a M of the Dist C C	on 19-12-17

No.	Electors.	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or otherwise designations.	Caste, creed or race.	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full.	How and when elected.
4557		Acand Pehari Lal	Hindu	Burnees, Aminabad Park, Lucknow	At a M of the Dist. C. O. on 10 12 17
4558		New Dist. Lal	Hindu Marwari	Merchant 28, Beniatella St., Calcutta	At a District C. O. on 10 12 17
4559		Harinar Rao Dugweller	Marhatta Erasmio	Editor, "Kalabadha," Balabadha Office, Benares City	At a Public Meeting held on 15-12-17.
4560		Makul Lal Maheshwari		Jeweller, Bibi Hatia (Benares City)	
4561		Ram Prasad (Sawal)	Arya Samaj	Law Subahandhi, Agra	At a Meeting of the C. C. on 16 12 17
4562		Nanak Prasad Lal Niram	Kayastha	M. J. Practitioner, Hekahgunje, Larnbad (On 15)	At a M of the Dist. C. O. on 18-12-17
4563		Ram Hattian Lal Nivastava		Trade,	
4564		Shiva Narain Tanjan	Bhuty	Zemindar and Vakul, "Shahabad (Dist. Hardoi) (Oudh)	At a Public Meeting on 20 12 17
4565		Mathura Das		Merchant, Generalgong, (Cawnpur)	
4566		Samrat Lal	Vaidya	Merchant, Collectorgong, Cawnpur	
4567		Chandrasekhar	"	Merchant, P. O. Baranra (Dist. Agra)	
4568		Dilchand	"	Merchant, Generalgong (Cawnpur)	
4569		Asper Chand	Jain	Jeweller, Jahri Bazar, Agra	
4570		Ramesh Mohi Vandro	Vaidya	Trade, Agra Marble Works, Agra	At a Public Meeting held on 16-12-17.
4571		R. Chandmal		Vakul, High Court, Jahri Bazar (Agra)	
4572		Jagdish Lal	Prahari	Trade, Agra Marble Works, Agra	At a P. M. of the C. C. on 16 12 17
4573		Chandmal	Chitr	Manager, Marble Works, Protapnura (Agra)	" "
4574		Achal Singh	Jain	Banker, Roshan Mohalla, Agra	" "
4575		Jagdish Lal	Hindu	Trader, Chowk, Cawnpur	At a Public Meeting on 18 12 17
4576		Mr. B. Banb Rao, M. A. (Cantab)	Budya	Principal Kayestha Pathshala (Allahabad)	At a M of the C. C. on 19 12 17.
4577		D. C. Pan Gajia		Chief Agent, Life Ins. Co., 117, Johnston ganj (Allahabad)	"
4578		Ram Lal Tiwari	Hindu	Merchant, Generalgong (Cawnpur)	At a P. M. Cawnpur, on 18 12 17.
4579		Kalaram Sarda, B. A.	Kayastha	Vakul and Zemindar, Vakul, Unao	At a M. of the D. C. C. on 18 12 17.
4580		Lakshmi Bahadur Nigam		Pleaser and Zemindar, "	
4581		Chandrasekhar Prasad, B. A.		Lawyer, Chazipur	
4582		Kishor Lal Gupta	Vaidya	Merchant, Generalgong (Cawnpur)	At a Special M of the C. C. on 16 12 17.
4583		Lala Chandra Lal Sba	Hindu	Legal Practice, Talital, Nazimatal, U. P.	At a M of the D. C. C. on 17 12 17
4584		Damodar Das	Agharwal	Banking Namital U. P.	"
4585		Jagmohan Das Sba	"	Vakul, H. Ct., Allahabad Mirgonj, All Banking, Sao Gopal Das St., Benares City	At a D. C. Committes on 19 12 17
4586		Shankar Prasad Seth	Bhuty	Banker, Sitapur "	At a M of the D. C. Committes, "Bujan Samaj" on 19 12 17
4587		Munshi Iwar Naran	Kayastha	Vakul H. Ct., Figan R. I., Allahabad	At a M of the D. C. Committes, Sitapur, on 19 12 17
4588		Chhagan Lal Pathayay	"	Merchant, Juma Masjid	At a M of the D. C. C. on 19 12 17.
4589		Keshav Lal Vora	"	Merchant, Chawri Bazar, Delhi	At a M of the C. Committes, "

4703	Kripasanker Vora	"	Ras Banker & Zemindar, Benares City	At a P M of the Kaashi Sujan	on 18 12 17
4705	Rai Krishna Ji	"	Trader, 47, Khangraputti	By the Cg C M	"
4704	Fateh Chand Chopra	Vaishya	Pleader, "	At a Public Meeting	on 16 12 17
4705	Chhogmal Chopra	Kayastha	Pleader and Zemindar, Moh Dewandaya	"	"
4706	Munshi Abhaya Charan Singh	"	Rama, Gorakhpur	"	"
4707	Rai Bahadur Rama Garib	"	Banker and Zemindar, Mohalla Rete,	"	"
4708	Adya Prosad Srivastava	"	Gorakhpur	"	"
4709	Mrs Shyam Lal Nehru	Brahmin	Vakil and Zemindar, Mohalla Basantapur,	At a D Cg C M	on 19 12 17
4710	Dr K Nehru	"	Gorakhpur	"	on 16 12 17
4711	Pt K Nehru	"	Pt Jhan Lal, Lucknow	"	on 19 12 17
4712	Pt Triloki Nath Madan	"	Medi Practicr, Pt Jhan Lal, Lucknow	"	"
4713	Pt Shyam Lal Nehru	"	Rus c/o Pt Bichari Lal Nehru, Govt	"	"
4714	Lal Lal, Prosad	Agarwalla	Pleader Kachari Rd, Allahabad	"	"
4715	Shargun Vaidya Kaviraj	Arya	Manager, Allahabad Law Journal, 6, Katra	"	"
4716	Pt Baleshwar Prosad Misra	Brahmin	Rd (Allahabad)	"	"
4717	Drj Nath Seth	Khetry	Banker and Zemindar, Kasgony Mohela	At a meeting	on 10 12 17
4718	Rai Sahab S P Sanayal	Brahmin	Kavraj, Neil Kanta Mohadeb	At a M of the D Cg C	on 15 12 17
4719	Mr M B Wagh	Hinda	Zemindar and Banking, New City Itawah,	"	on 25 12 17
4720	Pandit Puchkar Nath Tankha	"	U P	"	"
4721	Rameshwar Sodhani	Vaishya	Contractor Gaoghat, Mirzapur	At a Special M of the C C	on 13 12 17
4722	Phul Chand Sadham	"	Govt Pensioner Saharanpur	At a P M of Peoples Assn	on 18 12 17
4723	Mr P O Mulla	Hinda	Asst General Secretary, Indian Section,	At a M, of the Kaashi Sujan	"
4724	Musadi Lal Sharma	"	Phosophical Society (Benares)	Saras of the D Cg C,	on 15 12 17
4725	Shamian Shikal	"	Zemindari, No 1, Way Rd, Lucknow	At a M of the D Cg C,	on 16 12 17
4726	Mr M Capoor	Khetry	Trade, Lucknow	Iucknow,	on 19 12 17
4727	Surya Narayan Agrawal	Vaishya	Photographer, The Mail, Lucknow	At a M of the D Cg C,	on 19 12 17
4728	Dwarika Nath Khatri Tandan	Khetry	Merchant, Mujalargany (Mirzapur)	At a Special M of the Cg C	on 16 12 17
4729	Mokund Lal Khatri	"	Service c/o B Basant, Id Agarwalla,	"	"
4730	Sham Lal Khatri	"	Mujalargany (Mirzapur)	At a P bho Meeting held	on 16 12 17
4731	Kunwar Phool Singh Rathor	Khatrya	Agriculture, Allahabad	At a Dist C Committee M,	on 25 11 17
4732	A M Mahamed Abdul Kahur, B A, I L B	"	Trade Old City, Itawah, U P	"	"
4733	Haji Mahamed Musakhan Rais	Mohamedar	Coal Dealer, Lal Dighi (Mirzapur)	At a P bho Meeting held	on 16 12 17
4734	Haroon Khan Sherwani	Musliman	General Cloth Merchant, Bandelbandi	At a Dist C Committee M,	on 25 11 17
4735	Mr S P Gogati	Brahmin	(Mirzapur)	At a M of the D C C,	on 25 11 17
			Genl Mercit, Dhandri Katra (Mirzapur)	At a M of the D C C held	on 16 12 17
			Kashitkari P Lakhna, V Lakhna (Dist	At a meeting	on 20 12 17
			Itawah)	By a Public Meeting held	on 14 12 17
			Vakil and Zemindar Vakil, Unao		
			Zemindar, Motray, Montri, Aligarh		
			Bar at Law Moohanraj Mongi		
			Nahar, Moholla Ajmur		

4769	Pl. Hari Kanta Malaviya	Brahm n	Merchant Bharoti Bhawan, Allahabad	At a meeting held	on 21 12 17
4770	B. Jagan Nath Prosad	Hindu Va shya	Merchant Chowk, Cawnpore	At a Public Meeting held	on 18 12 17.
4771	Ganpat Sahai Varma, B. A., LL. B.	Kayastha	Vakil, High Court, Sultanpore, Oudh	"	"
4772	Syed Zamrudin	Mohamedan	Pleaser Sultanpore, Oudh	"	"
4773	Thakur Ganpat Singh	Khetry	Zemindar of Rasepur, Dist. Sultanpore	"	"
4774	Lala Sitarum	Hindu Va shya	Zemindar Meerut City	At a M of the D. C. C.	on 23 12 17
4775	" Kunal; Ram	"	Merchant c/o Rampur Ram Sarup, Kanbi bashi Delhi	"	"
4776	B. Gandan Lal	Hindu	Vakil & Zemindar, Jarrabpore, Farrukhabad	"	"
4777	B. Ram Prosad	Hindu Va shya	Merchant c/o Kedar Nath Khandelwal, Vakil Mirzapur	At a Special M by D C C	on 13 12 17
4778	Mr. Singopal	"	Banker.	"	"
4779	Mr. Bhico Balack	Agarwalla	Service c/o Messrs "Ramdayal Modhu Prosad	At a Meeting held	on 19 12 17
4780	Mr. Banwari Lal	"	"	"	"
4781	L. Cherengi Lal	Va shya	Law Student Malli Bazar, Almora	At a Public Meeting held	on 2 12 17
4782	Shub Nath Gupta	"	Trade Silk Merchant, Lakshichoutra,	By the Secretary	on 26 12 17
4783	Mahamel Sher Kba	Mohamedan	Benares City	"	"
4784	Jugal Kisor	Va shya	Zemindar Gazipore	By the District C C	on 16 12 17
4785	Lachmi Narain	Khetry	Merchant 88, Burtolla St	At a Public Meeting held	on 18 12 17.
4786	Swami Dayal Seth	"	Professor Christ Chowk College, Cawnpore	"	"
4787	Pt. Kashi N Malaviya	Brahm n	Broker, Burtolla Mahadeo, Mirzapur	At a Spl M of the C C,	on 13 12 17
4788	Pt. en Dhar Lal	Agarwalla	Satti Bazar Mirzapore	"	"
4789	Chiridi Lal	Hindu	Thana Modhuram Mirzapore	By the District C C	on 19 12 17
4790	Sitarum Ghose	"	Leader Muthungunge Allahabad	"	"
4791	Beni Maibab Singh	"	Landholder Benares	"	"
4792	Manzar Ali Sakta	Brahm n	Vakil High Court Allahabad	"	"
4793	B. Misra	Hindu Va shya	Business Gazipore	"	"
4794	Gowaldass Moondhara	"	Trade Proprietor, c/o Messrs Narayan	On 18 12 17	"
4795	Pt. Bhagwati Prosad	Brahm n	Sing Modun Gopal, Oil Generalgunge	"	"
4796	Ghanshyamdass Moonihara	Va shya Hind:	C/o Messrs Kunja Lal Khandelwal	"	"
4797	Gurhar Lal	Khetry	Trade c/o N Sahay M Gopal Old Gene-	"	"
4798	L. Ratan Krishna	"	ralgunge, Cawnpore.	"	"
4799	Ratan Chand	Brahm n	C/o Messrs A Khandelwal	"	"
4800	Bhaskat Ganga Ram	Khetry	Trade c/o Agra Marble Works	At a Public Meeting held	on 10 12 17
4801	L. Benarsi Das	"	Trade	By a District C C.	on 10 12 17
4802	Chajja Oal	Va shya	Photographer, Delhi Darha, Kalam	"	"
4803	L. Ishri Prosad	"	Merchant Ch Chowk, Sonenra, d	"	"
4804	Copal Das Varma	Hindu	Merchant, Dharampur, Delhi	At a M of the D C C,	on 16 12 17
4805	Sarfer Bharam Singh	"	Motor Merchant Kashmere (ale Delhi	"	"
4806	Mr. Bisarta Rai Bhanjari	"	Banker & Mercile Aminabad, Lucknow	At a M of the D C C held on 16-17	"
4807	"	"	Zemin jari Bahraich	"	"
4808	"	"	Bar at-Law, Bahraich	"	"

Serial No.	Profession	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions	Caste, creed or race	Profession, calling occupation and address in full	How and when elected.
4746		Dadri Prasa Varma	Kayastha	Vakil, High Court Vice Chairman M B Lalitpur, Jhansi	At a meeting held on 18 12 17
4747		Amir Mustafa Khan	Musalman	Zemindar, Kanpur House, Aligarh	" on 10 12 17
4748		Uhamel Ahl Khan	"	Zemindar Bhikampur Aligarh	" on 18 12 17
4749		Dr Nain Awari	Islam	Medi Practur Golagunge Lucknow	At a Meeting of the D. C. on 18 12 17
4750		Kashmir Lal	Hindu Khetry	Trade Mamram Bagu, Cawnpore	At a Public Meeting held on 18 12 17
4751		Mr Golardin Dass Khanna	"	Merchant Hata Cawnpore	"
4752		Mr Gopal Das Debhankar B A.	Hindu	Teacher 90 Civil Lines Cawnpore	"
4753		J D L Arathoon	Englishman	Bank Manager c/o Allance Bank of Simla	"
4754		Dev Vendi Hanuman Basada Sharma	Brahmin	Ld Gwalior, C P	"
4755		Bheshwar N Srivastava B A, LL B	Brahmin	Trade Makrikhot, Mirzapore	At a Special Meeting of D C, Mirzapore, on 13 12 17
4756		Lachman Prasad Varma B A LL B	Kayastha	Vakil, H Ct Golagunge Lucknow	At a Meeting of the D. C. on 18 12 17
4757		Mr M S Bhramaji Row	Hindu	Vakil H Ct Golagunge Lucknow	"
4758		Sing Madho Lal Khetry	Parsi	Parti Priest 21 Banks Rd Lucknow	At a D C C on 19 12 17
4759		Hardian Chandra	Khetry	Merchant, Generalgunge Cawnpore	At a meeting of the D C on 18 12 17
4760		Pratap Senker Dewaz	Hindu	Lawyer, Farjhat, Lucknow	"
4761		Bahadur N Srivastam	Kayastha	Lawyer Lucknow	"
4762		Surya Prasad Bhabangor	"	Vakil Golagunge Lucknow	At a General Meeting held on 7 12 17
4763		Jaspal Rai	Brahmin	Plendship, Vakil Gonda	At a D C C on 19 12 17
4764		K Trimala Charya	"	Contractor Bag Muzaffar Khan	At a M of the D C C on 19 12 17
4765		B Bansi Dhar	Brahmin	Manager Ram Setu Temple, Golaghat	"
4766		B S Ram	Hindu Agrwalla	At a Special M of the C C on 13 12 17	"
4767	D C C, Almora	Chandri Lal B A LL B	"	Broker Sita Nim Mirzapur	At a Public Meeting held on 2 12 17
4768	"	Shyam Lal Leather	Arya	Vakil Nainital U P	"
4769	"	Pt Har Govind Pant, B A, LL B	"	Merchant Nainital	"
4770	"	Madhuk Prasad	Brahmin	Legal Practur, Ramkhet, Dist. N Almora	"
4771	"	Pt. Banshidhar Shanka	Vaishya	Trader c/o B. Dharma Narayan Vakil	In a M of the Committes on 19 12 17
4772		B Brij Nath Prasad Suth	Brahmin	Zemindar, Golaghat, Benares	In a M of the Kashi Surjan Samaj recognised as D C Committie on 13 12 17
4773		Surendra N Sen	Khetry	Merchant, Lakshichowk, Benares	"
4774		Amir N Kapoor	Vaishya	Medical Practitioner 72 The Mall	At a Public Meeting held on 18 12 17
4775		Lala Chuni Lal	Hindu Khetry	Contractor Sher Ashrom Delhi	By D C C Allahabad on 19 12 17
4776		Mr Kunji Lal	Hindu Vaishya	Merchant and Banker Civil Lines Cawnpore	By Public Meeting held on 18 12 17
4777		Gridhari Dass Moondhara	"	Merchant, Nagunge Cawnpore	"
4778		Mr Raj Narain Saksena	Hindu	Trade Proprietor of Messrs N M Gopal	At a P M held on 18 12 17
4779			Kayastha	Old Generalgunge Cawnpore	"
4780				Vakil High Court and Hony Secy, Jhansi	At a M of the C held on 18 12 17
4781				Dist. C Committee	"

Serial No.	Electorate.	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions	Caste, creed or race.	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full	How and when elected.
4746		Badr Prosada Varma	Kayastha	Vakil, High Court, Vice Chairman, M B Lalitpur, Jhansi.	At a meeting held on 18 12 17
4747		Amir Mustafa Khan	Musalman	Zemindar, Kankar House, Aligarh	" on 20 12 17
4748		Mahomed Abid Khan	"	Zemindar, Bhaknappore, Aligarh	At a M of the D C C on 20 12 17
4749		Dr Nain Anvari	Islam	Medl Practnr, Golagunge, Lucknow	At a Public Meeting held on 18 12 17
4750		Kashmiri Lal	Hindu Khetry	Trade, Mamuram Bagia, Cawnpore	" "
4751		Mr Gobordhan Dass Khanna	"	Merchant Hattia, Cawnpore	" "
4752		Keshav R. Debhankar, B A.	Hindu	Teacher, 90, Civil Lines, Cawnpore	" "
4753		J D L Arasthoun	Englishman	Bank Manager, c/o Alliance Bank of Sumla, Ld, Gwalior, C I	" "
4754		Dwi Vedit Hasuman Basada Sharma	Brahmin	Trade, Makrikhot, Mirzapore	At a Special Meeting of D C C Mirzapore, on 13 12 17
4755		Bhubenwar N Srivastava B A, LL B	Kayastha	Vakil, H Ct, Golagunge, Lucknow	At a Meeting of the D. C C, Lucknow, on 16 12 17
4756		Lacheman Prosad Varma B A LL B	Hindu	Vakil H Ct Golagunge, Lucknow	" "
4757		Mr M B Birmaji Roy	Parsi	Parsi Priest 21, Banks Rd Lucknow	At a D. C. C. on 19-12-17
4758		Sree Madho Lal Khetry	Khetry	Merchant, Generalgunge, Cawnpore	At a meeting of the D C C at Lucknow on 16 12 17
4759		Hardthan Chandra	Hindu	Lawyer, Pirajit, Lucknow	" "
4760		Protap Sinker Dewan	Kayastha	Lawyer Lucknow	" "
4761		Bhambhar N Srivastav	"	Vakil Golagunge Lucknow	At a General Meeting held on 7 12 17
4762		Surja Prosad Bhambanagar	"	Pleaderthup, Vakil Gonda	At a D C C on 19 12 17
4763		Jaypat Ray	Brahmin	Contractor, Bag Morafur Khan	At a M of the D C C on 18 12 17
4764		K Trinmala Charya	Brahmin	Manager, Ram Setu Temple, Ajodhya, Fyzabad	" "
4765		B Ransi Dbar	Hindu Agarwalla	Broker, Silla Nim, Mirzapur	At a Special M. of the C C. on 13 12 17.
4766	D C C. Almora	B B Sita Ram	"	Vakil Naumtal, U' P	At a Public Meeting held on 2 12 17
4767	"	Chandra Lal B A, LL B	Arya	Merchant Naumtal	" "
4768	"	Shyam Lal I enther	Brahmin	Legal Practnr, Ramkhet, Dist N. Almora	In a M of the Committee on 19 12 17
4769	"	Pt Har Govind Pant, B A, LL B	Vaishya	Trader, c/o B. Dharma Narayan, Vakil	In a M of the Kashi Sanyas Samaj recognised as D C Committee on 15 12 17
4770	"	Madhuri Prosad	Brahmin	Zemindar, Golaghat, Benares	" "
4771	"	Pt. Banshidhar Shukla	"	"	" "
4772		B Brij Nath Prosad Suth	Khetry	Merchant, Lakshchewk, Benares	At a Public Meeting held on 28 12 17
4773		Surendra N Sen	Vaidya	Medical Practitioner, 72, The Mall	By D C C, Allahabad, on 18 12 17
4774		Amor N Kapoor	Hindu Khetry	Contractor, Sher Akhrom Delhi	By Public Meeting held on 18 12 17
4775		Lala Chuni Lal	Hindu Vaishya	Merchant and Banker, Civil Lines, Cawnpore	" "
4776		Mr Kunji Lal	"	Merchant, Narayunge Cawnpore	" "
4777		Girdhari Dass Moondhara	Hindu	Trade, Proprietor of Messrs N M Gopal, Old Generalgunge, Cawnpore	At a P M. held on 28 12 17
4778		Mr Raj Narain Sukena	Kayastha	Vakil High Court and Hon' Secy, Jhansi Dist C Committee	At a M of the C held on 18 12 17

4769	Pt Hari Kanta Malaviya	Brahmin	Merchant, Bharati Bhawan, Allahabad	At a meeting held	on 21 12 17
4770	B Jagan Nath Prosad	Hindu Vaisya	Merchant, Chowk, Cawnpore	At a Public Meeting held	on 18 12 17.
4771	Ganpat Sahai Varma, B A, LL B	Keyetha	Vakil, High Court, Sultanpore, Oudh	"	"
4772	Syed Zamrudin	Mohamedan	Pleader, Sultanpore, Oudh	"	"
4773	Thakur Ganpat Singh	Khetry	Zemindar of Raipore, Dist Sultanpore	"	"
4774	Lala Sitaram	Hindu Vaisya	Zemindar, Meerut City	"	"
4775	" Kaush Ram	"	Merchant, c/o Ramjibon Ram Sarup, Kash	At a M of the D. C O	on 25 12 17
4776	B Gandan Lal	"	Bashi, Delhi	"	"
4777	B Ram Prosad	Hindu	Vakil & Zemindar, Barahpore, Farruckabad	"	"
4778	Mr Singopal	Hindu Vaisya	Merchant, c/o Kedar Nath Khandelwal,	At a Special M by D. C. C	on 22 12 17
4779	Mr Sheo Balack	"	Vakil Mirzapur	on 13 12 17	
4780	Mr Banwan Lal	Agarwalla	Banker,	"	"
4781	L Cheregi Lal	"	Service, c/o Messrs " Ramdoyal Modhu	At a Meeting held	on 19 12 17
4782	Shub Nath Gupta	Vaisya	Prosad	"	"
4783	Mahamed Sher Kha	"	" Student, Malli Bazar, Almora	At a Public Meeting held	on 2 12 17
4784	Jugal Kisore	"	Trade, Silk Merchant, Lakshchoutra,	By the Secretary	on 26 12 17
4785	Lachmi Narain	Mohamedan	Zemindar, Gazipore	"	"
4786	Swami Dayal Seth	Vaisya	Merchant, 88, Burtolla St	By the District C C	on 19 12 17
4787	Pt Kashi N Malaviya	Khetry	Merchant, Chowk, Cawnpore	At a Public Meeting held	on 18 12 17.
4788	"	"	Professor, Christ Chowk College, Cawnpore	"	"
4789	Rashen Dhur Lal	Brahmin	Broker, Burtolla, Mahadeo, Mirzapur	At a Spl. M. of the C C,	"
4790	Cheddu Lal	"	Satti Bazar Mirzapore	Mirzapur,	on 13 12 17
4791	Sitaran Ghose	Agarwalla	Thana Modhuram, Mirzapore	"	"
4792	Reni Madhab Singha	Hindu	Pleader, Muthungunge, Allahabad	By the District C C.	on 19 12 17
4793	Manzar Ali Sakta	"	Landholder, Benares	"	"
4794	B Misra	"	Vakil High Court, Allahabad	"	"
4795	Gwaldass Moondhara	Brahmin	Business, Gazipore	"	"
4796	Pt Bhagwati Prosad	Hindu Vaisya	Trade Proprietor, c/o Messrs Narayan	"	"
4797	Ghanshamdass Moondhara	Vaisya Hindu	Sing Modun Gopal Old Generalgunge	On 18 12 17	
4798	Gurdhar Lal	"	C/o Messrs Kunja Lal Khandelwal	"	"
4799	Pt Radha Krishna	Khetry	Trade, c/o N Sahay M Gopal, Old Gene	"	"
4800	Ratan Chand	Brahmin	ralgunge, Cawnpore.	"	"
4801	Bhakat Ganga Ram	Khetry	C/o Messrs K Khandelwal	"	"
4802	L Penarsi Das	"	Trade, c/o Agra Marble Works	"	"
4803	Chayju Osal	Vaisya	Photographer, Delhi, Darha, Kalam	At a Public Meeting held	on 18 12 17
4804	L Ishri Prosad	"	Merchant, Ch Chowk, Sonenirajid	By a District C. C.	on 19 12 17
4805	Gopal Das Varma	"	Mercantile, Dharmpuri, Delhi	"	"
4806	Sardar Dhatram Singh	Hindu	Motor Merchant, Kashmir Gate Delhi	"	"
4807	Mr Basanta Rai Bhandari	"	Banker & Merchant, Aminabad, Lucknow	At a M of the Dist. C C,	on 16 12 17
4808	"	"	Zemindari, Bahraich	At a M of the D C C held on 16 12 17	"
4809	"	"	Bar at-Law, Bahraich	"	"

Serial No.	Electorate.	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions.	Caste, creed or race.	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full.	How and when elected.
4726		Badrī Prasada Varma	Kayastha	Vakil, High Court, Vice-Chairman, M. B. Lalitpur, Jhansi.	At a meeting held on 18-12-17.
4727		Amir Mustafa Khan	Musalman	Zemindar, Kankor House, Aligarh	" on 20-12-17.
4728		Mahamed Ahid Khan	"	Zemindar, Bhakanpore, Aligarh	" on 16-12-17.
4729		Dr. Nain Annsri	Islam	Medi Practicr, Golagunge, Lucknow	At a Public Meeting held on 18-12-17.
4730		Kashmiri Lal	Hindu Khetry	Trade, Macumram Bagia, Cawnpore	" "
4731		Mr. Gobordhan Dass Khanna	"	Merchant, Hata, Cawnpore	" "
4732		Keshav B. Deshbhakar, B. A.	Hindu	Teacher, 90, Civil Lines, Cawnpore	" "
4733		J. D. L. Arasthoun	Englshman	Bank Manager, c/o Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld., Gwalior, C. I.	" "
4734		Dwi Vedit Hanuman Basada Sharma	Brahmin	Trade, Makrikhot, Mirzapore	At a Special Meeting of D. C. C., Mirzapore, on 13-12-17.
4735		Birheswar N. Srivastava, B. A., LL. B.	Kayastha	Vakil, H. Ct., Golagunge, Lucknow	At a Meeting of the D. C. C., Lucknow, on 16-12-17.
4736		Lacheman Prosad Varma, B. A., LL. B.	Hindu	Vakil, H. Ct., Golagunge, Lucknow	" on 19-12-17.
4737		Mr. M. S. Bhramaji Row	Parsi	Parsi Priest, 21, Banks Rd., Lucknow	" "
4738		Srie Madho Lal Khetry	Khetry	Merchant, Generalgunge, Cawnpore	At a D. C. C. on 19-12-17.
4739		Hardhian Chandra	Hindu	Lawyer, Pirjalit, Lucknow	At a meeting of the D. C. C. at Lucknow on 16-12-17.
4740		Protap Sanker Dewan	Kayastha	Lawyer, Lucknow	" "
4741		Bishambhar N. Sriastam	"	Vakil, Golagunge, Lucknow	" "
4742		Surja Prosad Bhabanagor	"	Pleadership, Vakil, Gonda	At a General Meeting held on 7-12-17.
4743		Jeepat Rai	"	Contractor, Bag Muzaffar Khan	At a D. C. C. on 19-12-17.
4744		K. Trimala Charya	Brahmin	Manager, Ram Setu Temple, Golaghat, Ajudhya, Fyzabad.	At a M. of the D. C. C. on 19-12-17.
4745		B. Rani Dhar	Hindu Agarwalla	Broker, Sitla Nim, Mirzapur	At a Special M. of the C. C. on 13-12-17.
4746	D. C. C. Almora	B. Sita Ram	"	Vakil, Nainital, U. P.	At a Public Meeting held on 2-12-17.
4747	"	Chandra Lal, B. A., LL. B.	Arysun	Merchant, Nainital	" "
4748	"	Shyam Lal Leather	"	Legal Practicr, Ramkhet, Dist. N. Almora	" "
4749	"	Pt. Har Govind Pant, B. A., LL. B.	Brahmin	Trader, c/o B. Dharma Narayan, Vakil	In a M. of the Committee on 19-12-17.
4750	"	Madhuri Prosad	Vaidya	Zemindar, Golaghat, Benares	In a M. of the Kashi Sujan Samaj recognised as D. C. Committee on 15-12-17.
4751	"	Pt. Banshidhur Shanka	Brahmin	"	" "
4752		B. Brij Nath Prosad Sith	Khetry	Merchant, Lakhtichowk, Benares	At a Public Meeting held on 18-12-17.
4753		Surendra N. Sen	Vaidya	Medical Practitioner, 72, The Mall	By D. C. C. Allahabad, on 19-12-17.
4754		Amr. N. Kapoor	Hindu Khetry	Contractor, Sher Abroon, Delhi	By Public Meeting held on 18-12-17.
4755		Lala Chunil Lal	Hindu Vaidya	Mercht. and Banker, Civil Lines, Cawnpore	At a P. M. held on 18-12-17.
4756		Mr. Kunji Lal	"	Trade, Proprietor of Messrs. N. M. Gopal, Old Generalgunge, Cawnpore.	" "
4757		Gridhari Dass Moondhara	Hindu	Vakil, High Court and Hony. Secy, Jhansi Dist. C. Committee.	" "
4758		Mr. Raj Narain Sokhena	Kayastha	"	At M. of the C. held on 19-12-17.

4769	Pt Hari Kanta Malaviya	Brahm	Merchant Bharat Bhawan Allahabad	At a meeting held	on 21 12 17
4770	B Jagan Nath Prosad	Hindu Vashya	Merchant Chowk, Cawnpore	At a Public Meeting held	on 18 12 17
4771	Ganpat Sahai Varma B A, LL B	Keyecha	Vakil, High Court Sultanpore, Oudh		
4772	Syed Zamrudin	Mohamedao	Pleader Sultanpore Oudh		
4773	Thakur Ganpat Singh	Khetry	Zemindar of Rapore Dist Sultanpore		
4774	Lala Sitaram	Hindu Vashya	Zemindar Mercut City	At a M of the D C	on 25 12 17
4775	" Kausht Ram	"	Merchant c/o Ramjibon Ram Sarup Kash		
4776	B Gandan Lal	Hindu	Vakil Delhi		
4777	B Ram Prosad	Hindu Vashya	Vakil & Zemindar, Barahpore Farruckabad	At a Special M by D C	on 12 12 17
4778	Mr Srigopal	Agarwalla	Merchant c/o Kedar Nath Khandelwal,		
4779	Mr Suroo Baback		Vakil Mirzapur	At a Meeting held	on 19 12 17
4780	Mr Banwari Lal		Banker, Service c/o Messrs Ramdoyal Modhu		
4781	L Chereng Lal	Vashya	Prosad		
4782	Shub Nath Gupta		Law Student, Mall Bazar Almora	At a Public Meeting held	on 2 12 17
4783	Mahamed Sher Kha	Mohamedan	Trade Silk Merchant Lakshchoutra	By the Secretary	on 26 12 17
4784	Jugal Kisore	Vashya	Benares City		
4785	Lachmi Narain	Khetry	Zemindar Gazipore		
4786	Swami Dayal Seth	Brahm n	Merchant 88 Burtolla St	By the District C	on 19 12 17
4787	Pt Kashi N Malaviya		Professor Chowk Cawnpore	At a Public Meeting held	on 18 12 17
4788	Bahen Dhur Lal	Agarwalla	Broker Burtolla Mahadeo Mirzapur	At a Spl M of the C C	on 13 12 17
4789	Cheddi Lal		Satt Bazar Mirzapore		
4790	Sitaram Ghose	Hindu	Thana Modhuram Mirzapore		
4791	Berni Madhab Singh		Pleader Muthunge Allahabad	By the District C	on 19 12 17
4792	Manzar Ali Sakta	Brahm n	Landholder Benares		
4793	B Misra	Hindu Vashya	Vakil High Court Allahabad		
4794	Gwalidass Moondhara	Brahm n	Business Gaz pore		
4795	Pt Bhagwati Prosad	Vashya Hindu	Trade Proprietor, c/o Messrs Narayan		
4796	Ghanshardass Moondhara	Brahm n	Sing Modun Gopal, Old Generalgunge	On 18 12 17	
4797	Girdhar Lal	Khetry	O/o Messrs Kanya Lal Khandelwal		
4798	Pt Radha Krishna	Brahm n	Trade c/o N Sahay M Gopal Old Genc		
4799	Ratan Chand	Khetry	salunge, Cawnpore.		
4800	Bhakat Ganga Ram		O/o Messrs K Khandelwal	At a Public Meeting held	on 16 12 17
4801	L Benars Das	Vashya	Trade c/o Agra Marble Works	By a District C C.	on 19 12 17
4802	Chayju Oal		Photographer Delhi Dariba, Kalam		
4803	L Ishri Prosad		Merchant Oh Chowk, Sozenrajud		
4804	Gopal Das Varma	Hindu	Merchant, Dharunpuri Delhi		
4805	Sardar Dharam Singh		Motor Merchant Kashmere Gate Delhi	At a M of the Dist C C	on 16 12 17
4806	Mr Basanta Rai Bhattach		Banker & Merchant Aminabad Lucknow	At a M of the D C held on 16 12 17	

4846	Pt Chandra Kant	"	Private Business, Bharti, Bhawan; Allahabad	At a meeting held	on 19 12 17
4847	Ganga Dass Jadayni Metha	"	Merchant 129, Cotton Street, Calcutta	"	"
4848	Ganga Dutt Pandey	"	Iron Merchant Bahadurgunge, Allahabad	"	"
4849	Bihari Lal Sarup	"	Trade Rat Hon Sankar Shahi Sahib, Jhansi	At a meeting of the D C C	on 18 11 17
4850	B Akhoy Kumar Doss	"	Pleader, Sitapur, Oudh	"	"
4851	Kunwar Suraj Karan	"	Vakil, High Ct, Mudar Gate, Ajmir	By meeting in Ajmir	on 11 12 17
4852	Kunwar Rup Karan	"	Banker Lakshon Katni, Ajmir	"	on 14 12 17
4853	B D Chowbey	"	Trader, Old Generalgunge, Cawnpore	"	"
4854	Inder Narain	"	Pleader, Small Cause Court, Bombay	At a meeting	on 18 12 17
4855	L Chheda Lal	"	Zemindar, Nagalia, Udayan, Tehsil Khurja, Dist Bulandshar	By D C C, Delhi,	on 9 12 17
4856	Dr Mool Chand Tandon, L M S	"	Medl Practnr, Joinstongunge, Allahabad	At a G M of the Assn	on 12 12 17
4857	V N Tiwary	"	Member, Servants of India Society, 6, Bank Road, Allahabad	By D C C	on 19 12 17
4858	Keshu Das	"	Vakil H Court, Allorua, Allahabad	"	"
4859	Sew Charan Lal B A LL B	"	Chairman Municipal Board, Ucha Mondri, Allahabad	"	"
4860	Madan Mohan	"	Zemindar Ucha Mondri, Allahabad	"	"
4861	L Sahig Ram	"	Landlord Muttra	"	"
4862	Deeknandan Teory	"	Ayurvedi Physician, Town Mant, P O	"	"
4863	B Shankar Sahai B A, LL B	"	Mant, Dist Muttra	"	"
4864	Ram Kishen Lal	"	Vakil Hardoi (Oudh)	"	"
4865	S Sen	"	Mercht, Zemindar, M Basantpur, Gorakhpur	At a P M held by D C C	on 20 12 17
4866	R O Roy	"	Landlord The Mall, Cawnpore, U P	At a P M of D C C	on 16 12 17
4867	Srinivas Bazo	"	Electrical Engineer, The Mall Cawnpore, U P	At a Public Meeting	on 18 12 17
4868	Bhawani Ch Sarvastan	"	Trade Allahabad	"	"
4869	Hon Pt Jagot Narayan	"	Teachership, Allahabad	District C C	on 19 12 17
4870	Bir Singh Sunzraant	"	Lawyer Gollagon, Lucknow	At a Meeting of the D C C,	"
4871	A D Moharoop	"	Trade Allahabad	Lucknow,	"
4872	B Basant Lal	"	Bar-at Law Gonda (Oudh)	By District C C	on 16 12 17
4873	Pt Sheru Prosad	"	Broker c/o Goya Prosad, Vakil Mirzapur	At a General Meeting	on 19 12 17
4874	S Debi Prosad	"	Trade Mathan Agra	At a Spl M of the D C C	on 7 12 17
4875	Choudhuri Mid Ibrahim	"	Zemindar Marchra Dist Etah	In a Publ c Meeting held	on 13 12 17
4876	Swarup Ch Gupta, B A, LL B	"	Vakil Mohalle Artisan Farruckabad	"	on 16 12 17
4877	Sk Bashir Ahmed	"	Zemindar Marchra, Dist Etah	In a meeting of the D C C,	on 9 12 17
4878	Bharo Prosad Khan	"	Banker Goleghat Mirzapur	"	"
4879	Bejoy Kumar Dutt M A LL B	"	Vakil Hardoi (Oudh)	"	"
4880	Suru Narayan B A, LL B	"	Lawyer, Pbul Jhan Lal Lucknow	In a P M held by D C C	on 20 12 17
4881	Seth Mazan Mal	"	Banker Moti Katra Ajmir	At a M of the D C C held on	18 12 17
4882	Vasdeo Krishna, Jog	"	Ry Service G I P Ry, Delhi	By P M held at Ajmir	on 14 12 17
4883	Dr K L Gupta	"	Medl Practnr Muzaffarnagar	By District C C	on 19 12 17
4884	M A Tahdur B A	"	Professor, Pandit Ka Kucha, Delhi	"	"

Delhi

Serial No.	Electors	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions	Caste, creed or race	Profession, calling, occupation and address in full	How and when elected
4885		Pandit Toz Narain Nulla	Kashmiri Brahmin	Vakil, High Ct., Golaung, Lucknow	At a meeting of the D O C, Lucknow held on 16 12 17
4886		Narain Prasad Nigaw, B A, LL B	Kayastha	Vakil H Ct, Chhapar Mohal, Cawnpore	At a Public Meeting held on 16 12 17
4887		Rameswar Prasad	Trade	Rajputana	By D O C Committee on 16 12 17
4888		Jewala Pd.	Yashya	Trade Birsan, Rajputana	
4889		Rao Gopal Das Shapuri	Nagor	Kotwalpura, Benares City	By a Public Meeting of Kashi Sujan Samaj on 16 12 17
4890		Rao Vaj Nath Das Shapuri			
4891		Lala Fatch Chand	Hindu	Jeweller Chowk, Lucknow	At a meeting of the Dist C Committee, Lucknow, on 16 12 17
4892		Arbuka Prasad Pandeya	Brahmin	Lawyer, Vakil High Court, Gazipore	By D O C of Gazipore on 10 12 17
4893		M M Burkitulla	Musliman	Pleader Gazipore	"
4894		Pasupati	Brahmin	Vakil High Court Ballia	"
4895		A Hussain B A, LL B	Mohamedan	Zemindar and Barsat Law, Mohi Killa, Bareilly	At a Public Meeting held on 16 12 17
4896		R P Sinha M A	Kayastha	Landholder 42 George Town, Allahabad	At a M of the Prov'l C O on 16 12 17
4897		Brijmohan Lal		Trade, Pipal Mondi Agra	By the D O C on 19 12 17
4898		S Zahur Ahmad B A, LL B	Mohamedan	Vakil H Ct, Canning Rd, Allahabad	on 20 12 17
4899	Algarh D O C	Abdul Mojud Khwaja, B A		Bar at Law Aligarh	By the Dist C Committee on 16 12 17
4900		Nawab Ali Hasan		Landholder and Rais Banks Rd, Lucknow	In a Public Meeting of Kashi Sujan Samaj on 16 12 17
4901		Bhagawan Das	Khandewal	Merchant Dasaswamedh, Benares City	At a Special M of the C on 13 12 17
4902		Badri Das	Hindu	Banker and Stone Merchant, Gaighat Mirzapur	At a M of the D O C on 16 12 17
4903		Brij Mohan Lal		Contractor Nazratbad Lucknow	By the Dist C Committee on 25 12 17
4904		Pandit Brij Mohan Thakur	Kashmiri Brahmin	Vakil High Court, 1 Way Rd, Lucknow	on 19 12 17
4905		Tarabak Lal Pathak	Hindu	Merchant	By the Dist C Committee on 19 12 17
4906		Sitaram	Agarwalla	Mohajoni Rasrah Ballia	"
4907		L N Gardey	Moharstri	Journalist Rya and Ka, Bagra Allahabad	By the Dist C Committee on 17 12 17
4908		Md Raza		Chapra (Behar)	"
4909		Bhagabati Prasad Agarwalla	Agarwalla	Banker c/o Ganga Prasad, Vakil, Mirza pur	By Kashi Sujan Samaj on 15 12 17
4910		Thakurdas, B A LL B	"	Vakil 12, Raja Darga, Benares City	By the Dist C Committee on 19 12 17
4911		Santapriya Brahmachari	Jain	Paramuli Kabajar Meerut	By Kashi Sujan Samaj on 15 12 17
4912		Ramanarayan Sinha, B A, LL B	Sikhi Hindu	Vakil Gola Dinanath Benares City	By the D O C Meeting on 16 12 17
4913		Ram Bhagwan Singh	Aryan	Merchant Arvan Road Dinapore	By Kashi Sujan Samaj on 15 12 17
4914		Gopal Das	Agarwalla	Zemindar Asbhaurs Benares City	By D O C on 22 12 17
4915		Guldhup Narayan	Sadhi	Trade Sadhuma, Farruckhabad	By the D O C on 17 12 17
4916		Waseeh Prasad	Agarwalla	Assignage Azamgarh	on 19 12 17
4917		Ram Narain Khatri	Khetri	Merchant, c/o Vishnunath Laq, Vakil, Ali	At a Public Meeting on 19 12 17
4918		Bulabhadar Das	Agarwalla	Mohajon Gowntolla, Azamgarh	"
4919		Rajrang Lal	Yashya	Trade, Allahabad	"
4920		Dr Murari Lal, M B	Hindu	Medical Practitioner	At a Public Meeting on 19 12 17

4921	Anand Bahadur	Kayetha	Zemundar, Mohi Zakatu, Bereilly	By the D O C	on 13 12 17
4922	Thakur Shiva Charan Singh	"	Medical Practitioner, Dama Mao Estate, P O Mubhrat, Sitapur	By the D O C	on 11 12 17
4923	Brindabam Gujrat	Vasbha	Merchant, c/o B Narayan Das Khandel wal Satti, Mirzapur	By a Spl C O Meeting	on 13 12 17
4924	Kunji Lal	Seth	Trade, Farruckhabad	At a Public Meeting	on 9 12 17
4925	Pandit Govind Rao, B A LL B	Brahmin	Vakil, High Court, Brahmonghat	By Kashi Sujan Samaj, Benares,	on 15 12 17
4926	Ram Saran Lal	Hindu	Muktesar Tehabag, Benares Cantt	"	"
4927	Ram Rao Dangle	Brahmin	Priest Durga Ghat, Benares City	By the D O C	on 17 12 17
4928	Ram Zain Lal	Agarwalla	Mohajan Kohagunge Azamgarh	At a P M held at Ajmir	on 14 12 17
4929	Ghesoo Lal M A LL B	Vedic Religion	Vakil-Mundvi Mohalla, Ajmir	By the D O C	on 13 12 17
4930	Pundit Seshadhar Shastri	Brahmin	Astrologer, Darapung, Allahabad	"	on 19 12 17
4931	Baboo Haribaks	Marwari Vasbha	Merchant Asst Secretary, Shree Vikrom Club Conference	At a General Meeting	"
4932	Banwarilal Mehendra	Kabatriya	Zemundar Kelanga, Dist Rohtak	By the D O C	on 19 12 17
4933	Pt Neki Ram Sharma	Brahman Gour	Allahabad	By the D O C	on 19 12 17
4934	Madan Mohan	Marwari Vasbha	Merchant and Banker, Mohalla Urdu Bazar, Gorokhpur	By the D C O, Gorokhpur, on 16 12 17	"
4935	Mahabir Prasad Foddar	Agarwalla	Mohajan, Suragorh Jaipur Estate	By the D O C	on 19 12 17
4936	Durga Datta	Brahmin	Zemundar, Kampil, Farruckhabad	By the Dist. Congress	on 19 12 17
4937	Benarsi Das Chaturvedi	Vasbha	Merchant, 83, Lower Chitpur Rd	"	"
4938	Ranglal Japodia	Brahmin	Merchant, Muttingunge, Allahabad	By the D O C	on 19 12 17
4939	Ghansyam Lal Rastogi	Agarwalla	Trader Bahadurgunge, Allahabad	"	"
4940	Jivan Lal Chaubey	Brahmin	Mandaya, Rajputna	By the D O C	on 19 12 17
4941	Shew Prasad	Agarwalla	Yahapur Allahabad	"	"
4942	Madhava Sukla	Brahmin	Trade, Mirzapur	By Kashi Sujan Samaj	on 15 12 17
4943	Jhaja Ram	Agarwalla	Banker, V Kaman, P O Benares Cantt, Benares City	By the Dist C O	on 19 12 17
4944	Bechan Pandey	Brahmin	Landholder, Sitabdi Naspur	At a Public Meeting	on 19 12 17
4945	Mahendranath	"	Bar at-Law Rai Bereilly (Oudh)	At a M of the Dist Com	on 19 12 17
4946	Manohar Prasad Misra	Mohamedan	Banker, Gaighat Bangulpura, Benares City	By Kashi Sujan Samaj	on 15 12 17
4947	Mohammad Azal	Brahmin	Landlord Muzaffargarh	By the District C O	on 16 12 17
4948	Pt Madho Ram Sand	"	Zemundar Nondon Sahu, Kigali, Benares	By the District C O	on 20 12 17
4949	Rai Bahadur Lal Sukbir Sinha	"	Vakil Hardoi (Oudh)	By a Public Meeting	on 7 12 17
4950	Pt Beni Prasad	Mohamedan	Legal, Almora, U P	By the M of the D C O	on 19 12 17
4951	Mr Debi Persad	Hindu	Vakil Hardoi Bar Association	By the Hardoi D C C	on 20 12 17
4952	Mr Chandika P Tewari	Musliman	Trade Proprietor, V N Verma & Co, Photographer	On 19 12 17	"
4953	S Hargishen Lal Sah	"	Service, Kydgunge, Allahabad	At a M held in Allahabad	on 16 12 17
4954	Syed Hader Mehdi	Hindu	Commission Agent, Chowk Gongadas, Allahabad		
4955	Avad Behari Lal Tandan B A, LL B	Hindu			
4956	Devi Prasad,	"			
4957	Chandika Prasad Tiwari	Khetri			
4958	Gopi Nath Khatri	"			

By Agra D O C

Serial No.	Electorate.	Names in full of Delegates with all titles, Honorary or scholastic distinctions.	Caste creed or race.	Profession calling occupation and address in full.	How and when elected.
4950		L. R. Dube Th. A. LL. B.	Brahmin	Vakil, 32 Johnstonungah, Allahabad	By the District C. C. on 19 12 17
4951		Jaman Singh B. A. LL. B.	Jat	Vakil Colomungah, Allahabad	on 10 12 17
4952		Lala Lachmi Rai	Vaidya	Business Almora, U. P.	on 10 12 17
4953		Mathura Dutt Joshi	Hindu	Law Almora, U. P.	on 2 12 17
4954		B. D. Khanna	Khetri	Zemindar c/o Vishnu Nath Esq. Vakil Mayo Road, Allahabad	on 19 12 17
4955		Brendaban Das	Vaidya	Jeweller Bhutawally Benares City	on 16 12 17
4956		Jagannath Prasad	Khetri	Banker and Zemindar Hatra Cawnpore	on 18 12 17
4957		Indra Bahadur Sharma D. K. S. S.	Brahmin	Contractor Hindu University Benares	on 5 12 17

APPENDIX B

(Members of the Reception Committee)

CALCUTTA

Mr J N Roy
 Babu Basanto Kumar Bose
 Sachindra Prosad Bose
 Mr S M Bose
 Babu Upendra Krishna Mondal
 Lalit Mohon Dass
 Moulavi Abdul Karim
 Mr Misir Lal Keula
 B Chakravarty
 B K Lahiri
 D D Khandelwal
 I B Sen
 Hon Mr Provash Chandra Mitra
 Babu Kanti Chandra Mukherjee
 Narendra Chandra Bose
 Hon Kumar Arun Chandra Singh
 Babu Promotho Nath Rai Chowdhury
 Rai Devendra Chandra Ghose Bahadur
 Mr D C Ghose
 Pandit Sudhindra Nath Sen
 Mr Asoke Dutta
 Pandit Probhu Dayal Dikshit
 Mr Niranjan Lal Sukla
 A C Banerjee
 Babu Hirendra Nath Dutt
 Mr B K Nag
 R D Mehta
 Devi Prosad Khaitan
 Babu Krishna Dass Roy
 Kali Dass Rai Chowdhury
 Hon Babu Bhabendra Chandra Roy
 Rev B A Nag
 Rai Yatindra Nath Chowdhury
 Babu Nibaran Chandra Roy
 Satyananda Bose
 Mr Abdul Latif Ahamed
 Babu Joykrishna Rohtaji
 Hemendra Nath Sen
 Mr H M Bose
 Dr S P Sarvadhikari
 Sr K G Gupta
 Babu Muralidhar Roy
 Haladhar Roy
 Mr T P Ghose
 Babu Satish Chandra Pal Chowdhuri
 Dhirendra Chandra Roy
 Hon Mr A Rasul
 Mr Nishit Chandra Sen
 N N Bhose

CALCUTTA—(Contd)

Mr Mangala Prosad
 Gokul Chand
 Hon Mr Surendranath Banerjee
 Mr B C Chatterjee
 Babu Gogon Chandra Biswas
 Gokul Chandra Mondal
 Mr A T N Zakaria
 S N Halder
 B L Mitter
 Babu Fanindra Lal Dey
 Rev K N Bose
 Babu Ambica Prosad Bajpaye
 Gadadhar Prosad Misra
 Kshitish Chandra Nyogi
 Mr Satyendra Nath Bose
 Hon Sir Deva Prosad Sarvadhikary
 Babu Suresh Chandra Bose
 Mr C R Dass
 S C Roy
 Babu Bejoy Kumar Chatterjee
 Bipin Chandra Pal
 Indu Prokash Mitra
 Mr R C Bonnerjee
 N C Sarkar
 C C Ghose
 Hon Sir Nkratan Sarkar
 Hon Babu Mohendra Nath Roy
 Hon Mr A K Fazlul Huq
 Prithwis Chandra Ray
 Arun Chandra Sinha
 Babu Jyotish Chandra Hazra
 Monmotho Nath Mitra
 Mr B K Ghose
 D N Basu
 Bejoy Krishna Bose
 Hon Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose
 Babu Jatindra Nath Bose
 Gurindra Nath Bose
 Dr Promotho Nath Banerjee
 Babu Jitendra Lal Banerjee
 Harendra Krishna Roy
 Hemendra Nath Guha Roy
 Shew Narayan Misra
 Gunada Charan Sen
 Dr J N Ghose
 Babu Santosh Kumar Bose
 Mr Satindra Nath Roy Chowdhuri
 Babu Bhola Nath Burman
 Mr J M Sen Gupta

CALCUTTA—(Contd)

Mr. Wahed Hossain
 „ Nawab Nasir Khairat
 „ Mowdadur Rahaman
 „ Krishna Kumar Mitter
 „ Sukumar Mitter
 „ Satyendra Nath Sarkar
 „ Madan Lal Gadonia
 „ Basudev Missir.
 „ M C Agarwalla
 „ R. S Sarma
 Hon Mr Surendra Nath Roy
 Rai Dr Haridhon Datta Bahadur
 Mr S C Chatterjee
 Hon Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur
 Babu Moti Lal Ghose
 Mr A N Chowdhury
 „ Nalini Nath Sett
 „ Amar Bandhu Guha
 „ Akhil Bandhu Guha
 Kumar S D Ghosal
 Mr Lokendra Nath Mukherjee
 „ Bhupendra Nath Banerjee
 „ Dharendra Nath Guha Roy
 „ Surendra Nath Bose
 Babu Kumar Krishna Mitra
 „ Sarojendra Nath Bose
 Mr J M Lahiri
 Babu Prafulla Kumar Tagore
 Mr J Chaudhuri
 „ Amrita Krishna Mullick
 „ Atulya Charan Bose
 „ C K Sarkar
 Sir Rash Behari Ghose kt
 Mr Monmotho Nath Mukherjee
 „ Sasanka Biban Roy
 „ Chandra Shekhar Sen
 „ A K Bose
 „ Nripendra Nath Sarkar
 „ Iswar Lal Thakur
 „ Satish Chandra Bose
 „ Surish Chandra Bose
 Dr Dwarka Nath Mitter
 Mr Hari Charan Halwasiya
 „ Nagendra Nath Rakshit
 „ Amal Chandra Home
 „ Josadananda Akhauri
 „ Satish Chandra Chatterjee
 „ A C Sen
 „ Amulya Dhon Addy
 „ P C Nandi
 „ Matrumul Chowdhury
 „ Jagannath Prosad
 „ Gulzari Lal Jain
 Babu Hiramba Chandra Moitra
 „ Dwijendra Mohon Ghose
 „ Amulya Kumar Bose

CALCUTTA—(Contd)

Babu Bipin Behari Ghose
 „ Nagendra Chandra Nandi
 „ Kiran Chandra Roy
 „ Brojendra Kishore Roy Chaudhuri
 „ Bipin Chandra Mallick
 „ Nirmal Chandra Chander
 Mr A M Bose
 „ M N Kanjilal
 „ Jamini Kanto Sen
 „ N J Badhi
 „ G P Datta
 „ Lakshi Das Premji
 „ Chaturbhuj Hari Das
 „ Hanram Jatabhoy Joshi
 „ Devji Narayanji
 „ Megh Raj
 „ Devi Bux Shroff
 Babu Rishindra Nath Sarkar
 „ Omraw Singh Dalmia
 „ Jagannath Prasad Chaturvedy
 „ Nawal Kishore Gupta
 Mr Gayatri Prosad Chowdhury.
 „ Mata Sewak Pathak
 „ Jagannath Dass
 „ Nagarmull Modi
 „ Sheoprosad Shaijaf,
 „ Ram Kumar Goenka
 „ Balaji Chand Modi
 „ Padmaraj Raniwalla
 „ Makhani Lal Lamecha
 „ Damodar Das Khanna
 „ Keshori Lal Agarwalla
 „ Nityananda Misra
 „ Bhairab Dutt Sarma
 „ Ram Narain Khettri
 „ Akhoya Kumar Chatterjee
 „ Kishan Dayal Jalan
 „ Mansingh Burman
 „ Ram Karan Tewari
 „ Monoranjan Banerjee
 „ Ram Krishna Dalmia
 „ Ram Lal Burman
 „ Beni Madhab Khettri
 „ Saradindu Narain Roy
 „ Monmotho Nath Sen
 „ Lakshmi Narain Rohtagi
 „ Surendra Madhab Mullick
 „ B L Sen
 „ Gopi Krishna Kundu
 „ Gaganendra Nath Tagore
 „ Samarendra Nath Tagore
 „ Rathindra Nath Tagore
 „ Gouri Sankar Sett
 „ Radha Nath Dutt
 Rai Bahadur
 Mr P. Ray

CALCUTTA—(Contd)

Mr Mujibar Rahaman
 „ P C Sen
 „ Jogesh Chandra Das Gupta
 „ Suresh Chandra Dev
 „ Nagendra Nath Chatterjee
 „ Prokash Chandra Majumdar
 „ Pandit Chandrodoy Vidyavinode
 „ Panchkari Banerjee
 „ Nazimuddin Ahmed
 „ Akram Khan
 Dr Mrigendra Lal Mitter
 Pandit Suresh Chandra Samajpati
 Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore
 Mr Hemendra Prosad Ghose
 „ Ananga Mohan Pal
 „ Rawat Mull Nopany
 „ M H Kantawalla
 „ Ram Nath V Markundy
 „ Hiralal Mehta
 „ V K Kamat
 „ Sheoraj Mull
 „ Bansidhar
 „ Nagarmull
 „ Sagarmull
 „ Chiranjee Lal Khaitan
 „ Brij Lal Maskara
 „ Matru Mull Maskara
 „ Jairam Maskara
 „ Prahlad Roy Jhun Jhunwalla
 Babu Monoranjan Guha Thakurta
 Purusottum Das Lohia
 Tulshi Ram Serowgi
 Ganesh Lal Valika
 Taradas Roy Chaudhuri
 „ Brijrattan Das Daga
 „ Gopal Das Modi
 „ Bhupati Nath Bhose
 „ Bhailal N Adhicary
 „ Sree Narayan Chokhani
 „ Laxmi Das Vahal Das
 „ Karam Chand Lal Chand
 „ Seomul Dalmia
 „ Brijraj Mohansana
 „ Ghaneswam Das Poddar
 „ Dwarika Prosad Jalan
 „ J K Sinha
 „ N S R Chana
 „ Kastur Chand Bias
 „ Bansidhar Kanona
 „ Gangadhar Goenka
 Hakim Masur Rahaman
 Mr H D Bose
 „ Nikhil Sen
 „ Phoni Banerjee
 Dr Probodh Banerjee
 Mr Benode Behari Dutta

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Hon Mr K B Dutt
 Mr P K Chatterjee
 Dr S K Mullick
 Mr Paresch Chandra Ghose.
 „ B N Sasmal
 „ Sailaja Nath Roy Chaudhuri
 „ Shama Prosad Roy
 „ Nagendra Nath Mitter
 „ Deben Bose
 „ B C Ghose
 „ Broja Kishore Chowdhury
 „ Kumar Sankar Roy
 „ Hari Ballav Das
 Hon Mr Kamini Kumar Chanda
 Mr S C. Neogi
 „ B M Chatterjee
 „ Durga Charan Mittra
 „ Lalit Mohan Mallick
 Rai Benode Behari Bose Bahadur
 Mr A K Ghose
 „ Surendra Nath Tagore
 „ Kunja Behari Ghose
 Dr Dwijendra Nath Mullick
 Mr Suresh Chandra Mukherjee
 „ Debeswar Mukherjee
 „ Madhab Gobinda Roy
 „ Sashi Sekhar Bose
 „ Yogesh Chandra Bose
 „ Sarashi Charan Mittra
 „ Hemendra Kumar Dass
 „ Khirode Ch Mitra
 „ S R Bomanji
 „ Ram Chandra Jhawar
 „ Hari Chaitanya Sinha Chowdhury
 „ Kedar Nath Sanyal
 „ Bherudan Kothari
 „ Kshemoda Kinkar Roy
 „ Narendra Nath Basu
 „ H C Banerjee
 „ Baldew Das Benanee
 „ Pramatha Nath Nandi
 „ Purushottam Sica
 „ Kalyani Vithaldass
 „ Runchhore Dass Jethabhai
 „ Mulji Sica
 „ Laxmidas Premji
 „ P C. Coomarr
 „ S C. Dutt
 „ Jitobhoy Roghujee
 „ Puran Chand Nahar
 „ Lala Raghumal Saheb
 „ Sailendra Nath Mittra
 „ Monomohan Bhattacharjee
 „ Bhagaban Das Bery
 „ Atma Ram Bery
 „ J M Ghose

CALCUTTA—(Contd)

Mr Bay Nath Jalan
 Keshoprasad Jhoonjhunwalla
 Shree Niwas Chhaachharia
 J H Dhupelia
 Raghunath Das Agarwalla
 A K Chowdhuri
 Birendra Kumar De
 Kanai Lal Lohia
 Meghjee Rattanjee
 Chhabildas Motiram
 Vaghyie Subal Chand Mehta
 M G Gandhi
 Jagomohan Das Shah
 Mukundlal
 B M Chatterjee
 Satyendra Narain Mukherjee
 Abdul Rahim Osman
 Haji Mohammad Zakaria
 Gouri Sankar Pandia
 Sewratan Bias
 Eknath Sakharan Nagarkar
 Deva Prosad Dutta
 Mohanlal H Mehta
 Hiralal Nagindas Parikh
 Sivji Dharamji Sethia
 Nagin Das S Parikh
 Purna Chandra Sinha
 Kamini Kanta Sen
 Aladin Chandu
 Ramdoyal Dey
 Nehal Singh
 Thakurdas Agarwalla
 Mirza Ahmedali
 Saleman H A Rahaman
 Hajee Mohammad Amin
 Sadaram Kheria
 Kissendoyal Kheria
 Chottoo Lal Mishra
 Moti Lal Jajodia
 P Roy
 S Ghose
 S C Bose
 Byomkesh Sett
 Hira Lal Agarwalla
 Sagarmall Mantri
 Hira Lal Goenka
 Jamnadas Goenka
 Babu Narayan Das Anora
 Chuni Lal Burman
 Lakshmi Narain Khettry
 Anukul Chandra Ghose
 Lalit Mohon Ghoshal
 S C. Nookerjee
 Tra lakya Nath Bose
 Narendra Nath Bose

CALCUTTA—(Contd)

Babu Gispati Roy Chaudhun
 Kavyatirtha
 Mohit Chandra Bose
 Sarat Chandra Roy Chaudhun
 Jyoti Prosad Sarvadhikari
 Kaviraj Shyamadas Vachaspati
 Mr Chandra Shekhar Shanne
 S C Roy
 B Mukherjee
 Nalini Ranjan Sarkar
 Bonwan Lal Roy
 Nanda Keshore
 Tripura Charan Chowdhury
 Anath Nath Roy
 Dasarathi Sanyal
 Moti Lal Jain
 Panna Lal Jain
 Purna Chandra Jain
 Hazi Dawood Bey Mahamad
 Basdew Persad
 Nanda Lal Jain
 Gopal Das Chowdhury
 K C Ghose
 Vasanti Topun
 Gokul Das Mundra
 J. B. Gaikawad
 The Maharaja of Natore
 Mr Varsee Bhay
 Surendra Chandra Bose
 Kedar Nath Khetri
 Dwarka Nath Chakravarty
 Kaviraj Upendra Nath Sen
 Mr Padmini Mohan Neogi
 Sukhlal Karnani
 Dr Sundari Mohan Das
 Mr Beaj Nath
 Ramjiwan Lal
 Jairam Premji
 Brij Behari Das
 Brij Bhukhan Das
 Madan Lal Kakramia
 Ram Kumar Kakramia
 Laxminarayan B jaberji
 Joy Lal
 J Hajibhoy
 Baroda Prasad Roy Chowdhury
 — Sukhnmall Khetri
 Dr S K. Bose
 Mr H La
 P R Das
 Peary Mohan Ghose
 S N Chowdhury
 Jatindra Nath Das
 Srikali Ghose
 N banan Chandra Datta
 Girdhon Das

CALCUTTA—(Contd)

- Mr Narasing Das*
 „ Laksmi Narayan Missir
 „ Shyam Sunder
 „ H K Mitter
 „ P M Mallick
Rai Kunja Lal Sing Bahadur
Mr Nanda Lal Roy
 Jasoda Lal Roy
 „ A S V R Row
 „ Jamna Dass
 „ Sripati Singh
 „ Nripendra Nath Bose
 „ A N Sen
 „ G Mukherjee
 „ Sanat Kumar Chowdhury.
 „ K M Abdul Ghaffar
 „ B M Sen
 „ Jatindra Nath Maitra
 „ Onkar Nath Tandon
 „ Sarada Charan Maity
 „ Bodhi Sattwa Sen
 „ Laht Mohan Sen
 „ Rohini Roy
 „ Brojendra Kumar Bose
 „ Kumar Bimalanandan Roy
Dr Seamey
Mr Ram Dew Chokany
 „ D D Makunji
 Girdhar Das Devji
 „ Narayan Das Narsing Das
 „ K Chakerverty
 „ Cheraguddin
 „ Mohini Mohan Kar
 „ J B Roy
 „ Bal Kissen Missir
 „ Durga Prosad Sukla
 „ Ramoni Kanto Roy
 „ P Chowdhury
 Satyendra Nath Tagore
 Ram Kumar Khews
 „ P Rochi Victoria
 „ Narendra Nath Sen
 „ Kalyanmull Tiloke Chand
 „ B N Sarma
 Lal Sagar Mulji
 „ Balaram Gupta
 „ P K Kalaral
 „ Kastoora Chand Khetri.
 „ Kunja Lal Bagri
 „ Champa Lal Benoni
 „ Mongal Chand Vias
 „ Bhut Nath Pal
 „ Lakshmi Chandra Roy
 „ Kanak Kali Roy Chowdhury
 „ Rashik Chandra Chakravarty.
 „ Charu Chandra Mitta

CALCUTTA—(Contd)

- Mr Rakhal Chandra Das*
 „ S K Sen
 „ Mamindra Nath Mitter
 „ Mamindra Nath Dutt
 „ Nripendra Nath Bose
 „ Benoyendra Prosad Bagchi
Dr Chandra Sekhar Kali
Mr Madan Lal
 „ Radha Kissen
 „ Madan Mohan Burman
 „ Rabindra Chandra Deb
 „ B K Bose
Kaviraj Sachindra Gupta
Mr Gobardhan Dass
 „ Kshitish Chandra Roy
 „ Bhagawan Dass
 „ Manruzzaman
 „ K Mitter
 Bipin Chandra Bose
 „ Monmotho Nath Roy
 „ A C Seapony
 „ Suresh Chandra Das
 „ Sitaram Gopi Kissen
 „ Bankim Chandra Sen
 Kastoorbhai M Nagor Set.
Mrs Kastoora Bhai
Mr Bakubhai Masulbi
Mrs Bakubhai Masulbi
Mr R M Iyar
 „ Pyari Lall
 „ Sultan Singh
Dr S K Mullick
Mr Keshabdas Jhunjhunwalla
 Bejoy Chand Sett
 „ Shibray
 „ Annada Prasad Ganguly
 „ Surya Kumar Shome
 „ Gurindra Nath Roy Chowdhury.
 „ Radha Krishna Bagchi
 „ Jwalla Dutt Bagla
 „ Durga Prosad Khaitan
 „ Gagon Chandra Dutt Roy
 „ Purshtam T Hirja
 „ B C Ghose
 „ Mohammad Allibhoy
Hon Nawab Altaf Ali
Mr S Jantall
 „ Jogesh Chandra Dutt
 „ Deva Kumar Roy Chaudhuri
 „ Mohammed Ghoni Chowdhury
 „ N N Ghose
 „ B M Majumdar
Dr D R Dass
Mr P N Bose
 „ Patal Dessanlal
 „ Kshitish Chandra Sen

Mr S N Dutt
 Nitish Chandra Ghose
 S N Bhattacharjee
 Gobinda Lal Pitty
 Gouridutt Mandal a
 Gobinda Lal Jalan
 A K Roy

CALCUTTA—(Contd)

Anath Nath Roy
 B noy Krishna Gupta
 Hrishikesh Gupta
 J C Pal Chowdhury
 Dr Raghavendra Rowth
 Mr Razak Salji
 Assiff Ali
 Kaviraj Jogendra Nath Sen
 Mr Ramaswami
 Surendra Kumar Roy
 Upendra Chandra Das Gupta
 Chhunamall Poddar
 Rekar Chand Daogar
 J K Sarkar
 J N Chatterjee
 Lokenath Persad
 Gopal Chandra Gupta
 Dwijendra Nath Gupta
 Horendra Nath Roy Chowdhury
 J Hajibhoy
 A Osman Jamal
 Harosankar Roy
 Apurba Krishna Roy

MURSHIDABAD

Babu Bama Pado Dutta
 Rai Bo kuntha Nath Sen Bahadur
 Babu Tarak Mohan Sen
 Mr Mohendra Narayan Chowdhury
 Satyendra Nath Bagchi

NADIA

Babu Nanda Gopal Bhaduri
 Mr M Pal Chowdhury
 Surendra Nara n Roy

BURDWAN

Mr Hermanto Kumar Nandi Chowdhury
 Sashi Bhushan Kanar
 Rai Nalinakshya Bose Bahadur
 Mr Purna Chandra Dutta
 So lendra Nath M tter
 Sarat Chandra Bose

24 PERGS

Mr Surendra Kumar Banerjee
 Satyendra Nath Roy

HOWRAH

Mr B C Dutta

HUGHLI

Mr Krishna Prosad Nandj
 Tinkarnath Bose—Chandannagar
 Hon Rai Mohendra Ch Mittra Bahadur

COMILLA

Mr Akhil Chandra Dutta

CHITTAGONG

Mr Ananda Chandra Dutta
 Haradyal Naj (Chandpur)

BARISAL

Mr Nibaran Chandra Das Gupta
 Tarini Kumar Gupta
 Haro Nath Ghose
 Chowdhuri Muhammad Ismail

FARIDPUR

Mr Handas Chatterjee
 Hon Babu Ambica Charan Majumdar

HAZARIBAG

Mr Surendra Nath Roy

DACCA

Babu Rajani Kanta Gupta
 Mr Priya Nath Sen

RAJSHAHI

Hon Babu Kishori Mohan Chowdhury
 Mr Giriya Mohan Sanyal
 Akshoy Kumar Mo tra
 Moharaj Kumar Natore

MYMENSINGH

Babu Anath Bandhu Gupta
 Hon Rai Srinath Roy Bahadur
 Rai Shyama Charan Roy Bahadur
 Mr Brojendra Mohan Acharyya
 Chaudhuri

Satyendra Mohan Chowdhury
 Monmohan Neogi
 Rajorsh G C Acharjee Chowdhury

DINAJPUR

Babu Jogendra Chandra Chakravarti
 Lal t Mohan Sen

BANKIPUR

Rai Bahadur Purnendu Nar a n S ngh

PURULIA

Mr Sachindra Mohan Ghose
 Sarat Chandra Sen

BIRBHUM

Mr Nabin Chandra Banerjee

JALPAIGURI
Mr Tarini Prosad Roy

PABNA
Mr Surjya Kamal Bhattacharya

KHULNA
Mr D N Rai Chowdhury (Satkhira)

JESSORE
Roy Jadu Nath Majumdar Bahadur

ASSAM
Mr S C Bagchi
Raman Mohan Dass (Karimganj)

NOAKHALI
Mr Rajani Kanta Bose

APPENDIX C

LIST OF OFFICE-BEARERS

(*Chairman of the Reception Committee*)
Rai Bah Baikuntha Nath Sen

(*Vice President of the Reception Committee*)
Mr B Chakraverty
Babu Mati Lal Ghosh
Rai Yatindra Nath Chowdhuri
Mr C R Das
R D Mehta
Babu Hirendra Nath Dutt
Nawab Nasir Hossein Khayal
Pandit Ambica Prasad Bajpai
Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhary
Hon Rai Bahadur Debendra Chandra Ghosh
Dr Mngendra Lal Mitra
Babu Gaganendra Nath Tagore

(*Secretaries*)

The Hon Mr A K Fazlul Huq
Babu Satyananda Bose
Dr Pramathanath Banerjee
Mr B K Lahiri
I B Sen
Babu Jyendra Lal Bannerjee
Hon Mr Kishori Mohan Chowdhuri
Babu Krishnadas Rai
Hemendra Nath Sen
Mr P Rai Chowdhury
M C Agarwalla
Babu Rathindra Nath Tagore
Sasanka Jiban Rai
Mr Mujbar Rahaman

(Assistant Secretaries.)

Mr. Abdul Latif Ahmed.

Q. D. N. Basu.

„ Kshitish Chandra Nyogi.

„ Bejay Krishna Bose.

„ D. C. Ghosh.

„ S. C. Mandal.

„ S. N. Haldar.

„ Mowdadur Rahaman.

„ A. M. Bose.

„ Muttru Mull Chowdhury.

„ Prabhat Chandra Sen.

„ Hemendra Nath Guha Roy.

„ Akhil Bandhu Guha.

„ Satindra Nath Rai Chowdhury.

„ Suresh Chandra Deb.

„ Satish Chandra Chatterjee.

„ Lalit Mohan Das.

„ Sachindra Prasad Bose.

„ Priyanath Sen (Dacca).

Pandit Sudhindra Nath Sen.

Mr. Amulya Kumar Basu.

(Treasurer.)

Babu Muralidhar Roy.

(Captain of Volunteers.)

Babu Bejay Krishna Basu.